

# Annual Reports on Indian Epigraphy

(1962-1963)



PUBLISHED BY  
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA  
JANPATH, NEW DELHI-110 011  
1986

# **Annual Reports on Indian Epigraphy**

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## PREFACE

There have been increasing demands in recent years for copies of the Annual Reports on Epigraphy, published in the last two decades of the last and the first half of the present centuries, from scholars and institutions interested in epigraphical studies and research. And these Reports have been long out of print. It was, therefore, decided to bring out reprints of these rare and very useful Reports starting from the initial year 1887 in convenient volumes. The present one, consisting of such Reports for the years 1962 - 1963 is the fifteenth of the reprint series and will be followed in quick succession by others containing Reports of the subsequent years.

It is hoped that this re-publication will go a long way in sustaining and furthering interest in epigraphical studies. I wish to record here my deep sense of gratitude to Dr. M. S. Nagaraja Rao, Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, but for whose sympathetic consideration and approval, this useful reprint series would have remained a dream. Shri J. C. Gupta, Production Officer, has been largely responsible for the preparation of this reprint scheme and also for the actual printing and production.

K. V. Ramesh

Old University Office Bldgs.,  
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3.11.86

Director (Epigraphy)  
Archaeological Survey of India



# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

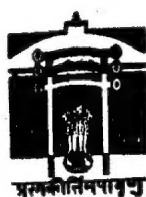
## ANNUAL REPORT

ON

## INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

FOR

1962-63



1966

EDITED BY

DR. G. S. GAL, Ph. D.

Government Epigraphist for India,  
Ootacamund, South India

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# ANNUAL REPORT ON INDIAN EPIGRAPHY FOR THE YEAR 1962-63

## INTRODUCTION

### GENERAL

During the year under report, 52 copper-plate grants, 1482 stone inscriptions and 242 coins and seals were examined by the Epigraphical Branch. Of the copper-plate charters included in Appendix A, Nos. 8-42 belong to Sir Walter Elliot's collection, impressions of which were obtained from the Price of Wales Museum, Bombay. Appendix B contains 964 inscriptions, the majority of which were collected by the members of this office. In Appendix C, continued from the previous year, are noticed 204 inscriptions half on which come from Sāñchī. 314 Arabic and Persian records examined by Dr. Z. A. Desai, Superintendent for Arabic and Persian inscriptions, are included in Appendix D. Of the 242 coins and seals listed in Appendix E, Nos. 1-137 relate to Muslim coins examined by Dr. Desai while Appendix F includes the list of the negatives of the photographs taken during the year.

In the course of my tour, I visited a few places in Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Goa. Amongst the epigraphs of my collection there is an Aśokan edict in Kharōṣṭhī (B 738) engraved on a stone-bowl preserved in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. Of the copper-plate grants secured by me, Nos. A 45-49 throw welcome light on the history of the Western Gaṅgas, Chālukyas of Bādāmi and Gujarat and the Silāhāras of Koṅkaṇ. Shri H. K. Narasimhaswami, Superintendent for Epigraphy, secured some interesting early records (Nos. B 314-21) in ornamental characters from Akhnoor in Jammu and Kashmir. Shri K. G. Krishnan, Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, conducted the epigraphical survey of the Lālgudi Taluk in Tiruchirappalli District of Madras State. His collection includes some early Chōla records of which Nos. B 651 and 653-54 are noteworthy. Shri S. Sankaranarayanan, Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, who continued the survey of the Chidambaram Taluk, South Arcot District, Madras State, besides visiting some stray places in the same State, secured some interesting Pāndya and Vijayanagara records (Nos. B 605 and 526). Dr. A. N. Lahiri, Senior Epigraphical Assistant, continued his survey of the Luckeesarai circle in Bihar, besides visiting a few other places in that State. He copied an inscription (No. B 259) of the Gupta period from Mandār Hill in Bhagalpur District. Shri J. Sundaram, Epigraphical Assistant, continued the survey of Tadpatri Taluk in Andhra Pradesh. His collection includes a Chōla record (No. B 709 from Gaṅgaikondaśōlapuram) mentioning Pārasika and 112 label-inscriptions (Nos. B 25-136) on the panels depicting scenes from the Rāmāyaṇa in the Chintalarāya temple at Tādpatri. Shri S. H. Ritti, Epigraphical Assistant, continued the survey of the Manvi Taluk in the Raichur District, Mysore State. He has secured some interesting records of the Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa while No. B 744 in his collection throws some light on the latest members of the Yādava (Sēuṇa) family. Dr. B. R. Gopal, Epigraphical Assistant, copied a number of inscriptions from Andhra Pradesh and Mysore belonging to the Kākatiyas and Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa. Shri K. V. Ramesh, Epigraphical Assistant, completed the survey of the Chitapur Taluk in Gulbarga District of Mysore State and took up for his survey Gulbarga Taluk in the same District. His collection includes a few interesting epigraphs of the Kalachuris of Kalyāṇa. Shri V. S. Subramanian, Epigraphical Assistant, commenced the epigraphical survey of the Alampur Taluk in Mahbubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh and his collection includes inscriptions (Nos. B 199-203) pertaining to the Lakulīśa cult. Shri Charanjit Lal Suri, Epigraphical Assistant, continued his survey of the Sirohi Taluk in the District of that name in Rajasthan and his collection includes a few records (Nos. B 931 and 945) which throw welcome light on the Chāhamāṇa families. Shri Ram Sharma, Epigraphical Assistant, commenced the survey of the Datia Taluk in Madhya Pradesh where he copied a number of records belonging to the Bundēlā chiefs.

The epigraphs examined in this office also include those received from the various Circles of the Archaeological Survey of India; the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay; Bhārat Itihāsa Samśōdhak Maṇḍal, Poona; British Museum, London; Director of Archives, Panjim, Goa; Deputy Director of Archaeology in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra; and from Dr. K. Kanapathi Pillai of the University of Ceylon and Prof. K. D. Bajpai of Sagar University. My thanks are due to all these institutions, authorities and scholars for their help and co-operation in making available the epigraphical materials in their custody for study and examination.

Necessary facilities for training in epigraphy were provided for the following. Shri Hem Raj Sakya of the Department of Archaeology and Culture of His Majesty's Government of Nepal completed his six months' training. The trainees deputed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department, Madras, and the Department of Archaeology, Kerala State, also completed their one year's training. Facilities for conducting research were given to Dr. L. B. Alaev of the Institute of the People's Academy, Moscow, who visited India as a UNESCO Research Scholar; to Dr. Burton Stein of the University of Minnesota, U. S. A.; to Mr. N. Karashima of the University of Tokyo, Japan; to Shri S. V. Shanmugam of Annamalai University; to Dr. Mrs. Shobana Gokhale of Poona University; to Shri Ram Swarup Mishra of Banaras University; to Shri K. Sundaram and Shri A. V. Narasimhamurti of Andhra University; to Shri Nagabhushanam of Osmania University; and to Shri Gururaja Bhat of the M. G. M. College, Udupi.

Some of the important inscriptions of the year's collection are reviewed below.

#### COPPER PLATES

No. 45 from Divē Āgar, Kolaba District, Maharashtra, refers itself to the reign of the Western Gāṅga king Durvinīta. The palaeography of this record generally resembles that of the Penukonda plates of the Western Gāṅga Mādhava II (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIV, pp. 334 ff. and Plate) which have been assigned to circa 475 A.D. It is dated in the king's regnal year 24, Vaiśākha śukla *Punyā-tithi* and Rōhinī *nakshatra* and in the description of the genealogy of the family it closely follows the Mallohalli plates (*Ep. Carn.*, Vol. X, Db. 68, said to be spurious) of the same king. The charter under review records a royal grant including one fourth of a village called Chūrūra beginning with Parlakuṇṭe and of a tank named Tolavakkunṭe both in the Kovalāla-vishaya to the Brāhmaṇa Sēna-sarman of the Kautsa *gōtra*. It was written by Kongaṇi-Perntaṭṭāra of the Kūnāchārya family. The expression *Perntaṭṭāra* reminds us of the Tamil expression *peruntaṭṭār* meaning 'a chief goldsmith'.

No. 49 from Kasar Sirasi, Osmanabad District, belongs to the time of Vijayāditya of the Western Chālukya dynasty of Bādāmi. It is dated Śaka 619 and in the 1st regnal year of the king, Vaiśākha śu. 15. On the basis of the details of the date of the Aihole inscription of the king, Fleet has shown that Vijayāditya's reign commenced in the month of Śrāvaṇa of Śaka 618, (*Bomb. Gaz.*, Vol. I, Pt. II, p. 370, note 5). This conclusion is supported by the present charter which is the earliest of the records of the king known so far. It is issued, like the Nerur plates of the same king dated Śaka 622, regnal year 4 (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IX, pp. 126 ff.), when the royal camp was at Rāsēnapura, which is identified with modern Rasin in Ahmadnagar District, Maharashtra State. It registers a grant, made by the king on the given date, at the request of a certain Narēndrāditya, to three Brāhmaṇas. The gift consisted of a village named Jamaḷagāma which was situated in the [Cha]llumkidēsa. The name of the person at whose request Vijayāditya issued the Nerur plates was doubtfully read by Fleet as Nandē ..... ya. It may have been Narēndrāditya as in the present record. The record under review was written by the *Mahāsāndhivigrahika* Rāmapunyavallabha who was also the writer of the Māyālūr plates of the same king dated Śaka 622 (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 311 ff. and plate.).

No. 46 from Divē Āgar, Kolaba District, refers itself to the reign of Vinavāditya Jayāśraya Maṅgalarasa of the Gujarat branch of the Chālukya family. It is very indifferently engraved and is dated the 10th day (fortnight not mentioned) of the month Vaiśākha in the Śaka year 649. This is the third charter of this king discovered so far, the two other grants being the Manor plates

of Śaka 613 (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 20 ff.) and the ~~Balsar plates~~ (noticed in *JBBRAS*, Vol. XVI, p. 5; *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIII, p. 75) of Śaka 653 in the description of the genealogy of the royal house, some of the epithets like *manō-jarika-chitrakāṭhākhyā-pravara-turaṅga mēnōpārjita-svarāyyā*, etc., usually found among the epithets of Vikramāditya I in the other plates, are associated with Pulakēsin II in the present record. The donor of the present grant is Dharāśraya Jayasinhavarmanrāja who is described as the son of the ruling king. It is also said in a subsequent passage that on the death of his father, Jayasinha was anointed as ruler over his late father's kingdom by Maṅgalarasa. This would suggest that Dharāśraya Jayasinha was actually a nephew of the ruling king Maṅgalarasa and was probably the son of the latter's elder brother Sryāśraya-Śilāditya and that he became a subordinate of Maṅgalarasa. Thus the present plates reveal the existence of a hitherto unknown ruler of the family in the person of Dharāśraya Jayasinhavarman II. The charter records the tax-free gift, made by Jayasinha, of the village Talāvallikā situated in the Pathikā *vishaya* to the goddess Kātyāyanī whose image is said to have been set up on the bank of the temple tank (*dēva-drōṇī*) located within the boundary of the village. Kādadrabō-Vōtinēra in the same *vishaya*. The record was written by Nārāyaṇa, son of *Mahāsāndhivīgrahi* Rudraṇāgabhaṭṭa, who also figures as the son of Kumārasvāmī and as the drafter in the Manor plates.

No. 42, of which a set of impressions was received from the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, is an incomplete record which is said to belong to the reign of the Bāṇa ruler Vṛiddharāja and is dated in the 3rd regnal year. This ruler is not known from any other source. The charter registers a gift, made by the king, of the village Belkere as *brahmadēya* to the Brāhmaṇa Penna of Kausika-gōtra. The inscription is in characters of about the 9th century A. D.

The copper plate grant No. 44 from Andūrā, Akola District, Maharashtra, belongs to the time of Gōvinda IV of the Rāshtrakūṭa dynasty of Malkhed. The details of the date of the record, viz. Śaka 851, Vikṛita, Pushya ba. 5, Wednesday, Uttaraphalgunī and *Uttarāyana-parvan* regularly correspond to the 23rd December, 929 A.D. This is the earliest date known so far for this king. The record registers the tax-free gift, made by the king, of the village Elaūri in the Vadanēra 300, to eight Brāhmaṇas. It is stated that the king made the grant for the merit of his queen, Bhāgiyavvā, on the occasion of her *paṭṭabandha* ceremony along with other *dānas* like *Hiraṇya-garbha*, *Tulāpurusha*, etc. This would show that the king must have ascended the throne earlier than the date of the record. The record gives the genealogy of the queen also. It is stated that in the Chālukya family was born a king named Bhīma; his son was Tailappa; his son was Guṇagāka; and to him and to his wife Rēvakavvā was born Bhāgiyavvā. The names of these Chālukya princes like Bhīma and Taila are reminiscent of those found in the so-called traditional genealogy given in the Kāuṭhēm plates of Vikramāditya V, dated Śaka 930, connecting the early and the later Chālukyas (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVI, pp. 15 ff.). The present record is published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 257 ff. with plates.

No. 47 from Divē Āgar, Kolaba District, Maharashtra State, belongs to the time of Chhittaparāja of the Śilāhāra dynasty of the Northern Koṅkan. The details of the date of the record, viz. Śaka 949, Prabhava, Pushya ba. 11, Monday and *Udagayana-parvan* correspond to the 25th December 1027 A.D. However, the *Udagayana-parvan*, i.e. the Sun's transit towards the north occurred on the previous day. In the description of the genealogy of the royal house, Aparājita is referred to only by his epithet *dīpti-mārtanda-dēva* (cf. Bhāṇḍūp plates of Chhittarāja, *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V, pp. 277 ff.). The charter records the gift, made by the ruler, of 20 *drāmmas* as *namasyavṛitti* to a certain Brāhmaṇa named Gōvinda, son of Saudayaiyya of Kāśyapa-gōtra and Bahvricha-śākha and a resident of Dīpak-Āgara, evidently identical with Divē Āgar, the final spot of the record. It is said that this gift was made for the garden called Ārāma-Gumma—apparently for its maintenance—situated in the village Vēlāsivāgara in the Mandaraja *vishaya*, which was granted by the *daṇḍanāyaka* Nāgavarman. The record was written by Jōipaiya, who was evidently the same as Jōgapaiya, the writer of the Bhāṇḍūp plates.

Another copper plate charter, No. 48, also from Divē Āgar, belongs to the time of the Śilāhāra king *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvarādhipati* Mummunirāja of the Northern Koṅkan, who was the younger brother of Chhittaparāja of the record

mentioned above. The details of the date given in the record, viz., Śaka 975, Aśhādha ba. 5, are insufficient for verification. The ruling monarch bears a long chain of epithets like *niśśaṅkalankēśvara*, *śaraṇāgata-vajrapañjara*, etc. The charter is in the form of a *vyavasthāpatra* addressed by the king conforming to the *vyavasthāpatra* issued earlier by Padmaladēvi to the Brāhmaṇas of the village Dīpak-Āgara (also called Āgara Dīpaka) i.e. Divē Āgar. It is stated that the above village was clubbed together with three other villages named Vōrivali, Kavilā and Kālaija so as to form a single *kōshthēya* which was for the enjoyment of the queens and the princes. Of these four villages of the *kōshthēya*, only Āgara Dīpaka was exempted from certain specified taxes. This record also was written by the *Bhāṇḍāgāra* Jōupaiya.

No. 50 is a set of copper plates belonging to the reign of Irivabedaṅga Satyāśraya of the Western Chālukya family of Kalyāna. This set is important in that it is the only copper plate grant of the time of this king in Kannada discovered so far. The record is dated Śaka 931, Śārvari, without further details. This date is also irregular. Śaka 931 corresponded with the cyclic year Saumya (1009-10 A. D.), while the given cyclic year Śārvari coincided with Śaka 922 (1000-01 A. D.). Since the last date of the king was 1008 A. D., the latter is the intended date. It may be observed that the characters of the grant appear to be somewhat late for the period. The record states that a certain *bēḍa*, (huter) Saṁṇanāka by name, killed one Maḷanāga-setṭi whereupon Rēvaṇa took an oath, in the presence of the twelve *biḍus* and several others including the representatives of Ayyāvoḷe, to avenge Maḷanāga-setṭi's death. Rēvaṇa fulfilled his vow by putting an end to thirteen lives including that of Saṁṇanāka, besides two babies in the cradle and by drinking the blood of Saṁṇanāka. This heroic deed of Rēvaṇa was appreciated by the Five Hundred *svāmīs* of Ayyāvoḷe who, in the presence of the merchants from various places such as Rūdhī, Veluvola, Belgoḷe and others, conferred on him the title *pageya beṁkoḷva* (i.e. the vanquisher of the enemy) and exempted him from the payment of certain levies. The record thus throws some interesting light on the social conditions of the day. It is published in *Karnatak Inscriptions*, Vol. IV, pp. 118 ff.

The charter No. 51 originally from the Mahōbā fort in Mahōbā in the Hamirpur District of Uttar Pradesh but now deposited in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, refers itself to the reign of Samasadinā i.e. Shams-ud-dīn Iltutmish, the Sultān of Delhi (1211-1236 A. D.). It is dated Vikrama 1283, Chaitra śu. 11, Tuesday probably corresponding to 30th March 1227 A. D. and records the gift of money to some *bhaṭṭas* by Rāūla Dharanika of Kavaḍā-grāma in the Kasaraka *pratiḡaṇa* (i.e. pargānā). The charter is stated to have been written by *Pamḍita* Dēddhaka.

No. 31, in Sanskrit and Tamil in Grantha characters, of which a set of impressions was received from the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, records the grant of the village Chintakāmanta *alias* Rāyarpuram to a Brāhmaṇa by *Mahā-maṇḍalēśvara* Allugaṅga-Chōḷa-Mahārāja of the Telugu-Chōḷa family during the reign of a chief named Sōmēśa, son of Rāyidēva, grandson of Gaṅga, great-grandson of Sōmidēva and great-great-grandson of Gaṅga who was the son of Ahavamalla of the lunar race. This Sōmēśa is stated to be one of the four sons of Rāyidēva, the others being Gaṅga, Kēśava and [Siddhi] while Rāyidēva is described as the maternal uncle (*ammāman*) of Allugaṅga. That the chiefs of this family were possibly connected with the later Chālukya family is indicated by the names Ahavamalla, Sōmidēva and Sōmēśa borne by some of them. The Tripurāntakam (Markapur Taluk, Kurnool District) record of Ambadēva, dated Śaka 1212, Vikṛiti, Bhādrapada ba. 15, Tuesday, solar eclipse, corresponding to 5th September 1290 A. D., states that he conquered Kēśava, Sōmidēva and Allugaṅga (*SII*, Vol. X, No. 465). It is likely that these chiefs are identical with their namesakes mentioned in the present record. It is interesting to note that Ambadēva bore the title *Sōmavamśa-rāya-vidrāvana* (i.e. the vanquisher of the kings of the Sōma race). The present record bears only such details of the date as Virōdhī, Makara-saṅkramaṇa, Friday and Ēkādaśī, without the mention of the Śaka year. Since the record is assignable to the 13th century on palaeographical grounds, the details may be equated to 23rd December 1289 A. D., f.d.t. 46, although the *saṅkramaṇa* seems to have occurred three days later. This would be in accord with that of the Tripurāntakam record of Ambadēva referred to above. The donor of the charter Allugaṅga-Chōḷa-Mahārāja who bears such birudas as *Nanda-giri-Sūryavamśēśvara*, *Pamāḍipuravarādhīśvara* and *Bhōga-nāthadēva-dvya-śrī-pāda-padm-ārādhaka*, seems to be identical with the chief Allugaṅgarāja referred to in the Tālḷa-Proddatūru inscription (*A.R. Ep.*, 1935-36,

No. B 308 : *Bhārati*, Vol. XV, Pt. I, pp. 143 ff.). The date of the latter record which belongs to the time of Jagatāpi-gaṅga, the son of Allugaṅga, is Śaka 1244, Dundubhi, Māgha śu. 1, Saturday, corresponding to 8th January 1323 A. D. and this is in consonance with the date of the present record which belongs to the time of Allugaṅga himself. This is the only copper-plate charter of this chief Allugaṅga known so far.

This charter also makes mention of a Vaidumba chief called Kandaladēva (Gandaladēva)-Mahārājan who is introduced with the *prajāsti* of the family containing such birudas as *Kalukkaḍa(ya)parararādhiśvara, anēkasamara saṅghatana, Bhuvanatrinitra, Śrī Siddharaṭadēva-divya-pāda-padm-ārādha* etc., and who is stated to have been ruling from Āṇḍappūrpattāṇam. Among the later Vaidumba chiefs who bore, in addition to others, the characteristic title, viz. the lord of Kalukkaḍa (cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1940-41, No. B. 443), the name Kandaladēva occurs for the first time in this charter. Apparently this chief was a subordinate of Sōmēśa and the reason for introducing him here seems to be due to the fact that the gift village was situated in his territory.

No. 1, from Pañjim in Goa, refers itself to the reign of the Vijayanagara king Harihara II and records the grant of an *agrahāra* by Mādhava-mantriśvara from the throne of Gōvā (i.e., modern Goa). It is dated Śaka 1313, Prajāpati, Chaitra ba. 15, Tuesday, solar eclipse, corresponding to 14th April 1391 A. D. but the eclipse occurred on the next day. Mādhava-mantrin is stated to have been the son of Chaundibhaṭṭa and Māchāmbikā. The gift village was formed by combining the two villages, viz. Gōvālī and Mauli and was named Māchālāpura after Mādhava's mother. The donees were twelve Rīgvedī Brāhmaṇas of different *gōtras* hailing from different villages. One copper plate grant of this minister Mādhava dated Śaka 1309 is already known (*A. R. Ep.*, 1928-29, App. A, No. 2 and p. 82, para. 56) and the present one is the second charter which is 4 years later.

### INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS

**MAURYAS.**—The earliest inscription included in this year's report is No. 738. It is in Kharōṣṭhī characters and is engraved on the outer side of a bowl made of grey schist, running all round just below the rim. The bowl, now deposited in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, is reported to have originally come from the Gāndhāra region. The inscription is an exact copy of the version of the Seventh rock edict of Aśoka from Shāhbāzgarhī but the first eighteen letters, viz. *Devanāṃpriyo Priyaśī raja savatra ichhatī savra*, are missing. The missing portion was apparently engraved on the lid of the bowl which is not found. The palaeography of the present inscription also agrees with that of the Shāhbāzgarhī edict. For the view that this record is a spurious one, see D. C. Sircar, *Indian Epigraphy*, pp. 438-39.

**GUPTAS.**—No. 259 copied from the ceiling of a small cave on the Mandār hill in the Banka sub-division of the Bhagalpur District, Bihar, is an interesting record belonging to the Gupta period. It is somewhat damaged and contains the date which can be read as 30 and palaeographically referred to the Gupta era. The other details of date that can be gleaned are Bhādrapada 12. Though the record does not mention the name of the ruling king, it may be taken to have been engraved, on the basis of the above mentioned date, during the reign of the Gupta emperor Samudragupta. The well known inscriptions (Nos. 257-58) of Ādityasena, of the later Gupta period, were also discovered at the same place (see *CII.*, Vol. III, Nos. 44 and 45). The present inscription states that the temple of the deity Virajōguhasvāmin and a *sattra* attached to it were entrusted to *Ārya* Vishnudatta, son of Vishnuśarma, belonging to Bhāradvāja-gōtra. The name of the deity is interesting as it possibly refers to Viraja (i. e. Vishṇu) of the cave (*guha*). (Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 303 ff.).

**CHĀHAMĀNAS.**—No. 884 from Bassi, Parbatsar Tahsil, Nagaur District, dated Vikrama 1189, Kārttika śu. 5, Sunday, corresponding to 16th October, 1132 A.D., records the death of *Mahā[rājādhirāja]* Ajayapālādēva and the performance of *satī* by his three queens, including the chief queen (*paṭṭa-mahādēvī*) Sōmaladēvī. This king Ajayapāla is evidently identical with the imperial Chāhamāna king Ajayarāja who is known to have married Sōmalladēvī or Sōmalekhā (Bhandar-



kar's List, p. 381). The inscription is important as it shows that Arnōrāja, the son and successor of Ajayarāja, must have ascended the throne sometime after the date of this record. The date of the first known record of Arnōrāja is Vikrama 1196 (*ibid.*, No. 243).

No. 842 from a *matha* at Mēnal in the Mandalgarh Tahsil, Chittorgarh District, Rajasthan, is dated Vikrama 1226 and belongs to the reign of Prithvirāja II of this dynasty. This inscription has been wrongly attributed to the famous Prithvirāja III of Delhi (*JASB*, Vol. IV, Pt. I, p. 46). It records the construction of a *matha*, probably the one in which the record is found, by Bhāvabrahmamuni.

No. 845 from the same place is a small inscription engraved on the pedestal of a figure and is dated in Vikrama 1235. It contains a description of the exploits of king Bhāva Sōmēśvara of the same dynasty and mentions that the image is his own representation.

No. 844 from the pedestal of another broken figure is a slightly damaged inscription and contains the date which is most probably Vikrama 1[3]12 (*contra*, *JIH*, Vol. XI, pp. 9-14). It belongs to the time of *rājakumāra* Dinakara Mēghanāda of the same family. His name is not found in the known genealogies of the various branches of this family. It is, therefore, likely that this prince belonged to a hitherto unknown branch. The inscription gives the pedigree of the prince and records the perpetual obeisance of him in the form of his image set up in front of the temple of Śiva at Mahānāla. These two epigraphs (Nos. 844-45) testify to the existence of the practice of erecting portrait sculptures in the temples by the donors in Rajasthan as in other places, especially in Tamilnad and Kerala.

Of the 61 inscriptions copied from Sirohi Tahsil, No. 945 from Tawri, dated Vikrama 1330, Kārttika śu. 11, Monday, corresponding to 23rd October 1273 A.D. mentions one Rā<sup>o</sup> (*Rāṇita* or *Rājā*) Vijāda who appears to be identical with Vijāda or Daśasyandana described as 'lord of Marusthali-maṇḍala' in an inscription from Mount Abu (Bhandarkar's List, No. 677) and regarded as the founder of the Dēvaḍā kingdom. (*Early Chauhana Dynasties*, p. 174, para. 3; *The Struggle for Empire*, pp. 88-89). If the identification is accepted, this would be the earliest inscription of the Dēvaḍā Chāhamānas and of Vijāda who, as his title shows, was only a feudatory chief.

An inscription from Nūn (No. 931), dated Vikarma 1335 (1279 A.D.), records the donation of a sum of 120 *drammas* by *Mahārājakula-śrī-Rāṇita* Sādhadēva for the construction of a *chaki* (i.e., *chaṭki*) for the god Saṅgamēśvara. Sādhadēva, mentioned in this epigraph is not known from any other source. The title *Rāṇita* indicates that he was a feudatory chief. But the title *Mahārājakula* prefixed to the title *Rāṇita* appears to indicate that Sādhadēva enjoyed a higher status than that of a chief. If this is so, then he might have been related to Chāchigadēva of the Sōngira branch of the Chāhamānas whose latest known record is dated Vikrama 1334, and who is known to have been succeeded by one of his sons named Sāmantaśimha whose earliest epigraph is dated Vikrama 1339 (Bhandarkar's List, p. 383). In the absence of further evidence, it is difficult to say if Sādhadēva was the immediate successor of Chāchigadēva.

**SULTĀNS OF BIHĀR.**—Of the inscriptions copied from Gayā, No. 261 is dated in Vikrama 1277, Jyēsthā ba. 15, Thursday, corresponding to 1219 A.D., June 13. It refers itself to the rule of a certain Sultān Mōjadīna (i.e., Mu'izz-ud-din). He does not appear to have been known from other sources. It is already known that though Bihar was conquered by the general Ikhtiyār-ud-dīn Muhammad as early as 1193 A. D., and was brought under the control of the Delhi Sultanate (*Camb. Hist. of Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 42), it became independent like many other provinces on the death of Aibak in 1210 A.D. (*ibid.*, p. 52) and that Iltutmish wrested and placed it under his own governor only sometime in 1255 A. D. (*Found. of Mus. Rule in India*, p. 99). Therefore, the ruler referred to in the inscription under review was an independent Sultān of Bihar ruling some time between Aibak's death and Iltutmish's reconquest. It records the performance of the *śrāddha* ceremony at Gayā by a certain *Mantrēśvara* Kāmadēva along with his wife and brothers.

**TUGHLUQ RULERS.**—No. 744 was discovered in a dilapidated temple, in a locality known as *Dhābā-bāwḍī* after the well nearby, inside the forest about six miles

away from Borāḍi, Shirpur Taluk, Dhulia District, Maharashtra. This interesting inscription in Sanskrit and Marāṭhi refers to *Suratāṇa* Mahamanda and states that a certain Mēlugidēva, son of Singhanadēva, constructed a temple and a well in the year Śrīmukha. The Śaka year mentioned in the record is lost. However, judging from the palaeography of the inscription, it can be placed in the first half of the 14th century, in which case, the cyclic year Śrīmukha can be equated to 1333-34 A. D. The Sultān who held sway over the West Khandesh area during the period was Muhammad bin Tughluq and *Suratāṇa* Mahamanda of our record may, therefore, be identified with him. The family to which Mēlugidēva and his father Singhanadēva belonged is not mentioned in the record nor does it ascribe any title to them indicative of their position. But these names bear a very close resemblance to the names of the members of the Yādava family of Dēvagiri who ruled over this same area two decades before the period of the record. Therefore it is not unlikely that Mēlugidēva and his father Singhanadēva belonged to the Yādava family. The last prince of this family, so far known, who is generally referred to as Saṅkara (or Saṅgama)—his correct name, however, was Singhana (cf. *The Delhi Sultanate*, pp. 48-49)—was alive till at least 1313 A.D. when Malik Kafur invaded Dēvagiri. It is not improbable that this Singhana is identical with Singhana of the present record. If this identification is accepted it follows from the record that Singhana had a son, called Mēlugidēva (or Mallugidēva). The genealogy of the Yādava family is thus continued for another generation.

**DĒVADĀ CHAUHANS OF SİRŌHĪ.**—No. 894 from Bāldā Sirohi Tahsil and District is dated Vikrama 1563 and mentions Jagamāla and his son Akharāja. Although no royal titles are given to them, they may be identical with Jagamāla, the Dēvadā ruler of Sīrōhī, and his son and successor Akharāja I. No. 898 from Fāsariyā, a village about 8 miles to the north-west of Bāldā, is of the reign of Akharāja I and is dated Vikrama 1570 (1513 A. D.).

Five inscriptions (Nos. 915, 935, 942, 947 and 953) from various places in the same Sirohi Tahsil belong to the reign of Suratāṇa (1572-1610 A. D.), the Dēvadā ruler of Sīrōhī. The dates of these inscriptions range between Vikrama 1637 and 1651.

No. 943 from Sindrath\* from the same Tahsil is dated Vikrama 1736, Āshādhādi, Māgha śu. 13, Monday, corresponding to 12th February 1680 A. D. and belongs to the reign of Vairisāla I (1676-97 A. D.). It gives the genealogy of the Dēvadā rulers of Sīrōhī from Suratāṇa to Vairisāla I and records the construction of a step-well by Sadā-kumvarī Bāi, a queen of Akharāja II. It is interesting to note that the year is stated to be *Āshādhādi* which is distinguished from *Kārttikādi* or *Chaitrādi* and it is another instance of the Vikrama year commencing with Āshādhā śu. 1, a practice which was in vogue in Kathiawar, Gujarat and parts of Rajputana in the medieval period (*Bhāratiya Prāchīna-lipimālā*, by G. H. Ojha, pp. 169 and 170, note 1).

**BUNDĒLĀ CHIEFS.**—Of the inscriptions copied from Datia Taluk, Datia District, Madhya Pradesh, Nos. 390 and 393 are from the Sōnāgir hill, a Jaina *Siddhakshētra*, near Sināval. Dated in Vikrama 1680, they belong to the reign of Virasinghadēva, and his son Jugarāja who were members of the Ōrchhā branch of the Bundēlā chiefs. Virasinghadēva is said to have had twelve sons but none of them bore the name Jugarāja (*Ōrchhā State Gazetteer*, 1907, p. 23). From the expression *ēṭayōr=rājyē*, occurring in the records, it is clear that Jugarāja was also ruling over a territory which was possibly Datia. It is not certain if this Jugarāja is the same as Jhujhārasingha who is known to have succeeded Virasinghadēva. Nos. 406 and 408 copied from Temple No. 9 in the valley of Sōnāgir are dated Vikrama 1747, and mention the names of *Mahā-rājakumāra Dīvāna Chhatrasāla*, *Mahārāja śrī Kuvaranamda* and *Mahārājakumāra śrī Rājā Uditasimha*. This Uditasimha seems to be identical with the ruler of that name of Ōrchhā, who helped Indrajita of the Datia branch referred to below in securing the throne of Datia. It is stated that during the reign-period of Uditasimha, the temple was built by *Bhaṭṭāraka Viśva-Bhū-shana*.

No. 357 copied from the wall of a step-well called *Rānī kī Bāvaḍī* at the village Richharā records that the *Bāvaḍī* was constructed by Chhatra-kumvarī,

the chief queen of *Mahārājādhirāja śrī-Rāva* Indrajita in Vikrama 1810 (1753 A.D.).

Nos. 367, 375 and 413 mention the reign of the king Śatrujita, son and successor of Indrajita. The name of the king has been recorded in different forms. In No. 367 he is called Chhatrajita and in No. 375 Satrajita and again in No. 413 he is called Satrujita. No. 367 makes it clear that he was a subordinate chief under the Mughal Emperor Aligauhara, i.e. Shāh Alam II. This inscription, copied from Temple No. 50 on the Sōnāgir hill, records the construction of an image of Jina in Vikrama 1836 (1779 A. D.). No. 375 copied from Temple No. 58, records the construction of the temple in Vikrama 1855 (1799 A. D.), during the reign-period of *Mahārājādhirāja Rāva Rājā* Śatrujita. No. 413 copied from Temple No. 15, is interesting as it records that by the order of *Mahārājādhirāja Rāva Rājā* Śatrujita, the construction of the temple was started in Vikrama 1819 by *Bhaṭṭāraka* Jinendra-Bhūṣaṇa and that it was completed and consecrated in Vikrama 1825. The same temple was renovated in Vikrama 1887 by *Bhaṭṭāraka* Mahendra Bhūṣaṇa and *Achārya* Dēvēndra Kirtti, but the name of the king who was ruling at the time of the renovation is not mentioned. He must have been Parichhata, the son and successor of Śatrujita.

Nos. 350, 364, 365 and 371 belong to the reign of *Mahārāja* Parichhata. No. 350 copied from the wall of Bhāṇḍēri-gate in Datīā, states that the fort around the city of Datīā was constructed by the chief minister Amānasīṅha for the protection and safety of the town against the enemies. Nos. 364 and 365, copied from the temples numbered 34 and 43 respectively on the Sōnāgir hill, record the construction and consecration of the temples during the reign of *Mahārājādhirāja Rāu rājā* Parichhata Bahādur of Dalīpanagara (i.e. Datīā).

The next ruler of the family, named Vijai Bahādur, is known from only one inscription (No. 412) dated Vikrama 1899 (1842 A. D.) which records the construction and consecration of Temple No. 13 on the hill.

Vijai Bahādur was succeeded by *Lōkendra* Bhavānīsingha, who is known from Nos. 354 and 410. No. 354, copied from the wall of a well at Datīā, records the pedigree of the king.

Among the inscriptions copied in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madras and Kerala States, the following are noteworthy.

**BĀNAS AND VAIDUMBAS.** Nos. 137-41 from Eguva-Baṇḍapalle, Rayachoti Taluk, Cuddapah District, are inscribed hero stones commemorating the death of some heroes who took part in the battles fought on behalf of the Vaidumbas and the Bānas. Of them, No. 138 is in Kannada while the other four are in Telugu. The Kannada record is interesting as it refers to a hitherto unknown chief, Kāma-vaidumba, obviously of the Vaidumba family. Nos. 137 and 139 refer to the death of Danumēti and Kocchelluvānu respectively. The former refers to the battle fought between Vaidumba Gaṇḍa-Trīṇētra and *Mahārāja* Bānarāja on one side and Rāchamalla, Maindaḍi and Daḍiga on the other, probably at Sōramaṭi referred to in the record. No. 139 states that the hero fell in the battle fought at Mudumaḍuvu. These records are similar to the ones from various places in the same area published in *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 183 ff., wherein a detailed account of the battle of Sōremaḍi is given.

**CHĀLUKYAS OF KALĀYŌ.**—Two inscriptions, one from Suṅkanūr (No. 828) and the other from Taḍkal (No. 831), both in the Manvi Taluk, Raichur District, introduce a hitherto unknown queen of Jagadēkamalla Jayasīṃha II, called Bijjaladēvi. The Suṅkanūr inscription represents her as camping at Pottalākere which was one of the capitals of the Chālukyas before Kalyāṇa. The Taḍkal inscription states that she made a grant of land at *agrahāra* Taḍkal in Śaka 955 (1023 A. D.).

No. 779 from Nippāni, Chitapur Taluk, Gulbarga District, dated in Śaka 960, Bahudhānya, belongs to the same ruler and records the installation of the image of goddess Sarasvatī and a grant of land by his queen Sōmaladēvi who is stated therein to be ruling over Alande-1000. This grant of land provided for maintaining some students and their teachers besides the worship of the goddess. The inscription further contains an eulogy of Durggasīṃha who was the *mane-ve-ṅga'e* of the queen and who built a Sarasvatī *maṇḍapa*. This *maṇḍapa* was apparently intended for the use of the preceptor and his students



Queen Sōmaladēvi was, for the first time, brought to light by two inscriptions dated in 1029 A. D. and 1031 A.D. (*A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, Nos. B. 542 and 545) from Ballatgi, Manvi Taluk, Raichur District. While these two inscriptions merely refer to her as camping at Pandrikke and Étagiri on the respective dates the Nippāni record gives the interesting information that she was governing the division of Alande-1000. She also figures in another record (No. 825) of 1036 A. D. from Nuggdōni, Manvi Taluk, Raichur District, wherein she is stated to have made certain grants at the capital Pottalakere.

No. 812 from Atnūr and No. 815 from Daddala, both in Manvi Taluk, refer to two chiefs *mahāsāmanta manneya* Nayyaparasa and *mahāsāmanta* Maḷeyamarasa of Mānuve respectively. Both the chiefs bear the epithets *Māhiśmati-puravarādhīśvara* and *Madhyadēśādhiśvara*. Nayyaparasa was a subordinate of Chālukya Trailōkyamalla Sōmēśvara I while Maḷeyamarasa was the subordinate of Jaṭāchōḍa Bhīma who was himself a feudatory of Bhuvanaikamalla Sōmēśvara II. It may be recalled that some members of the Haihaya family governing the same area bore similar epithets (cf. *A.R.Ep.*, 1960-61, p. 39 and Nos. B. 554, 555 and 557). The two chiefs of the records under review seem to have belonged to the same Haihaya family, though it is not expressly stated so in the record.

The Daddala inscription belonging to the reign of Bhuvanaikamalla Sōmēśvara II and dated in Śaka 991 (1069-70 A.D.) mentions a Jaṭāchōḍa Bhīma of Pedekau, evidently as a subordinate of the king. This chief apparently belonged to the Telugu-Chōḍa family. We know of a Jaṭāchōḍa Bhīma of that family who lived earlier and who is believed to have died in 1002-03 A.D. in a fight with the Eastern Chālukya prince Śaktivarman. Therefore, Jaṭāchōḍa Bhīma of the present record would be a later member of this family and was probably the grandson of the earlier Bhīma. This inscription is published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 113 ff.

No. 785, from Harsūr, dated in the 21st year (1097 A.D.) of Chālukya Vikramāditya VI says that Bammanayya, the king's general, had a son named Hemmadīdēvarasa by his wife Lakkhādēvi. No. 783, now in the Municipal garden at Gulbarga, belonging to the 42nd year (1117 A.D.) of the same king's reign refers to one *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Hemmadīyarasa as ruling over Kaḍagañchi. If the identity of these two is admitted we may conclude that after Bammanayya, his son continued to occupy positions of importance under Vikramāditya VI in the Western Chālukya kingdom.

No. 153 from Gaḍigarēvula, Kurnool District, is a damaged record of Vikramāditya VI which refers to his feudatory [Gōva]na-chōḷa-mahārāja, also of the Telugu-Chōḍa family, the members of which were ruling over Pedekal and three other divisions round about Kurnool District. The name of this chief was hitherto not known and his place in the genealogy also cannot be fixed as the date of the record is lost.

No. 759 from Gorta, Bhalki Taluk, Bidar District, is a damaged record of Vikramāditya VI and refers to his feudatory Rudrachamūpa whose genealogy is given. Nāgadēva-prabhu, Udayāditya and Śrīdhara are some of the members of his family referred to in the record. It may be noted that the Karaḍkhēl inscription dated in the regnal year 7 (i.e. 1133 A.D.) of Bhūlōkamalla Sōmēśvara III (*A.R.Ep.*, 1958-59, No. B 186) also refers to a Rudra-daṇḍādhipa, a subordinate of Vikramāditya VI, and his son Śrīdhara. This Rudra-daṇḍādhipa is identical with Rudra-chamūpa of our record which registers several gifts of land, house-sites and money-incomes to a temple in *agrahāra* Gōraṇṭe for maintaining the students and teachers of the educational institutions attached to this temple and for some expenses towards other specified purposes. An institution referred to therein, it is interesting to note, is a primary school where Kannada letters were taught (*Kannad-āksharada khaṇḍike*). The record was composed by Mallapayya.

No. 766, from the same place, refers to Rudramiśra as the preceptor of Vikramāditya VI. He obtained the village Hulicheru as *dakṣhina* from the king who performed several *kratus*. Rudramiśra, in his turn, made over the same to the temple of Rudrēśvara at Gōraṇṭe which was his *agrahāra*. This preceptor is said to have been born to Gōvardhana-bhaṭṭōpādhyāya and Arasikabbe by the favour of god Kuṁbhēśvara (Kuṁbhēśvara) of Bāgevādi in Tarddavādi division. His grandfather was Rudra-bhaṭṭa of Bāgevādi and he belonged to the Vasishṭha-vaṇiśa.

No. 772 from Rañjōle-Khēni, Bidar Taluk, Bidar District, is another damaged and broken record of Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI). It introduces a chief *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Bhairavadēva of the Sinda family, the members of which were ruling from Reñjēru in Atṭale-nāḍu. The record contains a genealogical account of the family. Nidudōl-Sinda who married the daughter of a Kadamba Mayūravarmman figures as the progenitor of the Sindas of Belagutti (*Ep. Carn.*, Vol. XI, Dg. 37) and of Bhairanmaṭṭi (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, pp. 230-36). This Sinda is said to have had four sons called Satyasēvyā, Prabhusēvyā, Budhasēvyā and Jagatsēvyā who were ruling over Palyamḍa-maṇḍala, Bāgaḍage-nāḍu, Ballare-nāḍu and Atṭale-nāḍu respectively. No. 774, of the Kalachuri king Rāyamurāri Sōvidēva, from the same place, supplements the information contained in the other records so that we get the following genealogy of this Sinda family of Reñjēru:—

Hajja  
|  
Vira Permāḍi  
|  
Bhairava  
|  
Hemma  
|  
Bāchidēva

A greater part of the Rañjōle-Khēni record is written in Kannada verse in metres such as *Tarāḷa*, *Mañivibhūṣhaṇa* and *Upēndravajrā*. The composer of this record appears to be a certain Bhāskara and it is not unlikely that he is the same as the poet Bhāskara who composed a record of Sōmēśvara III dated 1127 A.D. and found at Paṭancheru (*Memoirs of Arch. Surv. of India*, No. 13, p. 12).

No. 769 from Anadūr, Bidar District, belongs to *Pratāpa-chakravarti* Jagadēkamalla. It is dated Śaka 1059, Kālayukta, and the first regnal year of the king. This date is not regular as the cyclic year quoted corresponded to Śaka 1060 (1138-39 A.D.). This is the earliest record of the king known so far and it suggests that he came to the throne sometime before December, 1138 A.D. (See, Fleet, *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I, Pt. II, p. 457).

**KALACHURIS OF KALYANA.**—No. 786 from Harsūr is an incomplete record, in Sanskrit language and Nāgarī characters, of the reign of the Kalachuri king Sōma (i.e. Rāyamurāri Sōvidēva c.1167-75 A.D.). While editing this record in *Epigraphia Indica*, (Vol. XXVIII, pp. 23 ff. and plate,) it has been wrongly stated that it records the construction of a temple of Vishnu by Mādhava-dandanātha, a general of the king. The inscription, however, records the installation of a *suvarṇa-kalaśa* by Mādhava on the top of the temple of Lakshmīpati (i.e. Vishnu) built by Paramarddi-dēva, (probably Permāḍi), an earlier ruler in the Kalachuri family.

**KĀKATĪYAS.**—Nos. 218-23 from Pillalamarri are records of the chiefs of Rēcherla who were subordinates of the Kākatiya kings. No. 219 dated Śaka 1124 gives the genealogy of this family which is said to have originated from the feet of Brahmā. Bamma who, by carrying away the gate of the city of of Kāñchī, uprooted the dignity of the Chōla king, was the first member of the family. Then the genealogy of the family is continued as follows:

Muchcha  
|  
Kaṭa  
|  
Kāma - m - Kāchā (Kāchāmbikā)  
|  
Nāma - m - Aitamā

Nāma had a son called Viśvanātha. He had a sister called Vallāsāni whose son was Prōla.

This genealogy upto Kāma is identical with that in the other record (No. 221) from the same place dated Śaka 1130. But in the latter Kāma is said to have had a son named Bēta from Kāchā. Obviously, this Bēta was another son of Kāma, besides Nāma who was elder. He was a subordinate of Kākatiya Gaṇapati while Nāma (or Nāmi-redḍi) was a feudatory of Rudradēva also.

No. 224 dated Śaka 1279 from the same place is a record of Kāpaya-nāyaka who was the Musunūru chief under the Kākatiyas brother of Prōlaya-nāyaka, the Musunūr chief, whose servant Era-pōtu, son of Māchi-nāyaka of Anumakoṇḍa and Rudrasāni, had the image of the deity of Erakēśvara re-installed on the above date since it was damaged by Alāuddīn-Khalji, the Sultān of Delhi. These records are published in the *Hyd. Arch. Ser.*, Vol. 13.

No. 2 from Kallūru, Anantapur District, dated Śaka 1322 mentions Gōparasu-danḍanāyaka as the son of *Mahāpradhāna* Baicha-danḍanāyaka. The latter is no doubt the same as the well-known minister of Bukka I (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 16) and his son mentioned in our record must be taken to be a fourth son so far unknown (cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1961-62, p. 23).

**CHŌLAS**—Among the Tamil epigraphs collected this year, Nos. 651 to 657 were copied from the dilapidated Perumāḷ temple at Kottamaṅgalam, Lalgudi Taluk, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras State. Āchchiyaṅ Bhaṭṭaṅ Chakrapāṇi Śrī-Vāsudēvaṅ, a Brahmādhīrāja of Peruvēṅgūr, figures prominently in Nos. 651, 653-54 and 656. Of these, No. 651 is dated in the 7th year of the reign of a Rājakēsarivarmaṅ and Nos. 653 and 654 are both dated in the 11th year of the reign of a Parakēsarivarmaṅ, while No. 656 is an undated fragmentary inscription. All these records may be assigned to the 10th century on grounds of palaeography. Four inscriptions in the Rāṅganāthasvāmin temple at Śrīraṅgam dated in the reign of Parāntaka I (*A. R. Ep.*, 1936-37, B. No. 95; *ibid.*, 1961-62, B. Nos. 415, 418 and 419) also record gifts made by Āchchiyaṅ Bhaṭṭaṅ Śrī-Vāsudēvaṅ Chakrapāṇi, a Brahmādhīrāja of Peruvēṅgūr. It may be noted that the two individuals hailed from the same place and bear the same title viz. Brahmādhīrāja. It is, therefore, obvious that Chakrapāṇi Śrī-Vāsudēvaṅ of the Kottamaṅgalam records was the son of Śrī-Vāsudēvaṅ Chakrapāṇi of the Śrīraṅgam inscriptions. Since the inscriptions from Śrīraṅgam are dated between the 39th and 41st years of Parāntaka I, the Rājakēsarivarmaṅ and Parakēsarivarmaṅ of the Kottamaṅgalam records can only be the successors of Parāntaka. No. 651 calls the deity as Śrī-Vāsudēva-viṇṇagar-emberumaṅ while Nos. 653 and 654 call apparently the same deity as Śrī-Rājakēsari-viṇṇagar-emberumaṅ. The former name appears to suggest that the deity was first named after the donor Chakrapāṇi Śrī-Vāsudēvaṅ and that later on the name was changed to Rājakēsari-viṇṇagar-emberumaṅ. No. 650, on a stone set up on the way to the Perumāḷ temple, is dated in the 34th regnal year of Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III) and states that the temple called Rājakēsariviṇṇagar was renamed as Elupattoṇbadunāṭṭu-aadinenbhūmi-Aiṇṇūrruva-viṇṇagaram. The expression *Elupattoṇbadunāṭṭu-aadinenbhūmi-Aiṇṇūrruvar* suggests that it was a mercantile body. The reason for the renaming of the temple after this mercantile body is not, however, given.

The temple is a circular brick structure on a square stone foundation. It has a domical *sikhara* with *kūḍus* at the four cardinal points. As is usual with Vishṇu temples, the entrance into this temple is only through the steps at the sides of the *mandapa*. The temple can be dated structurally as well as on the basis of the inscriptions found therein to the 10th century A.D. and may be compared to the one at Nāṅgūr (*The Chōlas*, revised ed., p. 697).

Nos. 579-620 were copied from the Tyāgarājasvāmin temple, Tiruvāymūr, Thanjavur District. While the majority of them belong to the Chōlas, the earliest of the records (Nos. 605 and 608) belong to the reign of the Pāṇḍya kings Varaguna and Māraṇḍaiyaṅ respectively, the latter being dated in the 4+11th year. The mode of reckoning the date leads us to identify this king with Varaguna figuring in the Āduturaḷ, Kumbhakōṇam and Tiruchchirāmbalam records (*SHI*, Vol. XIV, Nos. 7, 8 and 14) from this District. Next in point of time come the records (Nos. 609 and 611) of Rājakēsarivarmaṅ and Parakēsarivarmaṅ who can be identified as the Chōla rulers of the 10th century both on the

evidence of their contents and the manner in which they have been engraved in continuation of the records of Varaguna. All these records of the Pāṇḍya kings and the early Chōlas are evidently later copies as their palaeography would indicate. Probably the stones containing the original records were not used in the reconstruction of the temple and so the records were re-engraved. No. 595, dated in the reign of Vikrama-chōla, palaeographically the earliest Chōla record in the temple, points to the fact that the reconstruction should have taken place somewhere about that period. That the temple should have existed long before the 10th century is borne out by the hymns sung in praise of this deity by Appar and Sambandar.

No. 655 from Kottamangalam, Tiruchchirappalli District is an interesting record referring to the checking of the temple accounts in the course of the inspection of the *nāḍu* by a *pani-magan* of Rājārāja I who is called an *āvanam-udaiyan* indicating his connection with the Registry (*āvanam*) office. The appointment of officials for this purpose seems to have been an annual feature as the wording of the inscription indicates. In the course of his checking the temple accounts, this official is said to have found out that a piece of *dēvadāna* land remained unutilised and directed the temple authorities that the same may be put to use in conducting festivals in honour of the king, on the days of Śadayam, his natal star.

No. 709 from Gaṅgaikondaśōlapuram, Tiruchchirappalli District, though fragmentary, is interesting as it contains parts of two Sanskrit verses in the *Śārdūlavikrīḍita* metre, written in Grantha characters, describing the exploits of Kulōttuṅga-chōla I. After mentioning his victory over the Pāṇḍyas and the setting up of a *viṣaya-stambha*, the record seems to refer to the Pārasīkas in the context of singing the praises of the monarch.

No. 577 from Agniśvara temple, Nallādai, Thanjavur District, dated in some year (lost) of the Chōla king Rājārāja II, describes a certain *āṇḍār* (devotee) Śēramāṇ Tōlar as the person who renovated the temple. This person is represented by a labelled sculpture (No. 578) of a half-clad figure with beard and moustache and folded hands in a *mandapa* in front of the temple. He may be identified with his namesake who is described as a *tapasya* (ascetic) and at whose instance a *guhā* is said to have been built in the precincts of the temple at Tiruppugalūr (Nannilam Taluk, Thanjavur District) in the 3rd year of the reign of Rājārāja II (*A. R. Ep.*, 1928, No. 87). Persons bearing the same name viz. Śēramāṇ Tōlar, figure also in inscriptions of Sundarapāṇḍya (*A. R. Ep.*, 1908, No. 306) and Māravarmaṇ Parākramapāṇḍya (*A. R. Ep.*, 1910, No. 113).

No. 597 from Tiruvāymūr in the same District, dated in the 26th year of Kulōttuṅga III, refers to a certain Vaippūrudaiyaṇ Tirunāgiśvaramudaiyaṇ, a merchant residing at Pāśai. This Pāśai is probably identical with the modern Pāsiṭṭaiṇam, Ramanathapuram District, where the Chōla army sustained a defeat at the hands of the Ceylonese invaders (*SEE*, Vol. VI, No. 456) in the reign of Rājādhirāja II.

No 537 engraved on a pillar in the *mandapa* in front of the central shrine in the Venkateśaperumāl temple in Ādivarāhanattam, Chidambaram Taluk, South Arcot District, belongs to the reign of Kulōttuṅga III. It is dated in the 11th year of his reign (1188-89 A.D.) and records a gift of land by purchase by Āḷudaiyāl-Ammai, a Brāhmaṇa lady who was the wife of Vasisṭhaṇ Tiruvaraṅganārāyaṇa-bhaṭṭaṇ to the temple of Aparājitaṭṭavinnagar-ālvār of Śrīparadūr. Śrīparadūr is evidently identical with Paradūr in the same Taluk, situated about three miles from the findspot of the inscription. The names Aparājitaṭṭavinnagar and Uttamaśōla-vāyakkāl among the boundaries of the land endowed to the temple, indicate the antiquity of the place although it is not clear whether the temple had any association with Pallava Aparājita (c. 879-897). Many of the numerous other fragments of inscriptions ranging from the 10th to the 14th century built into the walls of this Viṣṇu temple refer to gifts made to a Śiva temple.

No. 548 from Chidambaram, dated in the 16th+1st year of the reign of Rājārāja (III), records a grant of 100 *vēli* of land to god Āḷudaiya-nāyaṇār for worship and offerings by Sōmaladēviyār on whose behalf the land was purchased in an auction named as *Rājārājapperuvilai* for 1,000,000 *kāṣu*. The inscription seems to record also that the land was exempted from tax. Sōmaladēviyār is no doubt the Hoysala queen who is also known to have endowed 1,00,000 *kāṣu* for a lamp and a flower garden to the Raṅganāthasvāmi temple

at Srīraṅgam (*A. R. Ep.*, 1936-37, No. 62). The high figure quoted in the present record as the price for the land reflects the steeply progressive debasement of the *kāsu* and the disturbed political conditions during the period when the Chōla monarchy was overshadowed by the presence of the Hoysalas and the Pāṇdyas in the Chōla country.

A number of inscribed fragments, Nos. 449-64, copied from the *prākāra* walls of the well-known temple of Kapālīśvara in the heart of Madras city have yielded some interesting information about the temple. One of them (No. 452), in characters assignable to the 13th century and belonging to the time of Sundarapāṇḍya, refers to the deity as Kapālīśvara while two others (Nos. 456 and 460), also of the same period, one of which quotes the reign of the same king, refer to Tiruchchuramudaiya-nāyanār. Another fragment (No. 450) of Dēvarāya period mentions Ulagāḷudaiya-nāyanār. These two latter names probably refer to the same deity as in No. 452. Yet another fragment (No. 459) belonging to the reign of Chōla Rājarāja (III) refers to Pallāpuram, evidently the modern Pallāvaram associated with the Pallavas, and god Āḷudaiyār Dattāṇḍār. No. 456 referred to above mentions the coin *pudu-māḍai*, twelve of which formed the price of a piece of land.

Nos. 726-35 were copied from the Chērachōlapāṇḍyēśvara temple at Tirukkōlūr, Tirunelveli District. In all these records the name of the deity occurs as Chōlapāṇḍyēśvara, probably suggesting that one of the Chōla-Pāṇḍya viceroys was responsible for the construction of the temple though no inscription belonging to that period is found in the temple itself. Ulōkachintāmanipuram is given as a secondary name of Tirukkōlūr in these epigraphs while those (Nos. 715 to 725) from the Viṣṇu temple in the same place simply refer to the place as Tirukkōlūr although the Vattēluttu inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1960-61, B No. 350) from the same temple contains the *alias* name in the Tamilised form Olōkachintāmanipuram. The reference to *Nyāyaparipālanapperunderu* in No. 731 is noteworthy.

**PĀNDYAS.**—Of the inscriptions copied from Ānaiyūr, a hamlet of Kāṭṭukkaruppanpaṭṭi, Tirumangalam Taluk, Maḍurai District, No. 498 from the *vāhana-maṇḍapa* of the Airāvātēśvarasvāmi temple contains the *prasasti* beginning with *Pūmaḍu puṇara*, etc. and is dated in the 2nd year of Jaṭāvarmaṇ Tribhuvanachakravartī Śrīvallabha, a Pāṇḍya king who claims to have had his coronation at Vandamīlkkūḍal (i.e. Kūḍal of the rich Tamil). This *prasasti* occurs also in an inscription from Kaḍayanallūr, Tirunelveli District (*A. R. Ep.*, 1917, No. 625). The interesting fact is that the *prasasti* of the king recorded in these two inscriptions commences with the phrase *Pūmaḍu puṇara* just as it does in those of Vikramachōla and is interspersed with phrases from the *prasasti* of Kulōttuṅga I like *Pugalmāḍu viḷaṅga*, *Vikrama-ttōḷilāl chakkara naḍātti*, etc. The names of the queen Ūlagamūḷududaiyār and the signatory Kāva[nūr-kīḷa]-van Tiruvorriyūr Tērpoliyaninṇāṇ figuring in this record occur also in an Ambāsamudram inscription of Jaṭāvarmaṇ Śrīvallabha who had the *prasasti*, *Tirumaḍandaḷiyum Jayamaḍandaḷiyum*, etc., (*SII*, Vol. XIV, No. 245). It is, therefore, tempting to suggest that the kings of these epigraphs are identical. This identity is further strengthened by the peculiarity of the *prasasti* as the king is known to have been a contemporary of Kulōttuṅga I.

No. 591 from Tiruvāymūr, Thanjavur District, is a record of Jaṭāvarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍya I, dated in his 11th regnal year, the details given corresponding to 5th August, 1260 A.D. It records an endowment of land to provide for an *upasandhi* to be called *Āṭkondaṇāyakaṇ-sandhi* after the donor and to be conducted closely following the *śrīkūḷai-sandhi* to god Tiruvāymūrudaiyār by Tenkudaiyān Alagiyaṇavāḷapperumāḷ Āṭkondaṇāyakaṇ who bought the land for 150 *paṇam* from the temple. The temple authorities are said to have made use of this amount for reconstructing the temple of Perumāḷ with stone up to the *kapōtap-paḍai* and for some other minor repairs in the same temple.

Nos. 625-26 from Rājēndram, Thanjavur Taluk and District, in characters of the 13th century, present a problem. No. 625 dated in the 31st year of Māravarmaṇ Kulāśēkhara, records a grant of some additional land to god Pōḍumuttīśvaramudaiyār of Rājēndraśōḷanallūr, a hamlet of Virudarājabhayankarachaturvēdimangalam, as *pūjai-iraiyili* since the land formerly granted was found insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended, viz. worship in the temple. No. 626 also records a similar gift that was to take effect from the month *Kumbha* of the 12th year of reign of an unspecified king. Both the gifts are said to have



been made for the well-being of the king by the *kūttapperumakkal* looking after the affairs of the village, and in both the transactions Pulivalamudaiyān Śīrāma-priyaṇ figures as the village accountant. We know that it is usual to find more than one Pāṇḍya king ruling in different parts at the same time and in the light of this it is not certain which king's 12th year of reign was close to the 31st regnal year of Māravarmaṇ Kulaśēkhara.

Of the twenty-eight inscriptions (Nos. 470-97) copied from Tiruvāḍavūr, Madurai District, No. 481 which is fragmentary, records a benefaction by some king for services and offerings in the temple during the *Chēraṇaivenṇrāṇ-sandhi* named after *Annālvi*. An *agaram* named after the same title is also mentioned in the inscription. This record can be assigned to a junior contemporary of Māravarmaṇ Kulaśēkhara I, inasmuch as the title *Chēraṇaivenṇrāṇ* is known to have been borne by Māravarmaṇ Kulaśēkhara I (*A. R. Ep.*, 1907, No. 126; *ibid.*, 1926, No. 533) who must be the one described as *Annālvi* in the record.

No. 492 which can also be assigned to the same period seems to record a similar royal order to the temple authorities granting the income from levies on a particular piece of land amounting to 1-3/4 *achchu* to the temple. The equivalent, in *paṇam*, of the amount is said to be 102 *paṇam*, 3 *mā* and 3 *kāni*.

No. 471, in characters of the 13th century, is in the form of an order issued by the deity. It records the honours conferred, to be enjoyed hereditarily, on Kulaiñjāl Achchaṇ *alias* Ālālasundaraṇḡai referred to as one of his *dāsigaḷ* (devotee ?) in recognition of her services to the temple. She is stated to have arranged (1) for the restoration of several villages of which one had been an *aḍukkalaippuram* *i.e.*, an endowment for the running of the kitchen, of the deity, through Tiruniruttōṇḍān Jayaṇḡōṇḍān *alias* Śrīvallaṇ Kalavaliṇāḍālvāṇ; (2) for the making of the images of god Chandraśēkhara and his consort and Pillai Kshētrapāla in conformity with the rules through Paṭṭaṇ Tēvaṇ *alias* Tennagaṇ-gaḍēvaṇ who is described as her husband (*agamudaiyāṇ*); and (3) for the making of jewels for the god, the goddess, etc. Tennagaṇgaḍēvaṇ vaṇ figures again in No. 473 dated in the year 5+1 of Kōṇērinmaikōṇḍāṇ as the person at whose instance the king is stated to have exempted the temple lands from taxes and granted some levies on these lands to the temple.

No. 472 dated in the year 30 of Māravarmaṇ Kulaśēkhara I refers to a gift of two perpetual lamps, one by a certain Maraitandān Rāhuttaṇ and the other by Bhikshāṇḍār, a *Kaikkōlamudali* of the place. The name Rāhuttaṇ of the former is noteworthy.

Nos. 476-80 present a clear picture of the procedure followed in transactions wherein the king made a grant of the taxes on particular villages to temples. Nos. 476-78 record one such transaction and Nos. 479-80 another. No. 476 is in the form of a royal order addressed to the *tāṇattār* of the temple of Tirumaraṇ-nāyaṇār informing them of the assignment of taxes like *kadam* due from the village Śīrukūlam to the god. The counterpart of such an order in the case of the latter transaction seems to be missing. Nos. 477 and 479 are addressed by the king to the *Paḍaikkāraṇavar* in whose *parṇu* the villages Śīrukūlam and Paḷlikkurichchi (also called Sōṇāḍukōṇḍaperumālnallūr in No. 480) respectively are stated to have lain. The rest of the contents of the former are the same as those of No. 476 and the latter record (No. 479) informs the *Paḍaikkāraṇavar* of the assignment of the income from *poṇvari* amounting to 10 *achchu* from the village Paḷlikkurichchi to the deity. Nos. 478 and 480 are in the form of an agreement between the *Ūrār* of the respective villages (Kalātēri in the case of the former as Śīrukūlam seems to have been a hamlet of that village) and the authorities of the temple in respect of the same transaction. All these records probably belong to the reign of Māravarmaṇ Kulaśēkhara I who is mentioned in No. 480 with the epithet *emmaṇḍalamum koṇḍaruliya*. The *Paḍaikkāraṇavar* figuring in these two transactions were probably the executive authority of the military regiments stationed in the neighbourhood of Śīrukūlam and Paḷlikkurichchi and these villages must have formed part of their fief (*paḍaippaṇṇu*?). They must have been made responsible for the payment of taxes due from the village included in their fiefs. No. 490 of *A. R. Ep.*, 1909, from Chōlapuram, Śrīvilliputtur Taluk, Ramanathapuram District, provides an instance where the body called *Kāraṇavar* are associated with the *Ūrār* in the village administration.

No. 497 also from Tiruvāḍavūr, Madurai District, is an inscription in Tamil characters of about the 13th century and is dated in the 13th year of the reign of Kulaśēkhara. It records that the *Śrī-rudra-Śrī-māhēśvaras* met under the

*vihva*, i.e. *bilva* tree of the temple of Tirumaraī-nāyanār and granted the rights of irrigation from the Privānai tank to Dhanmarājadēvaṇ Mummudiśōli *alias* Maṅgaiyarkkarasiyār as a reward for the benefactions done by her. The lady is stated to have set up the images of Śrī-Rudra and the consort, evidently Chandraśekhara and Pārvatī, built a stone embankment to the tank, etc. The name Śrīvallavaṇ Kamaladēvaālvār also occurs in the inscription. His identity, however, is uncertain. No. 529 from Kōvilūr, Ramanathapuram District, discussed below provides another instance of the *Śrī-rudra-Śrī-māhēśvaras* of a temple meeting under the *magila* (*Mimusops elangi*) tree to record an order of the deity. Perhaps, these trees in the premises of the temples were the *sthalavrikshas* associated with them.

Of the inscriptions (Nos. 715-25) copied from the Vaittamānidhipperumāl temple at Tirukkōlūr, Tirunelveli District, No. 725 is dated in the 30th regnal year of Tirunelvēlpperumāl who instituted *Virapāndyaṇ-sandhi* and Nos. 720 and 721 belong to the reign of Udayamārttāndavarman, the ruler of Travancore. The inscriptions are interesting in that they refer to the deity as seated on the *Rōmīsaṅkaṭṭil* under the *Madhurakaviṇṇapandal* in Tirukkōlūr. Madhurakavi Ālvār, the Vaishṇava saint after whom this pandal was named, is said to have been born in Tirukkōlūr and his image is even now worshipped along with the deity in the temple. These are the only references to the saint from this place where he is said to have been born and brought up. Two inscriptions from Śrīraṅgam of 1500 and 1515 A.D. respectively (*A. R. Ep.*, 1936-37, Nos. 92-93) also refer to a shrine built there for Madhurakavi and Viṭṭhalēśvara and to the provision made for their worship by Kaṇḍāḍai Mādhavayyaṅgār, a disciple of Kaṇḍāḍai Rāmānujayaṅgār.

The *Virapāndyaṇ-sandhi* referred to in No. 725 was evidently named after the king who is referred to by the deity as *nam kumāraṇ* and *Tirunelvēlpperumāl* in whose reign this inscription is dated must have been only a title of this king. He may be identified with *Tirunelvēlpperumāl* Virapāndya whose record from Śrīvaikunṭham is dated Śaka 1361 corresponding to his 2 + 17th year (*SII*, Vol. V, No. 742). He is also known to have borne the title *Kaliyuga-Rāmaṇ* (*A. R. Ep.*, 1908, No. 88). But the *Nenmēni Kaliyuga-Rāmaṇ-panam* referred to in No. 723 dated in Kollam 589 must have been issued by an earlier king who bore the same title. The place name Nenmēni (Ramanathapuram District) prefixed to the name of the coin probably indicates that it was minted at that place.

**GANDAGŌPĀLAS.**—No. 231 from Sūlūrpeṭṭ, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh, is dated in the 2nd year of Tribhuvanachakravarttigaḷ Śrī-Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpālādēva and mentions Rājēndrasōla-Mummudi-Vaidumba-mahārājaṇ Permaḍi-dēvaṇ whose consort Taṇikkūttukkaṇḍāl made a grant of land to the temple of Tirunāgīśvaram-uḍaiyār. The name of the Vaidumba chief suggests that he was at first a feudatory of Rājēndra III and had shifted his allegiance to the Gaṇḍagōpāla, whose first attempt at getting out of the Chōla tutelage is evidenced by the present inscription.

**VIJAYANAGARA KINGS.**—Nos. 523-30 were copied from Kōvilūr, Ramanathapuram District, Madras State. Of these, No. 526 is interesting as it throws some light on an attempt at some social reform of those times. It is dated Śaka 1303, Durmati, in the reign of Sāvaṇa-uḍaiyar (II). The details of date viz. Tai 6, ba. 1, Wednesday, Pūsam correspond to 1st January, 1382 A.D. The inscription states that Nāyanār Gaṅgēyarāyar, probably an officer of the king, arranged for an assembly of the inhabitants of the *agaras*, i.e. *agrahāras*, the *Bhaṭṭas* of distant territories and the other people of the villages for the purpose of deciding upon certain regulations about *kanyādāna* among the Brāhmaṇas. The new regulations limited the payment for the jewels of the bride at 8 *kalaṇḍju* of gold and 8 *kalaṇḍju* of silver. Whether this regulation was intended for the benefit of the Brāhmaṇas coming from distant places as indicated by the expression *taṅgaḷir tāṅgaḷ kanyādānam-āga udakam-pannikkudukkiraḍu oḷiya*, is not clear from the record, parts of which are damaged. Ex-communication was laid down as the sanction for the breach of this rule. An inscription from Viriñchipuram dated Śaka 1347 (1426 A.D.) in the reign of Pratāpadēvarāya also records a similar regulation for *kanyādāna* among Brāhmaṇas prohibiting receipt of payment of any money for the bride (*SII*, Vol. I, No. 56).

Nos. 4 and 9, copied from Kallūru, Anantapur District, seem to describe the relation between the Saṁbēṭa chiefs and the Vijayanagara rulers. No. 4 dated Śaka 1430 states that Chirabadi-sīma was given as *umbāḷi* to

*mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Sirigirāju Timmayyadēva-mahārāju by Narasā-nāyaka. According to No. 9 *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Sambēta Erpadēvamahārāju figures was the ruler of the region in Śaka 1459. The Kaifiyats of Paṭṭūripālem, Peranipādu and Siddhavaṭam (*Further Sources of Vijayanagar History*, pp. 64-66, and 96) speak of revolts by Sambēta chiefs during this period. It is not unlikely that Sirigirāju Timmayyadēvamahārāju got Chirabadi-sima as *umbali* from Narasā-nāyaka as after suppression of this revolt and the same was restored to Saibēta Erpadēvamahārāju subsequently. But his relation with Vira-Narāsimha, Śivarāja and Guravarāja, the Sambēta chiefs who had to be put down by Śaṅkha-Narāsimha and Krishnadēvarāja, is not known. Krishnadēvarāja is known to have restored the Siddhavaṭam District to Nalakampa and Chinasaṅgama, the sons of Guravarāja. Whether Erapa was related to them or was a member of a different branch unconnected with the rebels is not known.

No. 151 from Gaḍigarēvula, Kurnool District, dated Śaka 1464 in the reign of Sadāśivadēva states that the authorities of the Kandanaṅgūlū-durga having failed, for some unknown reason, to give effect to a grant originally made by Vijaya-Bukkadēva through a copper-plate grant, the king renewed the grant of the village Gaḍigarēla situated in Pedakamṭi-sima of Kandanaṅgūlū-durga to the five Śiva temples of the place at the instance of Āliya Rāmappadēva.

Of the inscriptions copied at Tādpatri, Anantapur District, Nos. 19 and 21 from the Chintalarāja temple dated Śaka 1509 and Śaka 1516 respectively mention Nārasimha-nāyadu of the Permasāni family. We do not know if he was related to Timmaya-nāyadu of the same family who is mentioned in an inscription from Bondakalakunṭa, Jammalamadugu Taluk, Cuddapah District, which is dated in Śaka 1503 (Rangacharya: *Inscriptions of the Madras Presidency*, p. 588, No. 138). It does not seem likely that he was the same as his namesake described in *Chāṭupadyamani-mañjari*, Part II (*Further Sources of Vijayanagar History*, Vol. III, p. 187), as the latter is taken to be a contemporary of Krishnadēva-mahārāja.

No. 11 dated saka 1463 records a gift by Salakarāju Achchyutarāju for the merit of Peda-Tirumalarāju. The latter may be identified with Periya-Tirumalai-rāja, son of Salakayyadēva-mahārāja referred to in the inscriptions from Śrīrangam in the Tiruchirappalli District (*vide*, *A. R. Ep.*, 1938-39, Nos. 3, 40 and 70; *ibid*, 1950-51, Nos. 318, and 340).

Several inscriptions (Nos. 1-9) were copied from Kallūru to the south of the Tādpatri Taluk. The village is stated to be situated in Chirabadi-sima in No. 4, and this *sima* was probably a division of Ghaṇḍikōṭa-rājya mentioned in No. 8. Ghaṇḍikōṭa-rājya is known to be the territory of the Sambēta chiefs (*ibid.*, p. 142).

Nos. 525, 527 and 528 from Kōvilūr, Ramanathapuram District, dated respectively Śaka 1477, 1481 and 1472 mention Peddappa Vijayālayadēva, son of *Tirāviṇaitirtta* Vijayālayadēva and the chief of Śūraikkūḍi (cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1908, Nos. 119 and 120.). Nos. 525 and 528 quote the reign of Sadāśivarāja, the latter attributing the epithet Gajabalarāja to the king whose name is strangely enough associated with that of Mallikārjuna whose father had the well-known title *Gajabēṇṭekāra*. No. 525 records a gift to Nayinār Tiruppuṇavāśal-mudaliyār of the Bikshāmaṭha-santāna of the Tiruvellaikkāvalan-tirumaḍam in the western street in Perumbarrappuliyūr. This *maṭha* figures again in two other records, Nos. 523 and 524, from the same place, dated Śaka 1709 and 1785 respectively. No. 529 is in the form of an *ādēśa* of the deity Tiruppuṇavāśal-udaiya-nāyanār conveyed through the *Śrī-rudra-Śrī-māhēśvaras* assembled under the *magilā* tree (*vide*, *ante* p. 33). The *ādēśa* was addressed to Vijayālayadēva referred to as *nam piḷḷai* by the deity, directing the renovation of the Tirukkoṟṟavāśaludaiya-nāyanār. It must be noted that these inscriptions are in characters assignable to a late period. Tiruppuṇavāśal is evidently the village of the same name in Arantangi Taluk, Thanjavur District, which is one of the fourteen Śaiva centres of Pāṇḍi-maṇḍalam eulogised in the *Tēvāram*.

**MISCELLANEOUS INSCRIPTIONS.**—The pilgrims' records Nos. 314-21 from Akhnoor, Jammu and Kashmir, in ornamental southern characters of the 6th or 7th century, mention the names like Bhattēśvara, Śrīdēvī and Vā(Bā)lāśraya-vīryya.

No. 381 engraved in Siddhamātrikā characters of about the 7th century on the image of Pārvatī, locally called *Sāt pūt kī Mām*, kept in the *Parikramā* of Temple No. 76 at Sōnāgir in Sināval, Datia District, Madhya Pradesh, is of palaeographical interest. It records the fashioning (of the image) by a person named Vādāka, son of Śrī-Singhadēva.



Nos. 270 and 270-A are on the pedestals of two Chāmunda images found in the precincts of the Mundapriṣṭhādēvī temple at Gayā in Bihar. On palaeographical grounds they may be assigned to about the 10th century A.D. Of these, the latter refers to the donation of the image by Hēma, while the meaning of the former, which seems to be in corrupt Sanskrit, cannot be made out satisfactorily. It reads 1. [Ōm] Nam[ustē] | Mū sāptasvaragu-2. rava āka-pratimē : || It is likely that this refers to the donation of the image of *Sāptasvaraguru*. But it is not certain if the term *Sāptasvara* is to be taken as the derivative of *Sapta-svara* meaning the seven primary notes of classical Indian music and as meaning "pertaining to these notes." Then this expression together with the other one *gurava* may mean the teachers of the *Sapta-svara*. It may be mentioned here that, in the same place, there is a rectangular stone slab containing seven or eight figures in relief each representing a two-armed sage-like person, holding a *kamaṇḍalu* in one the hand (see Appendix F. No. 4572). The style of these figures is, however, later than the style of the Chāmunda sculpture on the pedestal of which the above mentioned inscription is engraved. Among the stray sculptures found at Gayā, quite a few are of Chāmunda, including the two under review. According to Śilpa texts, Chāmunda figures are generally to be placed underneath banyan trees, and it is of interest to note that the pilgrims to Gayā, the banyan tree of which place is famous for its sacred character, had thought it an act of piety to make Chāmunda figures and place them there.

No. 158 from Gaḍigarēvula, Nandyal Taluk, Kurnool District, is engraved in the Siddhamātrikā characters of about the 9th century and mentions Vyālasimha as the disciple of Sakalasimha-bhaṭṭāraka. It is interesting to note that two short records of about the same period found at Alampur, Mahbubnagar District (*A.R. Ep.*, 1960-61, B Nos. 42 and 51), refer to a religious preceptor by name Vyālasimha who may be identical with the one mentioned in the present record. No. 157 also from Gaḍigarēvula is of Vibhūti Gauraya who was a disciple of Paṇḍitarādhyā and whose records are found in several places in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore States.

Nos. 199-203 are copied from a pillar in the old Śiva temple situated in the dilapidated fort at Prāgtūru, Mahabubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh. Of these No. 199 in Telugu is dated Śaka 841 (919 A.D.) and records gifts of land and garden by Mahēśvaraja-bhaṭāra to the god Lakuliśvara-dēva. No. 200, in two Sanskrit verses written in Nāgarī characters of about the 10th century A.D., also mentions Mahēśvaraja-bhaṭāra and refers to the deity as residing in the Brahmēśvara-jagati (i.e. the temple called Brahmēśvara). The other inscriptions in Telugu of about the same period record the grant of lands by some devotees to Mahēśvaraja-bhaṭāra obviously for the worship of the same deity. The importance of these records lies in the fact that they reveal the prevalence of the Lakuliśa cult in that area during the 10th century A.D.

Nos. 762-63 engraved respectively on the right and left niches in the *mandapa* of the Mahādēva temple, Gorta, Bidar District, Mysore, refer to the images of Jaina deities which were dedicated by the disciples of Tribhuvanasēna-siddhāntadēva and *Muni* Suvratasiddhāntadēva. It is obvious that the present Mahādēva temple was formerly a Jaina *basadi* and the Jaina images on the door-jamb support this. Of the two preceptors noted above, it is probably to the former's death that No. 767, also from the same place, refers. The date of the latter record is 1130 A.D.

No. 868, engraved on a pillar in the Mahādēva temple at Jhālrapātan, in Nāgarī characters of about the 12th century and in local dialect, is of interest as it contains the obeisance of Kulha and Bhōjā-rānī on the occasion of their *gōṇā* i.e. the first meeting after their marriage. This throws light on the antiquity of the custom which prevails even today in some parts of North India where the married couple are not allowed to see and speak to each other immediately after the marriage.

The Rāmāyaṇa panels around the walls of the main shrine in the Chintalarāya temple at Tādpatri in Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh, bear a hundred and twelve inscribed labels (Nos. 25-136) describing the scenes depicted.

The panels themselves are very well executed and the sculptures and the labels are coeval with the construction of the temple which on the basis of the inscriptions therein can be assigned to the latter half of the 16th century.

No. 631 from Tāndōni near Karūr, Tiruchirappalli District, incised on a commemorative obelisk, records the siege and evacuation of Caroor (karūr) on the 2nd April 1783, obviously by the British. This was part of the operations during the course of the first Mysore war. It indicates the importance enjoyed by Karūr at that time. (See also Cotton : *List of Inscriptions on Tombs and Monuments in Madras*, p. 204, No. 1108.)

### INSCRIPTIONS IN ARABIC AND PERSIAN

The Superintendent for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur, examined 314 inscriptions listed in Appendix D of which the following may be noticed here.

Of the five new inscriptions of the Mamlūk dynasty, No. 262, from Bulandshahr in Uttar Pradesh, is a fragmentary record containing parts of the titles of *Iltutmish*. No. 201, from Khātū Kalān in Nagaur District of Rajasthan, is likewise fragmentary. It cannot be assigned to any king, as nothing but parts of title-phrases have survived. But the most outstanding, but again unfortunately fragmentary, Mamlūk record is No. 250, from Bulandshahr. Referring itself to the rule of queen Rādiyya, daughter of *Iltutmish*, the extant portion of this unique epigraph only contains part of the titles of the queen. Also remarkable for elegant and beautiful calligraphy, it is really unfortunate that the record has not survived in full. No. 287, from Meerut in Uttar Pradesh, dated A.H. 647 (1249-50 A.D.), refers to the reign of Nāsiru'd-Dīn Maḥmūd, son of *Iltutmish*. Kaiqubād's record, No. 294, from Amroha in Moradabad District of Uttar Pradesh, was wrongly deciphered in *Ep. In. Mos.*, 1913-14, p. 33, to indicate the name of the builder of a mosque as Bal'ambar instead of 'Ambar.

One of the four records of 'Alāu'd-Dīn Khajī, No. 257, from Bulandshahr, is fragmentary, while No. 202, from Khātū Kalān, refers to the construction of a mosque by Muḥammad in A.H. 702 (1302-03 A.D.); its style of writing is remarkable for its Kūfī flourishes. No. 256, from Bulandshahr, assigns the construction of a mosque in A.H. 710 (1311 A.D.) to Muḥammad, son of Muḥammad, entitled Jalāl, who was secretary (*muḥarrir*) to Maḥmūd Sultānī, the *kōtwāl* of the place. No. 59, from Chanderi in Guna District of Madhya Pradesh, was published by Mr. R. S. Saksena in the *Ind. Hist. Qua.*, Vol. I, pp. 653-56. Dated A.H. 711 (1312 A.D.), it mentions Ismā'il entitled Wajīh-i-Najīb, secretary (*muḥarrir*) of the district (*khitta*) of Kol (Aligarh) as the builder of a mosque and Ikhtiyāru'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Timar (or Timur) Sultānī as the governor of the region. Mr. Saksena having wrongly read Kol as Kok identified the name with Koka, the king of Malwa and made a few unnecessary observations. Translating Timar (or Timur) as 'sword', he could not determine the name of the governor which according to him 'seems to have slipped from the pen of the writer.' There is one more record, No. 254, from Bulandshahr, assigning the reparation of a mosque to one Qāḍī Khān, which may be assigned to 'Alāu'd-Dīn : being damaged, its date is lost but it refers itself to the reign of Muḥammad Shāh. Its calligraphy makes it very likely that the record belonged to 'Alāu'd-Dīn.

The Tughluqs are represented by seven records. No. 194, a fragmentary record from Khātū Kalān, refers to the construction of a tank called Firūz-Sāghar after the name of the governor Maliku'l-Umarā Firūz, son of Muḥammad, the chief superintendent (*shah-nabek*) of the royal stables. It also mentions a Khalafu'l-Mulūk Malik Tāju'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn. This record has been assigned (*Proc. Ind. His. Cong.*, 1945, p. 286) to Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Balban, the surviving text only containing the title Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn common to both Tughluq Shāh and Balban. However, its style of writing makes its assignment to Tughluq Shāh more probable. Among the records of Muḥammad bin Tughluq Shāh, No. 14, from Bodhan in Nizamabad District of Andhra Pradesh, does not record the construction of a watch-tower (*bās*) as stated in *Ep. In. Mos.*, 1919-20, p. 16, but of a stop-well (*bā'in*). No. 113, from Daulatabad in Aurangabad District of Maharashtra, a new record of this king, assigns the construction of a mosque to Maliku'sh-Sharq Saifu'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Qutluḡ Malik Ṣafdar, the *ākḥurbek-i-*

*maisara* in A.H. 733 (1332-33 A.D.). The work was supervised by Shādī, the *nāib-i-kōtwāl* of Deogīr. It may be pointed out that the name of the place is transcribed in the epigraph as Deogīr and not Daulatābād—the new name which Deogīr was given in about 1327 A.D. According to No. 198, from Khātū Kalān, recording some construction in the same year, the place was included in the Ajmer region of which the *muqṭi'* was Malikū'l-Umarā Saifu'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Nānak Sultānī, the *ākḥurbek-i-maisara*, while Mu'ayyad, son of Sirāj, *muharrir* of the region, supervised the construction. It will be observed that the titles and status of the *muqṭi'* are the same as those of the builder in the previous record, a fact which can only be explained satisfactorily if we take that one had succeeded the other in rank in the course of the year. A partly obliterated inscription, No. 25, from Tajpur-Basahi in Saran District of Bihar, is a new important record of Firūz Shāh Tughluq recording the construction of a fort in A.H. 774 (1373 A.D.) by an official named Mukhlis Dā'ūd Khānī. The builder's sobriquet indicates that he was once in the service of Dā'ūd Khān who, as we know, was the governor of Bihar under Firūz Shāh (*Ep. In. Ar. Per. Supl.*, 1955 and 56, p. 8; *ibid.*, 1961, p. 29).

All the six inscriptions of the reign of Sikandar Lodī are from Narwar in Shivpuri district of Madhya Pradesh. Nos. 89-90 furnish interesting information that Sikandar Lodī after conquering the fort of Narwar (transcribed 'Nalwar') designated it as *Hisār-i-Muhammad*—a piece of information known from this epigraph only, and ordered the construction of the mosque where the records are found, under the supervision of Muqbil Khānī in *Shuhūr* 909 corresponding to A.H. 914 (1509 A.D.). It also mentions Mubārak Khān, son of Abā Bakr Khān Karrānī who was probably the governor. A very interesting point worth noticing here is that No. 89 provides perhaps the earliest instance of the use of the *Shuhūr* era in north India. Nos. 91-94, from another mosque in the same place, record its construction by Shaiḫ Hājī 'Abdu'l-Wahhāb, son of Muḥammad Husainī Bukhārī, a respected saint of his time in A.H. 914 (1509 A.D.), after the conquest of the fort by the king. The only epigraph to represent the Sūrs, No. 68, from Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh, records the construction of a mosque in A.H. 960 (1552-53 A.D.) during the reign of Islām Shāh.

Among the Bahmanī records, the earliest, No. 171, from Koppal in Raichur District of Mysore, is, though fragmentary and consequently undated, quite interesting. It states that a step-well inside the enclosure of the tomb of A'zam Humāyūn Khwāja-i-Jahān was constructed by his wife in the reign of Muhammad Shāh I. It is reported that the tablet containing this inscription has disappeared very recently. No. 127, on a loose slab in the Masjid Shāh Dongri at Miraj in Sangli District of Maharashtra, is a new record of Firūz Shāh Bahmanī and is dated in the *Shuhūr* year 816 [A.H. 818] (1416 A.D.). It refers to the construction of some structure by Suhail Sultānī, *kōtwālbek* of the city of Mubārakābād (*i.e.* Miraj). That the structure was a mosque is indicated by No. 144, also on a loose slab now lying in the P.W.D. office at the same place, which states that a mosque constructed in the (*Shuhūr*) year 816 was renovated by Asad Khān in A.H. 1096 (1685 A.D.), during the reign of Sikandar 'Adil Shāh of Bijapur. No. 178, from Raichur, records the name of Khān-i-A'zam Mallū Khān Hāfiẓ as the builder of the (Makkī) gate of the fort in A.H. 874 (1469-70 A.D.). No. 169, from Malkhed in Gulbarga district of Mysore, is fragmentary, but sufficient text has survived to indicate that a *hulmak* of one of the gates of the *qasba* of Malkhed was constructed when Malikū'sh-Sharq Khwāja Mahmūd was the governor. It also furnishes the information that there was a *thānadārbek* of the place with the *nisba* Dārābjardī. Its date being lost due to its fragmentary condition, the king's identity cannot be established.

A new find among the inscriptions of the Sultāns of Bengal, No. 17, from Bhagalpur in Bihar, was brought to our notice by Mr. P. C. Singh, Senior Deputy Collector of Bhagalpur, the present owner of the tablet, who obtained it at Champanagar near Bhagalpur. Quoting the reign of Sikandar Shāh, son of Ilyās Shāh, the record names the great Khān Ulugh Taghī Khān, son of Bughrā Khān, as having constructed a mosque in A.H. 769 (1367 A.D.). Provided the original place of the inscription is Champanagar about which there is some doubt, it would indicate that this part of Bihar was under the authority of the Bengal rulers from an earlier date than is generally believed. No. 19, also from Bhagalpur, is a new record of 'Alāu'd-Dīn Husain Shāh which records the construction of the gate of a Jāmi' mosque in A.H. 917 (1511-12 A.D.) by him.

The only but interesting Sharqī record is No. 24, from Bihar Sharif in Patna district of Bihar, dated in the reign of Husain Shāh. It mentions the construction of a dome, i.e. tomb, by Maliku'sh-Sharq Bhikh Malik in A.H. 892 (1486-87 A.D.). This epigraphical tablet is now reported to be lost.

Of the three new inscriptions of the Sultāns of Gujarat, No. 35, from Somnath in Junagadh District, is a badly damaged record of Muhammad Shāh II referring to the construction of a mosque which has been demolished in very recent times. The tablet has also disappeared. No. 34, from Sankheda in Baroda district, is bilingual and assigns the construction of a well and a mosque to Fath Khān, son of Rājan Khān, son of Asad Khān in A.H. 921 (1515 A.D.), during the reign of Muzaffar Shāh II. No. 114, from Bhamer in Dhulia District of Maharashtra, is important in indicating the extent of the authority of Gujarat. Executed in a crude style, it records the construction of a mosque in A.H. 936 (1529-30 A.D.) during the reign of Bahādur Shāh, by the mother (name not specified) of Dilāwar Khān the martyr, daughter of Malik Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Khatri and wife of Alp Khān, a grandson of (?) Fathu'llāh. It is difficult to say if the husband is identical with the eminent noble in the court of Bahādur Shāh, namely Alp Khān Khatri.

Among the inscriptions of the Malwa Sultāns, the earliest, No. 53, from Mandu in Dhar District, speaks of Fadlu'llāh Mubārak Farid Kāfūrī as having built a mosque in A.H. 817 (1414 A.D.) in the time of Alp Khān. An interesting aspect of this record is that it gives the royal titles of Alp Khān as Husāmu'd-Dīn A'zam Humāyūn. These titles are also recorded in No. 50, dated A.H. 820 (1417 A.D.), from Dhar, whose reading was published in *Ep. In. Mos.*, 190<sup>aa</sup>10, p. 24, pl. X; No. 1, and later on revised by the late Dr. G. Yazdani in *ibid.*, 1911-12, p. 10, but since the name Alp Khān was still left undeciphered, its importance in providing the titles of Alp Khān was overlooked. These records also reveal the fact that Alp Khān had not assumed the regal name Hoshang Shāh until A.H. 820, the date of No. 50. No. 54, again from Mandu, is a new but badly damaged record of Mahmūd I, mentioning the construction of some structure in A.H. 850 (1446-47 A.D.). To the same monarch belong Nos. 60 and 61, from Chanderi, recording the construction in A.H. 867 (1462 A.D.) of a mosque with a garden and a step-well as well as a lofty dome, respectively, by Muhammad Zain and Jamāl, son of 'Alā. The former was an official holding the post of the *nāib-i-arḍ* and the latter, a learned man who is mentioned in the record as the second Imām Abū Hanīfa. No. 62, also from the same place, is a new record of Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Khaljī recording the excavation of a step-well and the construction by its side of a *sarāi* and a garden by Malik Qādī ibn-Mihrān, Mīr-i-Mīrān, in A.H. 890 (1485-86 A.D.), during the governorship of Chanderi of Sher Khān. Another version of this epigraph was listed last year (*A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, App. D, No. 45). No. 65, from Fathābād near Chanderi, is yet another new record of this king: Dated A.H. 902 (1497 A.D.), it records the construction of a pavilion, a step-well and a garden at Fathābād-Chanderi by the king's minister Malik Lādan, entitled Shāriqu'l-Mulk. This Shāriqu'l-Mulk is different from Shāriqu'l-Mulk of the two other Chanderi inscriptions (*A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, App. D, Nos. 46-47), as his name is given there as Malik Taghī. Nos. 66-67, from the same place, inscribed at five different places (4 from the same location are put together in No. 66) in the Kushk-Mahal, contain the phrase 'during the governorship of Malik Mallū Sultānī' indicating that the construction was done in the governor's time (cf. *A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, App. D., Nos. 59-62).

The Khānzādas of Nagaur in Rajasthan are represented by Nos. 195-196, from Khātū Kalān. Identical in purport, they record the construction of the mosque now known as Khānzādon-ki-Masjid, in A.H. 886 (1482 A.D.), during the time of Fīrūz Khān whose genealogy is described in full. According to No. 195, the mosque was built in the time of Maliku'l-Umarā Ikhitiyāru'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Malik Lādla Khalās, the *muqṭi'* of the *mu'āmala* of Khattū and Master of the royal stable, and under the supervision (*kārkard*) of Maliku'l-Umarā Tāju'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Malik Lādla Khalās, the *muqṭi'* of the fort of the same *mu'āmala*. No. 196 states that Malik Lādla Khalās, the *muqṭi'* of the fort of Khattū, constructed the mosque. It does not quote his titles mentioned in the previous epigraph which, it may be noted, credits him only with the supervision of the construction of the mosque. It is possible that it was he who was the actual builder and that the composer of No. 195 might have intended the phrase

*kār-kard* in its literal sense of 'work done' or 'done the work'. Likewise, the fact that these two noblemen had a common name, to wit Malik Lādla *Khalās* is somewhat unusual.

The earliest of the 'Ādil Shāhī records in the present collection are Nos. 152-153, from Belgaum in Mysore. No. 152 records A.H. 924 (1518 A.D.) as the date of the foundation of the mosque Masjid-i-Safā by As'ad Khān, during the reign of [Ismā'il] 'Ādil Khān, while the date of its completion is given as A.H. 925 (1519 A.D.) in No. 153. Attention in particular may be invited to the spelling As'ad Khān occurring in both the epigraphs. It may be pointed out that in historical works including the *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III (Cambridge, 1928), p. 434, the title of this famous Bijapur governor of Belgaum is given as Asad, while according to these epigraphs, the title was As'ad Khān and not Asad Khān. No. 179, from Raichur, assigns the construction of the (Kāṭī) gate of the fort to Shamsīrū'l-Mulk in Shuhūr 950 corresponding to A.H. 957 (1550 A.D.), in the reign of Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Shāh I. This Shamsīrū'l-Mulk is evidently the same as mentioned in the Mudgal inscription dated two years earlier (*A.R. Ep.*, 1958-59, App. D, No. 125). No. 180, also from Raichur, is another inscription of the same monarch recording the construction of another gate in A.H. 958 (1551 A.D.). No. 8, from Adoni in Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh, belonging to the reign of 'Alī I, registers the text of a *qaulnāma* issued in A.H. 982, Shuhūr 975 (1574 A.D.) by Khān-i-A'zam Ghālib Khān which records the founding of the Pet 'Ādilābād on the outskirts of the *qasba* Adoni Fort in the same year and the remission of the lawful taxes and other imposts levied privately (not on behalf of the government) on weavers and grocers settling in the Pet from that year for 12 years. No. 138, on a loose slab at Miraj, refers to the construction of a *jamā'at-khāna* (assembly-hall) in the *āstāna* (of Bāra Imām?) which was lying uncared for, platform of the *bāzār* (market) and shops— which latter were endowed for the daily expenses of the mosque called Masjid-i-Safā—by Khwāja Bābā Naṣīr Khurshīd Khān. This epigraph does not bear any date. No. 139, fixed in the plinth of a shop at the same place, besides the date Sūr (Shuhūr) San [9]80 (i. e. A. H. 987 or 1579-80 A. D.), only contains the imprecatory text in Persian and Marāṭhī against those who might interfere with the lighting arrangement of the *bāzār*, *guzrī* and the dues of the attendants. No. 145, from the same place, mentions an official Āqā 'Alī Ridā as having constructed a bastion called Burj-i-'Alī after the king's name ('Ālī I?). It does not give the date (Cf *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. XXIV, Kolhapur, p. 344, foot-note). Nos. 181-183, from the fort of Raichur, refer to the construction of a *diḍdī* (wicket) and a wall and completion of the work of the *parkoṭa* and fort between the years A. H. 990-991 (1582-1584 A. D.) during the reign of Ibrāhīm II by Yūsuf 'Alī Khān, the *qandīldār*. No. 183 designates the *diḍdī* (small gate) as Tawakkul-diḍdī and states that it was constructed to facilitate easy passage for the public. In the reign of the same monarch, two years later, the renowned official Haider Khān, son of Malik Haider, constructed a well for public use at Miraj, according to No. 129. No. 156, from Belgaum, mentions the construction of a mosque by an official, Sher Khān, in A. H. 994 (1585-86 A. D.). According to No. 130, from Miraj, the construction of a *namāzgāh*, i.e. 'Idgāh, which was started in the reign of 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh I by Sayyid Aḥmad, son of Sayyid 'Alāu'd-Dīn, was suspended on account of the death of Sayyid Aḥmad and it was completed in A. H. 995 (1586-87 A. D.) during the reign of Ibrāhīm II, by Sayyid Maḥmūd, son of Sayyid 'Alāu'd-Dīn, obviously the deceased's brother, in compliance with the *farmān* issued at the instance of the minister Dilāwar Khān. No. 140, from the same place, is a record of Muḥammad 'Ādil Shāh, mentioning the constructions of some structure associated with the name of Bāra Imām in A. H. 1064 (1654 A. D.) in the time of Ḥasan Shāh the *havāldār*. But since the *dargāh* or *āstāna* seems to have been in existence earlier (cf. No. 138), what is probably meant here is renovation. According to No. 184, from Raichur, Āqā Khusrav, an official of Sikandar 'Ādil Shāh, constructed a gate in A. H. 1084 (1673-74 A. D.). This Āqā Khusrav later on rose to ministership. No. 144 from Miraj, dated in the reign of Sikandar, has already been referred to above.

This year also, quite a few inscriptions of the Mughal emperors were copied. No. 263, from Bulandshahr, recording the construction of a mosque in A. H. 945 (1538 A. D.) is an extremely interesting and in a way unique record of Humāyūn in that it refers to the administration (*'amal*) of Begam Dildār Aghācha who is probably none other than Bābur's wife and Humāyūn's step-mother. No. 258, from the same place, dated A. H. 965 (1557 A. D.)



in the reign of Akbar, states that a mosque was constructed under the supervision of Khawāja Ahmad Alahdiya Anṣārī, an official, when Abu'l-Fath Muḥammad Mu'min Mirzā was the governor. The date of No. 295, from Amroha, recording the construction of a mosque in A. H. 981 (1573-74 A. D.) by Sayyid Muḥammad, the judge, was wrongly put one year earlier by Blochmann (*Pro. As. Soc. Beng.*, 1873, p. 101). No. 76, from Joura Alapur in Morena District of Madhya Pradesh, assigns the construction of a mosque and a well in A. H. 995 (1586-87 A. D.) to Khawāja Qābil. No. 259, from Bulandshahr, gives A. H. 1005 (1597 A. D.) as the date of the construction of the tomb of Miyaṇ Buhlūl Khān Bahlīm at a cost of 17 thousand *tankas*. No. 96, from Narwar, is badly damaged; it records the construction of the mosque (Jāmi'-Masjid) during the governorship of Mirak Ahmad Khān Kulābi by Shaikh Bayazid. Its date is lost.

Of the two records of Jahāngīr, No. 47, from a dargāh at Vastrāwī in Surat District of Gujarat, states that the gate of the fort of Basrāhī was constructed during the governorship of Shāh Baig in A. H. 1029 (1619-20 A.D.). The text spells the name of the town as Basrāhī which is stated to have been in the *jāgīr* of prince Shāh Jahān. No. 101, a very badly damaged record from Kolaras in the Shivpuri District of Madhya Pradesh, was listed under No. D, 112, in *A. R. Ep.*, 1955-56, but no details were given. It has now been possible to decipher it to a certain extent: It seems to contain an order of the emperor remitting the taxes like *zakāt*, etc. Attention in this connexion may be drawn to a record, dated, A. H. 103(5 ?) (1626 A.D.), from the district headquarters Shivpuri) *A. R. Ep.*, 1961-62, App. D, No. 92), which also mentions the remission of certain taxes including *zakāt* ordered by Jahāngīr.

Among the records of Shāh Jahān, No. 255, from Bulandshahr, recording the repairs executed to a mosque in Rajab A. H. 1037 (1628 A.D.) by Qāḍī Shāh Muḥammad, is thus dated in the month next to the accession of that emperor Nos. 313-314, from Sambhalhera, mention Sayyid Mākhan, son of Sayyid Bahān'd-Dīn, as having constructed two mosques in A. H. 1041 (1631-32 A.D.); the mason in the case of one of the two mosques was Dasūndī. According to No. 297, from Amroha, the fort in A. H. 1052 (1642 A.D.) was constructed by Mirān Sayyid 'Abdu'l-Majid, and the construction was supervised by Kamāl Khān and carried out by the mason Mān. Blochmann (*Pro. As. Soc. Beng.*, 1873, p. 101), wrongly read the date as 1051, and the name of the builder as Hamadān, though he himself was aware that the inscription 'belonged to the Fort of Sayyid 'Abdu'l-Majid, *alias* Diwān'. A quite interesting epigraph of Shāh Jahān's reign is No. 239, from Makrana in Nagaur District of Rajasthan, which records a notice put up on a step-well in A. H. 1061 (1651 A.D.) by Mirzā 'Alī Baig stating that the well was reserved for higher caste people and the lower caste people were prohibited from drawing water from the well. There is no confusion in the Hijra and regnal years as alleged in K.D. Erskine's *The Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. III-A (Allahabad, 1909), p. 212. Nos. 236-237, from Gunaoti near Makrana, assign the foundation of a village and construction of a well in A. H. 1061 (1650-51 A.D.) and of a mosque in A. H. 1064 (1653-54 A.D.) to Pahār Khān. According to No. 236, the village was founded in the midst of quarries (*kānāt*) of Kolhā Dungarī. Kolhā Dungarī is evidently identical with Kolā Dungarī or Kolā Dungri, a village situated in 26°55' N. and 74°40' E. about 6 and 4 miles to the south-west of Makrana and Gunaoti respectively. The same Pahār Khān had constructed the tomb of Samman Shāh at Khātū Kalān in A. H. 1062 or 1651-52 A.D. (*A. R. Ep.*, 1958-59, App. C, No. 178). No. 210, from Merta in the same district, the date of which is lost on account of the tablet being damaged, provides valuable historical information that on the death of Rāja Sūraj Singh, the *pargana* of Merta was conferred on Abū Muḥammad 'Imād Murtaḍā Khānī who constructed the Jāmi' mosque of the town. It also states that Shaikh Taj, *Majdhūb* (gnostic) had come to Merta with the said official.

Among the inscriptions of Aurangzeb, No. 78 from Joura Alapur, is the earliest and also an interesting record stating that in A. H. 1075 (1665 A.D.), Bharat (or Charat) Rām and Dharmal respectively built and supervised the construction of the gate of the tomb of the saint Shāh Ballā. It also mentions Nawwāb Nāmdār Khān as the fief-holder. No. 211, from Merta, dated in the 8th regnal year or A. H. 1076 (1665 A.D.), records that Hājī Muḥammad Sultān, son of Pāvanda Muḥammad Bukhārī who was the *mutawallī* and *muhtasib* of the

*sarkār* of Jodhpur, spent a large sum on the complete renovation of the mosque, evidently the same as referred to in No. 210. No. 217, from the same place, refers to the construction of a tomb and mosque in A. H. 1080 (1669 A.D.), during the rule of Mahārāja Jaswant Singh by the *fauzdār* Shaiḵh Bājā, son of Lahkan. According to No. 286, from Hapur in Meerut District, two officials, Mirzā Muḥammad Murād and Sultān Muḥammad Karorī carried out, under the orders of the emperor, the construction of a mosque in A. H. 1081 (1670-71 A.D.). Another interesting epigraph of this emperor's reign is No. 243, from Niwai in Tōnk District of Rajasthan. Built into the facade of the Dāmodarjī-kā-Mandir, it states that a tank called Rāmsar[o]var was excavated at the foot of the hill in A. H. 1083 (1672 A.D.) during the rule of the Jaipur chief Rāja Rāmsingh, by Girdhar Dās Kāyasth, son of Sarangdhar; the name of the community to which the latter belonged is inscribed as Sribās which may stand for Sribās[tava], i.e. Srivāstava. The builder seems to have been a man of letters as is indicated by the text containing two short Persian poems composed by him. A bilingual inscription (No. 191), from Mozamabad in Jaipur district of Rajasthan, states that Siv (Shiv) Nāth, son of Paras Nāth, excavated a tank and constructed its gate and four walls in A. H. 1096 (1684-85 A.D.) during the rule of Mahārāja Rām Singh (of Jaipur), when the *jāgīr* (of Mozamabad and its vicinity) was in the joint possession of Mīr Jalālu'd-Dīn Jiu and Mīr Husāmu'd-Dīn Jiu, who appear to have been brothers. Its text was written by Mukat Rāi, son of Madan Singh of the Mahājan community, a resident of Deoband in Sahāranpur *Sarkār* (in modern Uttar Pradesh), who had come to Mozamabad along with Jairām Dās, the *āmīl*; the latter is difficult to identify, but it is just possible that he also hailed from Deoband. No. 240, from Makrana, states that a resident of the town, Shamsu'd-Dīn of the Gour community, constructed a mosque at the instance of the famous saint Shāh Madār who appeared to him in a dream. The interesting point about this epigraph is the community-name of the builder. It will be recalled that the famous Hindu Rāja Gopal Dās and his descendants who served Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb hailed from this region and were also of the Gour community (Shāh Nawāz Khān, *Ma-ā tharu'l-Umarā*, Vol. II (Calcutta, 1890), pp. 256, 263, 276, etc.; *Ep. In. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1957 and 58, pp. 16-20). No. 208, from Rohal near Nāgaūr, is a crudely executed record of Aurangzeb referring to the construction of a mosque in A. H. 1096 (1684 A.D.) by the descendants of Qādī Hamīdu'd-Dīn Nāgaūrī. The style of this record as well as the use of the title Shihābu'd-Dīn for Aurangzeb make the genuineness of this record doubtful. Another official Dilāir Khān is mentioned in No. 80, from Joura Alapur, dated A. H. 1109 (1697-98 A.D.). No. 13, from Adoni, contains only the name Islām-Jharṛā, probably the new name for Rām Jharṛā, and the date 46th regnal year (A. H. 1114=1702 A.D.).

The only inscription of Muḥammad Shāh, No. 223, from Merta, refers to the construction of a mosque in the dargāh of Shāh-i-Gilān, i.e. Shaiḵh Muhyi'u'd-Dīn 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilānī who is popularly called Ghauth Pīr, and describes its trustee Sayyid Muḥammad, son of Sayyid Mūsā, as having descended from Shāh Saifu'd-Dīn 'Abdu'l-Wahhāb, a son of the said saint. Among the later Mughals, Shāh Ālam II and Akbar II are represented respectively by Nos. 97 and 99, from Narwar and Sikandarpura near Narwar, and No. 216, from Merta.

Among the inscriptions of the minor chiefs, No. 212, from Merta, is quite interesting. According to it, under orders from Rāja Dhonkal Singh, a supposed posthumous son of Mahārāja Bhīm Singh (1793-1803) and pretender to the chiefship of Jodhpur, and all the chiefs (Sardārān) of Naukotī-Mārwar, the desolate mosque originally constructed by (but according to Nos. 210-211, during the reign of) Aurangzeb was repaired in A. H. 1222 (1807-08 A. D.) and defalcation or misappropriation of the rent from shops attached to the mosque was declared punishable.

The most important of the miscellaneous records, and the earliest record of this year's collection of Arabic and Persian Inscriptions is No. 200 from Khātū Kalān, recording the construction in A. H. 599 (1203 A. D.) of a structure which evidently refers to the mosque now in ruins where the epigraph is found. This is also the earliest among the Arabic and Persian epigraphs found so far in the region. According to No. 39, from Rander in Surat District of Gujarat, which is

one of the new records of the pre-Muslim period in that province, Golā (or Kolā) Mu'allim son of Hasan Khambāyatī died in A. H. 633 (1236 A. D.). No. 205, from the Chha-Shahīd graveyard at Khātū Kalān, contains the same text as that in *A. R. Ep.*, 1958-59, App. D, No. 176, also from the same village and the same location, recording the martyrdom in a religious war in A. H. 761 (1360 A. D.) of six people, one of whom, according to No. 199, was Muḥammad, son of 'Umar Bāhalīm (Cf. *Pro. In. His. Con.*, 1945, p. 287). The names of the remaining five are not known. No. 143, from Miraj, dated A. H. 911 (1506 A. D.), states that a mosque along with a well with a domed building above, endowed for it, were constructed by Maliku' sh-Sharq Malik Hājī Qirāmānī who was evidently the 'Ādil Shāhī governor of the place. It may be recalled that the same Maliku' sh-Sharq had created an endowment for a mosque at Raichur in A. H. 904 or 1498-99 A. D. (*A. R. Ep.*, 1958-59, App. D, No. 139). No. 33, from Walan in Baroda District of Gujarat, assigns the construction of a public step-well to two brothers Khwāja Muḥammad and Khwāja Yūsuf of Broach; the construction supervised by Nūh, son, of Mūsā of Baroda took six years to complete in A. H. 916 (1510-11 A. D.). No. 293, from Amroha, records the construction of a mosque by Qinaq Khān in A. H. 965 (1557-58 A. D.)—and not by Kumak Khān in 1588 A. D. as stated in the *Moradabad District Gazetteer*, p. 184—in the time of Qutbu'd-Dīn Khān-i-Zamān who is evidently identical with 'Alī Qulī Khān-i-Zamān, the celebrated noble of Akbar. The hostility of Khān-i-Zamān against the emperor which had started at about this time, may explain the omission of any reference to the emperor in the record, which it will also be noted, uses the title Qutbu'd-Dīn for Khān-i-Zamān. No. 15, from Bodhan, is an epitaph of 'Abdu'l-'Alī Lāhijī, evidently a Persian settler, who died in A. H. 966 (1599 A. D.). No. 228, from Nagaur, composed and written by Asīrī, a well-known poet of his time, records that an elegant structure was constructed in A. H. 968 (1560-61 A. D.). Another interesting record from the same place, No. 230, is an epitaph dated A. H. 973 (1565-66 A. D.) of Jahāngīr Qulī, son of Husain Qulī Khān. The latter, belonging to the Dhu'l-Qadar tribe, was a general and important officer under Akbar who had conferred upon him the fief of Nagaur, where two of his inscriptions are found (*Ep. In. Mos.*, 1949-50, p. 39, pl. XVII b; *Ep. In. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1955 and 1956, p. 64, pl. XVI b). Nos. 302 and 304-05, from Majhera in Muzaffarnagar District of Uttar Pradesh, are epitaphs of the famous officers under Akbar, namely Sayyid Maḥmūd Khān-i-Bāriha who died in A. H. 982 (1574 A. D.) and of his brother Sayyid Chhajjū who died in A. H. 999 (1591 A. D.)—and not in A. H. 967 (1559 A. D.) as stated in *Muzaffarnagar District Gazetteer*, p. 173. Sayyid Chhajjū also belonged to the same Bāriha community and enjoyed a responsible position under Akbar. Like Sayyid Maḥmūd, he is mentioned in the epitaph as 'master of drum and banner'.

Two more unpublished records of Mīr Muḥammad Ma'sūm Nāmī, of Bhakkar, a nobleman, historian and composer and engraver of inscriptions of the time of Akbar, were found: No. 100, dated A. H. 1008 (1599-1600 A. D.), is from Kolaras, while No. 225, dated A. H. 1014 (1605-06 A. D.), is engraved on a pillar of the Jag-Mandir at Merta. (For some of his inscriptions, see *A. R. Ep.*, 1952-53, No. C, 122; 1955-56, Nos. D, 120, 161; 1958-59, Nos. D, 174-176; 1961-62, Nos. D, 222-230, 232-236). No. 172, from Koppal, refers to the construction of a step-well called Qadr-Bāwīn after Khwāja Qadr by Shaikh Makki, the *sarkhail*, in A. H. 1015 (1606-07 A. D.) during the time of Murād Khān son of Yāqūt Khān evidently an 'Ādil Shāhī governor. Another official, perhaps, of the same dynasty, Khairiyat Khān, is mentioned in No. 149, from Mangalur in Sholapur district, dated A. H. 1019 (1610-11 A. D.). According to No. 155, from Belgaum, inscribed by 'Abdu'l-'Aziz, Sandal constructed some building in A. H. 1043 (1633-34 A. D.). It will be remembered that this calligraphist also wrote the inscription of the Belgaum fort-wall in that very year (*Ep. In. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1955 and 56, p. 72, pl. XVIII b). No. 166, from Aland in Gulbarga district, refers to 'Alī entitled Farhād Khān as having constructed a mosque in A. H. 1051 (1641-42 A. D.), while No. 168, from the same place, dated A. H. 1067 (1656-57 A. D.), records the date of his death. No. 164, from Dharwar, provides the name of the *havāldār* of the fort, Aqā Dhu'l-Faqār and is dated in the *Shuhūr* year 1071 or A. H. 1081 (1670 A. D.). (Cf. *Bom. Gaz.*, Dharwar, p. 668). No. 1, from Adoni, assigns the construction of a well to the famous Sidi chief Mas'ūd Khān in A. H. 1075 (1664-65 A. D.). No. 2, from the same place, records the construction of a strong bastion in A. H. 1087 (1676-77 A. D.) by



Sīdī 'Ambar, a deputy of Mas'ūd Khān who is also credited in Nos. 10-11, again from Adoni, to have constructed four years later the step-well called after his name.

Of sufficient linguistic interest is No. 163, from the dargāh of Khwāja Amīnu'd-Dīn at Bijapur. It contains a poem in Dakhanī or old Urdū verse in praise of Shāh Amīn, probably inscribed by one Husain and is dated A. H. 1088 (1677-78 A.D.). Also interesting from the same point of view are Nos. 98 and 99, from Sikandarpura, recording the date of the demise of an Armenian couple: No. 98, on a grave, records the name of Sulaimān Baig son of Nazar Baig and does not give the date of his death, but No. 99, which records the date of demise of his wife in A. H. 1179 (1765 A.D.), states that her husband died 25 years previously. No. 98 has some writing in Armenian characters, while No. 99 has an Armenian version in Arabic letters. The governorship of Nawwāb Sa'dullāh Khān Muẓaffar Jang, the unsuccessful claimant to viceroyalty of Deccan against Nāsir Jang Nizāmu'd-Daula Āsaf Jāh II, is attested to by No. 185, from Raichur, according to which Shāikh 'Abdu'l-Wahid, perhaps a local official, constructed a bastion in A. H. 1164 (1750-51 A.D.).

A very interesting example of toleration of a Hindu temple by a Muslim chief is furnished by No. 242, from Niwai, which contains an order issued by Nawwāb-ul-Mulk Muḥammad Shāh Khān Bahādūr Mukhtiyāru'd-Daula Darghām Jang, a trusted lieutenant of the Tonk ruler Amīr Khān, impressing upon his soldiers and officers not to violate in any way the sanctity of the temple of Jalandharnāth. The order is dated A. H. 1228 (1813 A.D.). Nos. 264-285, from Lucknow, appear on the building called Imāmbāra of Nawwāb Amīnu'd-Daula, a minister of the Oudh Nawwāb. Of these, Nos. 265-269 record the foundation of the Imāmbāra, also called dargāh of Shāh 'Abbās, in A. H. 1265 (1848-49 A.D.) and its construction in the following year by Nawwāb Imdād Husain entitled Amīnu'd-Daula, while the remaining are epitaphs furnishing useful information about some members of the ruling family, of the minister and of other notable personalities of the nineteenth century Lucknow.

Of the epigraphs whose dates have been lost on account of their being fragmentary or damaged, mention may be made of No. 107, from Ahmadnagar, which records the date of the death of a lady named Himmat, daughter of a Mīr Ahaq, a merchant from Daulatābad. No. 124, from Naldurg fort, states that the bastions of the fort were built by Malik Muhammad, son of Āqā 'Alī Baig. No. 158, from Belgaum, is one of the best calligraphical specimens of the 'Adil Shāhī inscriptions outside Bijapur which are usually marked by inelegant penmanship. The name of the calligraphist occurring at the end of a Quaranic text is Abū Ṭālib, son of Qāsim al-Husainī, whose sobriquet 'Zarrīn-Qalam'—a title which he must have enjoyed—is not at all exaggerated. Lastly, No. 308, from Majhera, consists only of three didactic verses attributed to the celebrated Persian poet 'Attār, but in its eye-copy supplied to and published by Blochmann in *Pro. As. Soc. Beng.*, 1873, p. 142, the text contained two of these verses followed by an additional sentence in prose recording the date of death of Mīrān Sayyid Husain in A. H. 1000 (1592 A.D.). Either this inscription is different from the one under notice or, as is more probable, the person who prepared the eye-copy added the additional obituary note for information only, but it was published by Blochmann in the same form as he received it from the district officer.

### COINS AND SEALS

This year's Report includes the list of 241 coins, 1 terra-cotta seal and 1 crystal intaglio from various collections.

The 137 Muslim coins examined by the Superintendent for Persian & Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur, were received in two batches from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal and are stated to have been found in the Seoni-Malwa Tahsil and at the village named Sangakhara Khurd in Hoshangabad District of Madhya Pradesh.

Of the first batch of 123 coins, 116 are of silver and 7 copper. Among the former, 5 belong to emperor Akbar (1556-1605 A. D.), three of which are dated in the years A. H. 985 (1577-78 A. D.), 986 (1578-79 A. D.) and 996 (1588-A. D.) and two in the Ilāhī years 42 (A. H. 1006-1596-97 A. D.) and 49 (A. H. 1013-1603-04 A. D.). Only two of these, Nos. 1-2, bear the mint-names, viz. Ahmadābād and Lāhūr (Lahore) respectively. Jahāngīr (1605-1628 A. D.) is represented by two coins (Nos. 6-7) which were struck at Dihlī (Delhi) and Lāhūr (Lahore)

mints in Ilāhi year [21], A. H. 1035 (1625-26 A. D.) and regnal year 22, A. H. 1037 (1627-28 A. D.) respectively. The coins of Shāh Jahān (1628-58 A. D.) number 27, which include one coin each of Ahmadābād, Aurangnagar, Ilāhābād (Allahabad), Burhānpūr, Daulatābād and Lāhūr (Lahore) mints, 2 coins each of Akbarābād (Āgra) and Multān mints and 7 of Sūrāt mint, the mint-name in the rest being cut off or damaged. The dates on these coins range from his first year, A. H. 1037 (1627-28 A. D.) to his 33rd year (A. H. 1069=1658-59 A. D.). Of these, one coin, No. 11 calls for particular attention, even though its legends are partly cut off and the date of issue is lost. Part of the mint-name is also cut off, but sufficient portion has survived to show that the coin was issued from the Aurangnagar mint. The other few coins of this hitherto unidentified mint include one coin each of Shāh Jahān, Farrukh Siyar, 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II, all unpublished (*Journal Asiatic Society Bengal*, Vol. VIII, No. 11, *Numismatic Supplement*, p. 453 and *Numismatic Supplement*, No. XXII, pp. 182, 187, 191, 193) and two illustrated coins of Muḥammad Shāh (*Annual Report of the Archaeological Department of H. E. Nizam's Dominions*, for the year 1920-21 A. D. (1330 Fasli), p. 26, Pl. VII, Nos. 4 and 5). Since even the whereabouts of the only so far known coin of Shāh Jahān from this mint, reported to have been included in the Sale Catalogue of the White King Collection, Amsterdam, 1905 (*Journ. As. Soc. Beng.*, op. cit., p. 453), are not known, the coin under notice would be almost unique.

Emperor Aurangzeb (1657-1707 A. D.) claims the largest number of the coins in the group, totalling 42. Of these, 7 are from Akbarnagar, 1 from Aurangābād, 5 from Kambāyat (Cambay), 3 from Gūlkūnda (Golconda), 1 each from Lakhna'ū (Lucknow) and Shāhjahanābād (Delhi) and 23 from Sūrāt mints. On one, No. 76, the mint name is cut off. Almost all these pieces are of the known type and have no special interest except their dates of issue ranging between the 3rd year, A. H. 1070 (1659-60 A. D.) and the 28th year, A. H. 1095 (1684 A. D.).

Of the later Mughals, 16 coins bearing the name of Muḥammad Shāh (1719-48 A. D.) were issued from the Sūrāt mint. These, Nos. 77-92, appear to have been struck in imitation of the Sūrāt coins of this emperor by the Marāṭhās. The regular Sūrāt issues of the emperor bearing the same legend are marked by the usual execution of his other coins. But the coins under notice have none of the appearance of these regular issues and the fineness of the execution. Therefore, these coins must have been imitations of the regular Sūrāt issues, minted either by the East India Company at Bombay, as suggested by H. N. Wright (*Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum*, Calcutta, Vol. III, Oxford, 1908, p. 243, footnote), or more probably by the Marāṭhās as opined, in view of the spread of the Marāṭhā power to the very walls of Sūrāt at this period, by J. Allan (*ibid.*, Vol. IV Oxford, 1928, p. 210). Except in the case of coin No. 77 where the regnal year 27 is clear, only the figure 2 in the 2nd digit is preserved on these coins.

Nos. 93-106, generally considered to be of Marāṭhā mintage and known in the former Central Provinces where they were current as Nagpuri rupees represent the 'strange series' of coins, struck at Katak in the name of Ahmad Shāh (1748-54 A. D.), according to the consensus of opinion of the numismatists, by the Marāṭhās or, to be particular, by the Bhonsle Rājās of Nagpur to whom Orissa was ceded by 'Alī Wardī Khān in 1751 A. D. and whose authority the province acknowledged until 1803 A. D. The strange thing about these coins is the presence of apparently unmeaning numerals over the word *sana* on the reverse which usually indicate regnal years. These incomprehensible numerals have posed a puzzle to numismatists for sometime. But according to Prof. S. H. Hodiwala who sought to solve it in *Numismatic Supplement*, No. XXXI (1918), pp. 341-44, they stand for Hijri years in which the coins were struck. If we follow this method, Nos. 93, 94 and 100 bearing figures 1, 2 and 12 were not struck in regnal years first (A. H. 1161-62=1748-49 A. D.), second (A. H. 1162-63=1749-50 A. D.) and twelfth (A. H. 1172-73=1758-59 A. D.), but in A. H. 1201 (1786-87 A. D.), 1202 (1787-88 A. D.) and 1212 (1797-98 A. D.) respectively. The reading of the date on Nos. 95-96 is doubtful, while the date on the other coins is cut off. Of the 9 coins of Shāh 'Ālam II (1759-1806 A. D.), Nos. 107-110 were struck at Dārū'l-Fath Ujjain, while on the remaining ones the mint-names are cut off. The date and regnal years on Nos. 107-10 are cut off and on No. 111, though the regnal year 41 is clear, the Hijri date is damaged. Nos. 112-15 wherein the mint-name is lost, are extremely crude in execution, but have reverse almost similar to that of coins of the emperor Shāh 'Ālam II from Chāndōr mint (Cf. Allan, op. cit., p. 35,

Pl. XXVI, 10 and R. B. Whitehead, *Catalogue of the Coins in the Panjab Museum, Lahore*, Vol. II, Oxford, 1914, p. 396, No. 3007, Pl. XVIII.). The only coin of Akbar II (1806-37 A. D.), No. 116, was issued in the 6th regnal year (A. H. 1226-27=1811-12 A. D.) and bears a mark which is characteristic of Bhopal mint. It may be pointed out that the Sūrat mint is largely represented in the present group so far as the coins of Shāh Jahān, Aurangzeb and Muḥammad Shāh are concerned.

Among the copper coins, No. 117 is the square type of Maḥmūd Shāh II, Khaljī king of Mālwa (1510-1530 A. D.). Unfortunately, its date is cut off. No. 118 is a round one-pie coin of the Mughal emperor Shāh 'Ālam II, bearing the legends in *Nasta'liq* and *Nāgarī* characters. It is dated in the 45th regnal year (A. H. 1217-18=1802-03 A. D.) and it belongs to the group that was issued by the East India Company 'generally for Bengal', according to W. H. Valentine (*Copper Coins of India*, Part I, p. 71, No. 36). Nos. 119-21 are *ēk-paisā* coins issued respectively by the Holkar of Indore in Samvat 1944 (1887-88 A. D.) from the Indore mint, the Rāthōr of Ratlam in Samvat 1945 (1888-89 A. D.) from the Ratlam mint and the East India Company, the date in the last being disfigured. No. 122 is also an *ēk paisā* issued during the time of Queen Victoria, but the legend and date have been lost due to a big hole in the centre of the coin. No. 123, a roundish copper coin, is too disfigured to be identified.

The second group consists of 14 copper coins, 13 of which, Nos. 124-36, and No. 117 mentioned above, are square type coins of Maḥmūd Shāh II Khaljī of Malwa. Their dates range between A. H. 917 and 935. The date and mint-marks on Nos. 133-36 cannot be made out as they are indistinct. The last coin, No. 137, a round piece, is so badly damaged that it is not possible to identify it with certainty. It may be a Mughal coin.

Of the remaining coins (Nos. 138-242) examined, the seven small square lead coins (Nos. 138-144), discovered at Gumadhaoka near Tirora (Bhandra District, Maharashtra) and now in the collection of Shri Premalal Dadure, are quite interesting. They probably point to the north-easternmost province for any ancient indigenous lead coins so far known. Though not inscribed, they may well be compared in weight, size, type and fabric with the similar, but partially inscribed, pieces from Amreli, Gujarat (cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1953-54, pp. 13 and 78, Nos. E 49-53 and Plate).

Of the twentyseven later Kushāṇa and Yaudhēya copper coins (Nos. 147-73), recently purchased by Shri H. P. Poddar of Calcutta, the Yaudhēya issues (Nos. 153-73) are unusually well-preserved. Not only are their types and legends quite clear but also the isolated and somewhat enigmatic letter *dvi* or *tri* can be easily read on those that bear it. The Panchāla (Nos. 174-79) and Taxila (Nos. 180-83) pieces from Shri Poddar's cabinet are amongst the very few well-preserved specimens of their types known in the country. From the same collection come the five uninscribed single type rectangular copper pieces (Nos. 184-88), the use of which is uncertain. Eleven such pieces were originally published by Shri Ajit Ghose in *J. N. S. I.*, Vol. I, pp. 5-8, Pl. III. 1-9. Shri Ghose states that since they were found along with punch-marked and other cast coins at Rājgir, they were also manufactured by casting and that they are consequently of early date (*ibid.*, pp. 5-6).

The eight Tripurā *ṭankas* (Nos. 194-201) in the collection of Shri K. C. Barman of Calcutta, though of comparatively modern mintage, are rare pieces with interesting features. They represent six types of coins of four Tripurā rulers, viz. Dhanyamāṇikya, Vijayamāṇikya, Anantamāṇikya and Udayamāṇikya, who ruled in the sixteenth century. They were associated in their coin-legends with their respective queens. Some of the letters on these coins, e.g. *ch* on Nos. 194-95 and *ri* on No. 201 are interesting. The third digit of the dates on the coins of the last two rulers (Nos. 199-200), which looks like the English plus sign (+) and possibly represents 5 or 9, is not known to occur on coins of Bengal and Assam. On both his coins (Nos. 194-95) Dhanyamāṇikya calls himself *Chāṭigrāma-vijayī*, "conqueror of Chāṭigrāma" (Chittagong). Vijayamāṇikya has (Nos. 196 and 197) two epithets *Dhajaghatajayī*, "conqueror of *Dhajaghatā*" (Dhalghāt?) and *Pratisindhusīma*, "[one whose dominion is] bounded by all the seas"; his third epithet on coin No. 198 cannot be satisfactorily made out. Most interesting, however, is the last-named coin, No. 198, because the deity found on it has peculiar iconographic features. The deity is depicted

as riding simultaneously two animals, a bull and a lion, and as having two hands on the right side but five hands on the left. It is a composite figure, probably representing Śiva to the right and Durgā to the left.

Some of the individual features of the Indo-Greek coins (Nos. 202-14) of the cabinet of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, may be examined here. The apparently well-executed Attic tetradrachm (No. 202), so long considered as a genuine issue of Euthydemus I himself, could not have come out of the royal mint because the portrait on the obverse is too idealised and the deity on the reverse is very crudely executed. The copper coin of Demetrius I (No. 204) is remarkable for its fine execution as well as the idealised obverse portrait of the Greek god Heracles. No. 205, an Attic tetradrachm, was actually issued by Antimachus I Theos (Divine) to commemorate Diodotus (I) and, therefore, it bears on the obverse the latter's head and name and on the reverse the former's characteristic coin-type or 'canting badge'. The broken and poorly preserved coin (No. 206) represents a very rare variety of the tetradrachms of Demetrius II. The two squarish copper pieces (Nos. 207 and 208) belong to the series of bilingual coins of Pantaleon and Agathocles, on the reverse of which Brāhmī (instead of the usual Kharoshthī) characters have been employed for writing the Prakrit legends. These coins bear on the reverse the female figure with a horse-like face which lead Prof. J. N. Banerjea to identify it as Yakshinī Aśvamukhī (cf. *IHQ*, Vol. XVI, 1938, pp. 302). Nos. 209-10 are two of the few known genuine Attic drachms of Eucratides I, which were often copied by contemporary forgers (cf. R. B. Whitehead *P. M. Cat.*, Vol. I, Pl. I. 69). No 211, a silver coin, is one of about five recorded light-weight Indian drachms of Eucratides I issued as a bilingual currency (cf. A. N. Lahiri, *Corpus of Indo-Greek Coins*, pp. 39-40). The clear reverse legend of this specimen, together with the information received from the British Museum, shows beyond doubt that *Rajasa* (Skt. *Rājñah*) is the first word of the Prakrit legend and not *Maharajasa* (Skt. *Mahārājasya*) as read by Cunningham (cf. *Coins of Alexander's Successors in the East*, p. 167, No. 11, Pl. V. 10). No. 212, a square copper piece, represents a very rare bilingual series of Eucratides I and probably commemorates an outstanding victory, as suggested by the reverse type of Nike, the Great goddess of victory. No. 213, an Attic tetradrachm, which is in good state of preservation, depicts in a realistic way the youthful ruler Eucratides II. No. 214 is one of the very few known monolingual Indo-Greek coins, bearing only a Prakrit legend. It may be attributed to Dionysius, an obscure Greek ruler of Eastern Panjab.

Nos. 215 to 241 in the cabinet of the Vaṅgiya Sāhitya Parishad, Calcutta, include quite a few interesting specimens. The gold pieces (Nos. 215-230), which are well-preserved, belong to the Kushāna, Gupta, Gāhaḍavāla, Vijayanagara and Nepal ulers. No. 231, a silver coin, represents the Roman Emperor Tiberius (Tiberius Claudius Nero 14-37 A. D.) depicting a comparatively young portrait for Tiberius, not usually met with (cf. Michael Grant, *Roman Imperial Money*, p. 133, Fig. 46). No 232, another silver coin, is struck in imitation of the well-known tetradrachms of the Bactrian Greek king Euthydemus I.

No. 242 is an interesting inscribed crystal intaglio from the British Museum. The ruler Avarīghsa, whose portrait is depicted and whose name is inscribed on it, is, as his very name indicates, of non-Indian descent and is unknown from any other source—epigraphic, numismatic or literary. The depiction of his portrait in high relief clearly brings out his dignified and handsome bearing and he is called a *mahārāja* in the legend. But we do not know when and where he ruled. However, his portrait, the form of his name and the palaeography of the legend indicate that he was probably of Scytho-Parthian origin and ruled as a petty chief somewhere in North-Western India for a short time during the third-fourth centuries A. D. (see *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 275 ff.).

# A.—COPPER PLATES, 1962-63

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>GOA</b>						
1	<b>Panjim.</b> —Plates in the possession of Dr. V. T. Gune, Director of Archives, Panjim. Through Dr. G. S. Gai.	Vijayanagara .	Harihara II . . . . .	Saka 1313, Prajāpati, Chaitra ba. 15, Tuesday, solar eclipse=1391 A.D., April 4, f.d.t. 23. But the eclipse occurred on the next day.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī and Telugu.	Records the creation of the <i>agrahāra</i> called Mānchalāpura by combining the two villages Gōvālī and Maulī and the building of an embankment ( <i>setu</i> ) to the tank called Mānchalā-samudra by Mādhava-mamtrīcvara of Bhāradvāja-gōtra, son of Chaundibhaṭṭa and Māchāmbikā. Also records the grant of the <i>agrahāra</i> to 12 Rīgvēdi Brāhmaṇas of various <i>gōtras</i> , belonging to different villages. It is also stated that a water-fall from the hill on the north-eastern side, probably of the above village, was named as Mādhava-tīrtha. A postscript in Sanskrit, in Telugu characters of the same period refers in general terms to the former gifts of villages made by the kings of the Kadamba dynasty and other rulers.
<b>GUJARAT</b>						
<b>BARODA DISTRICT</b>						
2	<b>Baroda.</b> —Impressions from the Superintendent, Western Circle, Baroda. Findspot : Dvārakādhiśvara temple, Bēt.	....	<i>Mahārājaka</i> Śāmantasimha . . .	Vikrama 1878, Jyē- shṭha ba. [117].	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to state that in the presence of (god) Śāmkhanārāyaṇa, the king made a grant to <i>brahmachārī</i> Harikrishṇajī for the purpose of celebrating the <i>jātrā</i> of śrī.Raṇachhōdājī.
3	Do. . . . .	....	<i>Mahārāja</i> Bhīvasiṅha . . .	Vikrama 1957, Māgha śu. 9.	Do. . . . .	States that, at the instance of the chief an amount of 1000 (coins) was made over to <i>Paṇḍā</i> Nārāyaṇa. The document seems to have been issued from some camp ( <i>payana-khṛta</i> ). Towards the end of the record are mentioned different offices to which copies of the document seem to have been sent.
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>						
<b>RAIPUR DISTRICT</b>						
4	<b>Raipur.</b> —Plates from Shri B. C. Jain, Deputy Director of Archaeology, Madhya Pradesh. No. 1. Findspot : Jagdalpur, Bastar District.	Chaurasi . . .	Rakshapāla . . . . .	....	Oriyā; Hindi, Nāgarī	Appears to record the creation of a <i>brahmapuri</i> by the king who was ruling in Bastar. In late characters. Published in <i>The Orissa Historical Research Journal</i> , Vol. X, No. 3, pp. 57 ff., and Plate. Cf. also <i>Bhārati</i> , May 1963, pp. 71 ff.
5	No. 2. Now in the Raipur Museum. Findspot : Kōṭlā, Balod Tahsil, Durg District.	Nāgavanshi . . .	<i>Mahārājaka</i> Malugidēva . . .	Saka 1106, Pausa.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records a transaction between <i>Nāyaka</i> Rāmādēva and <i>Nāyaka</i> Śridhara, in which the village Kāpaśī seems to have been purchased by the former from the latter, for 920 <i>achhus</i> (coins). Mentions the officials <i>Bhāndāgārī</i> Dēvusaṃa, <i>Puravēśhphīn</i> Sāvadhānta and <i>Hadapavāla</i> Chhāḍa who are stated to have been present on the occasion. Published in <i>Ind. Hist. Quart.</i> , Vol. XXXVII, pp. 203 ff.
6	No. 3. Findspot : Not known . . .	Do. . . . .	<i>Mahārājaka</i> Bhōjadēva . . .	Saka 11[2]6 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Issued from Valāuda. Seems to record that four persons named Padumatātī, Bhāskara, Rāghava and Śahadēva leased out for a period of 12 years, the Kōṭlā village belonging to them in favour of a wealthy person ( <i>dhānika</i> ), named Tāma, for 600 <i>achhus</i> (coins). Mentions also <i>Pradhāna</i> Mālha and Rā. Vēśva. The writer was <i>Paṇḍita</i> Dēlhaṇa. Published in <i>Journ. Ind. Hist.</i> , Vol. XL, pp. 253 ff.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>MADRAS</b>						
<b>TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT</b>						
7	<b>Tirunelveli</b> .—Plates secured through Shri K. Padmanabhan, I.A.S., District Revenue Officer, Tirunelveli. Findspot: Venkataschalapati temple, Pallakkal, Ambasamudram Taluk, Tirunelveli District.	Vijayanagara .	Venkatapati I . . . . .	Śaka 1512, ( <i>uṭra-kohmā-pāna-śilām ju</i> ), Vikṛiti, Māgha śu. 12.	Sanskrit, Nandināgarī.	Records the grant, by the king, of the village Paḷḷakkāl in Muḷli-nādu in Tiruvadi-rājya for meeting the expenses of worship, offerings and festivals of god Praanna-Venkaṭēn of the place, at the request of the chieftain Krishnadaśa, son of Koneribhūpāla and grandson of Ōbalayya, who was a disciple of Parāṅkuśa-murī. It is stated that this chief, who was the ruler of the Tiruvāḍi(Tiruvadi)-rājya and a resident of Sēmbērakkam, built the <i>prakāra</i> , <i>raṅga-mandapa</i> , <i>gēpura</i> , etc. for the temple and that he approached the king for securing the grant of the village as directed by the god himself in the dream.
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>						
<b>BOMBAY</b>						
6	<b>Bombay</b> .—Impressions in the Prince of Wales Museum. (Sir Walter Elliot's collection). From Dr. Moti Chandra, Director of the Museum, through Dr. G. S. Gai. No. 1. Findspot: Gunapadāya-Kondakur, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Early Pallava .	<i>Mahārāja</i> Vijaya-Khandavamma (=Skandavarman).	Year . . . .	Prakrit and Sanskrit, Southern.	Records the grant of land with all immunities to god Nārāyaṇa of the Kūḷi-Mahatāraka temple at Dālūra, for the increase of her life and power by Chārudēvi, the queen ( <i>dēvt</i> ) of the Pallava <i>Yuvamahārāja</i> Vijaya-Buddhavarman and mother of the prince Buddhayaṅkura. The executor of the grant was Rōhaṇiśāvē (Rōhiṇyaśāvē). In characters of about the 4th century A.D. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. VIII, pp. 143 ff. and Plate. Cf. Lüders' List, No. 1327.
9	No. 2.—Findspot: Not known . . . .	Do. . . . .	Sinhavarman . . . . .	Year 8, Chaitra śu. 5	Sanskrit, Southern	Issued from Dasanapura. Records the royal grant of the village Māṅgaḷūr in Veṅḍō-rāṣṭra as a <i>brahmadēya</i> to ten Brāhmaṇas with all the immunities. In characters of about the 5th century A.D. Published in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. V, pp. 164 ff. and Plates.
10	No. 3.—Findspot: Udayēndiram, Gudiyatam Taluk, North Arcot District, Madras.	Do. . . . .	Nandivarman . . . . .	Year 1, Vaiśākha śu. 5.	Sanskrit, Toluḡu-Kannaḍa.	Original charter issued from Kūṅchīpura, the present one seemingly a later copy in characters of the 7th century A.D. Records the grant of Kāṅchivāyil-grāma and four pieces of <i>aranya</i> land in Aḍēyāra-rāṣṭra as a <i>brahmadēya</i> to Kula-charman (Kulaśarman), a resident of Kāṅchivāyil, who belonged to the Kaṇṣika-gōtra, Pravachana-sūtra and Taittirīya-charaṇa. There is an endorsement in Tamil dated in the 26th year (332-33 A.D.) in the reign of Parāntakachōḷa I recording the clubbing together of Kāṅchivāyil <i>ālāas</i> Iḡammarimangalam and Udayachandiramangalam into one village. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. III, pp. 142 ff. and Plate.
11	No. 4.—Findspot: Rāyakōṭa. Krishnagiri Taluk, Salem District.	Pallava (?) . . . .	Skandaśishya Vikramavarman . . . . .	Year 14 . . . .	Sanskrit, Grantha; Tamil.	Records the royal grant of the village Śarugūr, named as Skandaśishya-mangalam and the lands around it in the sub-division of Mēl-Aḍaiyāru-nādu of the district of Paḍuvār-kōṭṭam to a Brāhmaṇa named Mādhaḡa-bhaṭṭa of Vatsa-gōtra and Pravachana-sūtra, at the request of Mahāvali-Vānarāja. In characters of about the 9th century A.D. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. V, pp. 49-53 and Plate.

12	No. 5. Findspot : <b>Gōraṅṭla, Guntur Taluk, Guntur District.</b>	Ānanda . . . . .	Attivarmen . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Southern . . . . .	Records the tax-free gift of the village Antukkūra together with some lands in Tāṇṇikonra, a village on the right bank of the river Kriṣṇabonnā, to Koṭṭi-śarman of Kāśyapa-gōtra and Apastamba-sūtra by the king who claims his descent from Kandara-nripati. In characters of about the 4th century A.D. Published in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. IX, p. 12 f., and Plate.
13	No. 6. Findspot : Not known . . . . .	Rāshṭrakūṭa . . . . .	Gōvinda III . . . . .	Śaka 726, Subhānu, Vaiśākha ba. 5, Thursday = 804 A.D., April 4.	Kannāḍa, Telugu-Kannāḍa.	Registers the renewal of a grant of the village Mudumbe by the king to the priest ( <i>gorava</i> ) Śivadhāri. The former grant is stated to have been made by Kirtivarman-rājaparamēśvara, probably the Western Chālukya Kirtivarman II. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXIII, pp. 327-32. Cf. <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XI, pp. 125-27 and Plate.
14	No. 7. Findspot : <b>Tanjāvūr, Tanjavur Taluk, Tanjavur District, Madras.</b>	Western Gaṅga . . . . .	Ariyarmen . . . . .	Śaka 169, Prabhava, Phālguna Amāvāsyā, Friday, Rēvati-nakṣatra.	Sanskrit and Kannāḍa.	Spurious. Records that the king bestowed the title <i>Vādībh-siṅha</i> on and granted the village Oṛekōḍu in Maisunādu-70 to Mādhaba-bbappa, son of Gōvinda-bhappa of Bhṛigu-gōtra in recognition of his defeating in public disputation a Baudha opponent. In characters of about the 10th century. Published in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. VIII, pp. 212 ff. and Plate.
15	No. 8. Findspot : Not known . . . . .	Eastern Chālukya . . . . .	Vishṇuvardhana II . . . . .	Year 2, Chaitra śu. 10, Wednesday, Maghā-nakṣatra.	Sanskrit, Telugu-Kannāḍa.	Records the grant of the village Rōyōru in Karmma-rāshṭra-vishaya to a number of Brāhmaṇas by the king. <i>Ibid.</i> , Vol. VII, pp. 186 ff.
16	No. 9. Findspot : <b>Maṭṭevāḍa . . . . .</b>	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 5, Phālguna ba. 16, solar eclipse.	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Records the grant probably of some lands in the village Paḷlivāḍa near Arutankūri in Gudrahāra-vishaya to Dhruvaśarman of Kāśyapa-gōtra and a resident of Asanapura. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 191 ff. and Plate.
17	No. 10. Findspot : <b>Ahadanākaram . . . . .</b>	Do. . . . .	Vishṇuvardhana V (?) . . . . .	....	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu-Kannāḍa.	Seems to be spurious and to record the remission of certain taxes in the village Paṭhivipallava-paṭṭana. <i>Ibid.</i> , Vol. XIII, pp. 185 ff. and Plate; and <i>Bharani</i> , Vol. V, pp. 96 ff. and Plates.
18	No. 11. Findspot : Not known. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Vijayāditya II . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Telugu-Kannāḍa.	Registers the grant of the village Korraparru, free from all taxes, to twenty-four Brāhmaṇas of different gōtras by the king on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. Published in <i>SI</i> , Vol. I, pp. 31 ff., and <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XX, pp. 417 ff. and Plates.
19	No. 12. Findspot : <b>Masulipatnam (?) Kriṣṇa District.</b>	Do. . . . .	Vijayāditya III . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Records the royal grant of the village Traṇḍa(pa)ru in Gudrahāra-vishaya to the Brāhmaṇa Vinayādi-śarman of Kauśika-gōtra and Apastamba-sūtra and a resident of Uṛuputūru at the time of a lunar eclipse. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. V, pp. 122 ff. and Plate.
20	No. 13. Findspot : Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Bhīma II . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Records the royal gift of a plot of land in the village Ākulaman-nāṇḍu in the Gudrahāra-vishaya to Viddamaṃṇa, a resident of Vāṅgiparru on the occasion of Uttarāyana-samkrānti. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 134 ff. and Plate.
21	No. 14. Findspot : <b>Pāganavaram . . . . .</b>	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Records the royal grant of the village Diggabarru in Pāganavara-vishaya, to a Brāhmaṇa named Viddamaṃṇa, son of Mādhaba-Sōmayājīn, of the Gautama-gōtra, perhaps the same as the donee of No. 20 above. Published in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XIII, pp. 213 ff. and Plates.

**A.—COPPER PLATES, 1962-63—contd.**

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MAHARASHTRA—contd.</b>					
	<b>BOMBAY—contd.</b>					
22	Bombay.—Impressions in the Prince of Wales Museum. (Sir Walter Elliot's collection). From Dr.Moti Chandra, Director of the Museum, through Dr. G. S. Gai. No. 15. Findspot : Not known.	Eastern Chālukya .	Amma II . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Telugu-Kannada.	Records a royal grant of the village. Paḍamkalūru in Pennātavāḍi-vishaya to the Brāhmaṇa Paṇḍiya of Kalvatorru, on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. <i>Ibid.</i> , Vol. VII, pp. 15 ff. and Plates.
23	No. 16. Findspot : Kōrumelli, East Godavari District.	Do. . . . .	Rājārāja II . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Registers a royal grant of the village Kōrumelli in Guddavāḍi-vishaya to a Brāhmaṇa named Chidamārya of the Bhāradvāja-gotra and Āpastamba-sūtra on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. <i>Ibid.</i> , Vol. XIV, pp. 48 ff. and Plates.
24	No. 17. Findspot : Chellūr, Kakinada Taluk, East Godavari District.	Chōla-Chālukya .	Kulōttunga I . . . . .	Year 21 . . .	Do. . . . .	Records the gift, made by prince Virachōḍa, of the village Koḷḷūru in Guddavāḍi-vishaya for worship and offerings to god Viṣṇu at Chellūru. The temple was built by Mēḍamārya alias Guṇaratna-bhūṣaṇa, who was the general of the king, and who also established two feeding houses ( <i>śaṭṭra</i> ) at Drākshārāma and Pīṭhāpuri and constructed a tank at Chellūru. Viddaya-bhaṭṭa composed the text. Published in <i>SI</i> , Vol. I, pp. 49 ff. Also Cf. <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. VI, p. 335.
25	No. 18. Findspot : Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Kulōttunga II . . . . .	Saka 1086, (wrong for 1085) [ <i>rasa-vistikha</i> ( <i>visikha-rasa</i> )-vijayachandra], Pōrvapakṣa, Viśhuvāt, Ārdrā=1143 A.D., March 24.	Do. . . . .	Records the grant of the village Maṇḍadorru along with Porḍuva-grāma situated in Attili to a number of Brāhmaṇas by Kāṭama-nāyaka, the chief of Sarasāpura. Published in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XIV, pp. 55 ff. and Plates. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. VII, pp. 9-10.
26	No. 19. Findspot : Not known . . . . .	Redḍi . . . . .	Anavēma . . . . .	Saka 1296 ( <i>rasa-ratna-bhānu</i> ), Kārttika śu. 15, lunar eclipse =1374 A.D., October 21, Saturday. But the lunar eclipse occurred in the month of Bhādrapada.	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu.	Registers the grant of the village Naḍupūru in Kōṇasthala to a number of Brāhmaṇas by the king for the merit of his own sister Vēmasāni, the queen of Nallanūṅka. The <i>agrahara</i> thus created was renamed as Vēmapura. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. III, pp. 286 ff.
27	No. 20. Findspot : Not known . . . . .	Pāṇḍya . . . . .	Parāntaka Neḍuṇḍajaiyaṇ . . . . .	Year 3	Sanskrit, Grantha ; Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu	The Sanskrit portion in verse composed by <i>Sarvakratuyājīn</i> Varōdaya-Bhaṭṭa traces the genealogy of the king from the moon onwards. The Tamil portion in verse and prose composed by <i>Śaṇḍapati</i> Enādi alias Sāṭṭaṇ-Sāṭṭaṇ begins with



28	No. 21. Findspot : Tiruppāvaṇam, Sivaganga Taluk, Ramanathapuram District.	Do. . . . .	Jeṭṭavarman Kuladevika . . . . .	Year 13+12, Dhanu 4, ba. 11 ( <i>Kanakapati-tiṭhi</i> ), Saturday ( <i>Arki-vāra</i> ), Svāti=1214 A.D., November 29.	Sanskrit, Grantha; Tamil.	the mention of a past event, namely the grant of a village in Pāṇḍur-kūṭram after naming it as Vēlvikkūḍi to Narkoṭṭaṇ, one of the <i>kēḷvi</i> -Brāhmaṇas and headman of Koṭṭai, by the then ruling Pāṇḍya king Palyāgamudr-kūḍumi Peruvajudi, and its resumption by the Kaḷabhra and records the renewal of the grant by the king in favour of the claimant named Kāmakkāṇi Naroḥingaṇ, the headman of Koṭṭai, after having been satisfied with the proof of his claim. The <i>āpatti</i> was Madavikalaṇ Mārāṅgāri <i>alias</i> Mūvēndamaṅgala-ppāraraiaṇ, the crest-jewel of the Vaidyaka family of Karavandapura. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XVII, pp. 291 ff. and Plates.
29	No. 22. Findspot : Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Tribhuvanaśakravartin Kōṇērinmai-kondāṇ Māravarman Sundarapāṇḍya I 'who presented the Chōḷa country'.	Year 11, 108th day	Tamil	The Sanskrit part gives the mythical genealogy of the king and contains the information that the king was apprised of the formation of the new <i>brāhmaḍēya</i> called Rājagambhira-ṣaturvēdimāṅgalaṁ by Sundarēśa. The Tamil part opens with the <i>pradasi</i> of the king beginning with the words <i>Pēvinkijālū</i> and is mainly concerned with the details of the demarcation of the boundaries of the entire village in the presence of eleven superintendents appointed for the purpose. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXV, pp. 63-130 and Plates.
30	No. 23. Findspot : Not known . . . . .	....	....	Śaka 1660, Kālayukti, Kārttikai, 4u.13, Friday. Irregular.	Do. . . . .	Records that the <i>Aṅḡujāti-Paṇḍajattār</i> and the 74 <i>Aganattār</i> met at the temple of Paṇḍapati-Īvara in Karūr and arranged for worship and offerings to the deity <i>Aṅḡajirīvara</i> in the temple on the hill at Tirumāṇikkam in Kunnakulattūr-nāḍu.
31	No. 24. Findspot : Not known . . . . .	[Telugu-Chōḷa]	Sōmēśa, son of Rāyidēva . . . . .	Virōdhi, Makarasakramana, Ekādaśi, Friday. Probably=1289 A. D., December 23, f.d.t. 48. (However, the <i>sakramana</i> occurred three days later).	Sanskrit, Grantha; Tamil.	The chief seems to claim his descent from the lunar race and his three brothers, Gaṅga, Kēśava and [Siddhi] are mentioned. States that when Kaṇḍadēva-Mahārāja, the Vaidumba chief, was ruling from Andappūrpaṭṭaṇam, <i>Mahāmaṇḍal-Īvara</i> Alluganga-Chōḷa-Mahārāja gave the village Chintakāṁanta <i>alias</i> Rāyapuram to Perumāḷ Sōmayāji-bhaṭṭa of Kōmapuram, for the merit of Rāyidēva who is stated to be the maternal uncle ( <i>ammāmaṇ</i> ) of the donor. The village was divided into 36 <i>vīṭtis</i> and distributed amongst a number of Brāhmaṇas of different <i>gōtras</i> and <i>sātras</i> . In characters of the 13th century A. D.
32	No. 25. Findspot : Not known . . . . .	Vijayanagara	Harihara II . . . . .	Śaka 1321, ( <i>dhairi-nāra-guṇa-kṣhapēśvara</i> ), Pramādi, Ūṇjaka (Kārttika), Paurṇamāsī, Wednesday, lunareclipse = 1399 A. D., October 16. (The month was <i>adhika</i> ).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the royal gift of the village Nallūri or Śrinallūr also called Sāvaṇarājīyapuram situated in Mēḡuṇā-vaṇanāḍu in Pauri-kōṭṭa, a district of the Chandragiri-mahārāja, as <i>sāvaṇmāṇya</i> to two Brāhmaṇa brothers [Auḷbhaja and Nriṇṇiṇa] who belonged to the Bhāradvāja-gōtra. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. III, pp. 113-26.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>MAHARASHTRA—contd.</b>						
<b>BOMBAY—contd.</b>						
33	<b>Bombay.</b> —Impressions in the Prince of Wales Museum. (Sir Walter Elliot's collection). From Dr. Moti Chandra, Director of the Museum, through Dr. G. S. Gai. No. 26. Findspot: Not known.	Vijayanagara	Sudōliva	Saka 1478 ( <i>vasu-haya-abdhi-indu</i> ), Nala, Mṛgasīrsha, amāvāsyā, Sunday, solar eclipse. Irregular.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the royal grant of thirtyone villages like Kachhi-pattu, Perumbudūru, Kilepattu, Kuśapaṭṭu and Pūṭeri all in the Chandragiri-rājya of the Jayāṅgolaśāhōla-mandalam as <i>sarvamānya</i> for the worship, offerings and festivals of god Adikṣava of Pūmpūndūru (i.e. Sri-perumbudūr). The gift is stated to have been entrusted to Kūmānuja-munindra, the great Viśiṣṭādvaita-āchārya who is in the form of an image ( <i>archchārāpa</i> ) in the same temple. <i>Ibid.</i> , Vol. IV., pp. 1-22.
34	No. 27. Findspot: Not known	Do.	Śrīraṅga I	Saka 1497 ( <i>haya-vādhi-vēda-indu</i> ), Yuvana, Aśvādha śu. 12.	Do.	Records the grant by the prince of the village Mārōḍapalli in Rayadurga-rājya, after naming it as Śrīkrishnapuram, to Aubala-bhaṭṭa, son of Varara(labha)-bhaṭṭa, and grandson of Bālēmbu (Bālendu)-bhaṭṭa of Kātyāya-gōtra, Kātyāyana-sūtra and Sukla-Yajus-śākhā. Svayambhu, son of Sabhāpati, composed and Gaṇapayāchārya, son of Vīraṇa, engraved the record.
35	No. 28. Findspot: Not known	Do.	Vēṅkaṭapati I	Saka 1608 ( <i>vasu-ambara-ūṇa-indu</i> ), Vyaya, Kārttika śu. 12.	Do.	Records the royal grant of two villages namely Yampeḍu <i>alias</i> Vēṅkaṭamahārāyasamudram and Batulapalli <i>alias</i> Vēṅka-tēndramahārāyasamudram, both in Chandragiri-rājya, as <i>sarvamānya</i> to Kalimili Krishnam-bhaṭṭa, son of Vīra-bhaṭṭa and grandson of Malagam-bhaṭṭa of Kauśika-gōtra, Kātyāyana-sūtra and Sukla-Yajus-śākhā. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XIII, pp. 225 ff.
36	No. 29. Findspot: Not known	Do.	Do.	Saka 1526 ( <i>gupa-nētra-kalanḍa-indu</i> ) Krōdhi, Aśvādha śu. 12.	Do.	Records the royal grant of the village Kuruvāyala-Karēpāka, after renaming it as Nriśiṅhā[ṁ*]būpuru, in Chandragiri-rājya as <i>sarvamānya</i> to Āśūr Eimberumānārya, son of Tirumalāchārya and grandson of Eimberumānārya of Harita-gōtra, Āpastamba-sūtra and Yajus-śākhā.
37	No. 30. Findspot: Not known	Do.	Do.	Saka 1535 ( <i>bāṇa-śakti-kalanḍa-indu</i> ), Pramādīḥa, Śrāvana śu. 12.	Do.	Records the grant of the village Kātrapādi-China-tiṁmāpura <i>alias</i> Krishṇajamasamudra in Pūḍavīdu-rājya in Tondaimandalam as <i>sarvamānya</i> to a number of Brāhmanas of different gōtras. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XIII, pp. 231 ff.
38	No. 31. Findspot: Not known	Do.	Achyutadēvarāya	Saka 1536 ( <i>ritu-śakti-kalanḍa-indu</i> ) Vijaya, Aśvīja śu. 10, Thursday. Irregular.	Do.	Spurious. Records the grant of the village Vāyālūr after renaming it as Nīrāyapadēvipuram as <i>sarvamānya</i> to a number of Brāhmanas belonging to different gōtras and sūtras.

39	No. 32. Findspot : Not known . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Srīraṅga III . . . . .	Saka 1600 ( <i>rasa-ritu-bāpu-chandira</i> ), Tāraṇa, Phālguna, Śu. 12.	Do. . . . .	Records the royal grant of the village Kallakurśi in Tīrnā (pa-ti rājya as <i>neramāṅga</i> to Kōṇḍapa, son of Yallama-rāja and grandson of Māgaṁṭṭimarāja of Kaundinya-gōtra, Āpasta-mba-sātra and Yajñ-sūktā. Published in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> Vol. XIII, 153 ff.
40	No. 33. Findspot : Not known . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	..	Do. . . . .	Incomplete. Stops in the middle of the <i>pradasti</i> of the dynasty with the words <i>ā sēṭṛ-apti ā Himādre</i> .
41	No. 34. Findspot : Mēlukōṭe, Pandava-pura Taluk, Mandya District, Mysore.	Ruler of Mysore . . . . .	Krishnarāja (IV) . . . . .	Saka 1646 ( <i>ritu-arpava-ahga-kahiti</i> ), Krōdhi, Paushya ba. 11, Wednesday, Anurādhā-nakṣhatra, Makara-sankrānti-1724 A.D., December 30.	Sanskrit and Kan-naḍa, Kannada.	Registers a royal gift of twelve villages (names of which are given), in Penakola hōbāḷi of Kāṛmaṅgala-nādu near Vīra-bhadrādurga-sṭhāḷa, in his own kingdom but which were nearer to Kāñchī, to god Varadarāja of that place for offerings, worship etc., besides confirming the former grants given by his ancestors. The occasion of the gift was when Rāmānujayati Saumya-Timātri paid a visit to Srīraṅga-pattana and met the king. Tirumalayūchārya composed the record. Published in <i>Ep. Carn.</i> , Vol. III, Śr. 100.
42	No. 35. Findspot : Not known . . . . .	Bāṇa . . . . .	Vṛkṭharāja . . . . .	Year 3 . . . . .	Sanskrit and Kannada (corrupt), Telugu-Kannada.	Incomplete. Registers a grant of the village Beḷkore as <i>brahma-dēya</i> by the king to the Brāhmaṇa Panna of Kaṇṭika-gōtra. In characters of about the 9th century A.D.
KOLHAPUR DISTRICT						
43	Kolhapur.—Agricultural Museum. Impressions received from Dr. G. S. Dikshit, Karnataka University, Dharwar. Find-spot : Not known.	Chālukya of Bādāmi . . . . .	Vimayāditya . . . . .	Saka 615, Year 13, Māgha Purnamā.	Sanskrit, Southern	Registers a gift of fifty <i>nivartanas</i> of land besides <i>mannārḍha</i> of the villages Enda-machuvāḷa and Ūrugive to Daśaguna-sarman of Bharadvāja-gōtra by the king from his military camp on the bank of the river Sūnā at the request of Kalin-geti (Kalingapati ?). The record was written by Mahā-sāndhivigrahi Rāmapuṇyavallabha. Published in <i>Karnataka Inscriptions</i> , Vol. II, pp. 6 ff.
NAGPUR DISTRICT						
44	Nagpur.—Plates from the Curator, Nagpur Museum, Nagpur. Findspot : An-dūra, Balapur Taluk, Akola District.	Rāshtrakūṭa . . . . .	Gōvinda IV . . . . .	Saka 85[1], Vīkrita, Pushya ba. 5, Wed-nesday, Uttarā Phalguni 929 A.D., December 23.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the royal grant of the village Elāfūri included in the division of Vāḍanēra-300 to eight Brāhmaṇas on the occasion of the <i>Putāpuruṣa</i> ceremony celebrated by the king after the <i>puṭṭabandha</i> of the queen Bhāgiyavā. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVI, pp. 267 ff., and Plate.
POONA DISTRICT						
45	Poona.—Plates in the Bhārata Itihāsa Samśodhaka Mandala. Through Dr. G. S. Gai. Findspot : Divā Āgar, Shri-vardham Taluk, Kolaba District.	Western Gaṅga . . . . .	Durvinīta . . . . .	Year 24, Vaiśākha Śu. <i>Panyā-tithi</i> (37), Rōhini-nakṣhatra	Sanskrit, Telugu-Kannada.	Records the royal grant of the <i>vṛtti</i> , formed of the one fourth of the village Chēṭṛa, and the Tolavakkuntō-tatāka, both in Kovalija-vishaya, to Śēna-sarman of Kansa-gōtra and Vāja-seneya-sūktā. Parlakunṭe seems to have been one of the fields in the lands granted. Written by Kōṅgaṇi-Perntattāra of the Kūṇḍalārya family who also received one <i>khaṇḍakāṇḍa</i> land as <i>brahma-dēya</i> in the same village.
46	Do. . . . .	Chālukya of Gujarat . . . . .	Jayāsraya Maṅgalavāna . . . . .	Saka 6[4]9, Vaiśākha 10.	Sanskrit, Southern	Indifferently engraved. Records the grant, by the prince Dhārāsraya Jayasinha, of the village Talāvallikā in the Pathikā-vishaya towards the expenses of offerings etc. to the goddess Kātyāyanī set up on the bank of the temple tank ( <i>dēva-drōpi</i> ) situated within the boundary of the temple tank Vōṭinēra-grāma in the same vishaya. Written by Nārāyaṇa dēva, son of the Mahāsānthivigrahi Rudraṇaga-bhaṭṭa.

**A.—COPPER PLATES, 1962-63—concl'd.**

54

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>MAHARASHTRA—concl'd.</b>						
<b>POONA DISTRICT—cont'd.</b>						
<b>Poona—cont'd.</b>						
47	Plates in the Bhārata Itihāsa Samśōdhaka Mandala. Through Dr. G. S. Gai. Findspot: Divā Āgar, Shrivardhan Taluk, Kolaba District.	Śilāhāra of Northern Konkan	<i>Mahāśaṁantādhipati</i> Chhittapa . . .	Saka 949, Prabhava, Pushya . ba. 11, Monday, Udagayana-parvan-1027 A.D., December 28, f.d.t. -54.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Traces the genealogy of the dynasty and records the royal gift of 20 <i>dramma</i> s as <i>namasya</i> to a Brāhmaṇa named Gōvinda, son of Sandayāya of Kāśyapa-gōtra and Bahvricha-śākhā, residing at Dipak-Āgara, probably for maintaining a garden, called Ārama-gumma which was situated in Vēlāsivāgara in Mandaraja-vishaya and which was granted to him by the <i>śaṅḡanāyaka</i> Nāgavarman. Written, on the king's order, by Jōṭipāya, son of the brother of <i>Bhāṇḍāyāra Mahākavi</i> Nāgalaiya.
48	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	<i>Mahāmaṇḍalādvārādhipati</i> nīrāja.	Saka 975, Āśāḍha . ba. 5.	Do. . . . .	Gives a long chain of epithets of the king and records the royal order issued in accordance with the <i>vyavasthā-patra</i> formerly issued by Padmalādēvi, to the Brāhmaṇa residing at Dipak-Āgara, regarding the payment of the taxes of their village, which was clubbed together with the three other villages named Vōrivali Kavilā, Kalaija. Written by <i>Mahābhāṇḍāyāra, Śhāṇapradhāna</i> Jōṭipāya.
49	Do.—Plates with Shri M. S. Nagaraja Rao, Deccan College, Through Dr. G. S. Gai. Findspot: <i>Kasar-Śirasi</i> , Osmanabad District.	Chālukya of Bādāmi	Vijayāditya . . . . .	Saka 619, Year 1, Vaiśākha . su. 15	Sanskrit, Southern	Issued from Rāsēnapura. Records the royal grant of the village Jamaḷagāma in the [Oha]llunkidēsa to three Brāhmaṇas at the instance of Narēndradītya. Written by the <i>Mahāśāṇḍhivīgrahika</i> Rāmapunya-vallabha. Cf. No. 43 above. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVI, pp. 313 ff. and plate.
<b>MYSORE</b>						
<b>DHARWAR DISTRICT</b>						
50	Dharwar.—Plates from the Director, Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar. Through Dr. G. S. Gai. Findspot: <i>Bēḍkhal</i> , Chikodi Taluk, Belgaum District.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	<i>Ipivabēḍāṅga</i> (Satyāśraya) . . .	Saka 981 (wrong for 923), . . . Irregular. . . . . Śārvara.	Kannada	States that one Rēvaṇa took the oath in the presence of the representatives of the twelve <i>biḍḍa</i> s, the sixteen of the eight <i>nāḍa</i> s and the five-hundred of Ayyavōle to kill Saṁḡanāka who had killed Maṇanāga-seṭṭi and that he fulfilled the same by entering the village where Saṁḡanāka lived and by killing and drinking the blood of the murderer. In the course of this vendetta he is also stated to have killed twelve others including two babies in the cradle. An assembly of the above mentioned bodies gave Rēvaṇa the title <i>paṇḍya-bēṅkoḷa</i> and exempted him from the payment of certain levies. Published in <i>Karnataka Inscriptions</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 119 ff.

UTTAR PRADESH						
LUCKNOW DISTRICT						
51	<b>Lucknow.</b> —Plate in the Provincial Museum. Findspot: <b>Mahōbā fort, Mahōbā</b> , Hamirpur District. First side of the plate.	Sultān of Delhi	Samasādīna (i.e. Shams ud-Dīn Iltutmish).	Vikrama 1283, Chaitra śu. 11, Tuesday = 1227 A.D., March 30.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Seems to record a gift of money by Rāula Dharanika of Kavaḍā-grāma in the Kasaraka <i>Pratihāra</i> (i.e. <i>pargana</i> ) probably to some <i>bhāṭas</i> . Written by <i>Pam</i> ° (i.e. <i>Paṇḍita</i> ) Dēddhaka.
52	Do. Second side of the same	Do.	<i>Sulafāna</i> ...	i) Vikrama 1290, Chaitra śu. 13, Tuesday=1234 A.D., March 14, f.d.t. 20. ii) Vikrama 1298, Kārttika bn. 1, Sunday=1241 A.D., September 22. iii) Vikrama 1299, Phālguna śu. 4, Tuesday=1243 A.D., February 24. iv) Vikrama 1299, Chaitra śu. 8, Friday=1243 A.D., March 30, Monday (not Friday). v) Vikrama 1299, Āshāḍha bn. 7, Wednesday=1243 A.D., June 10. vi) Vikrama 1300 (current), Bhādra-pada śu. 1[3], Saturday=1243 A.D., August 29. vii) Vikrama 1302, Pausa śu. 3, Monday=1245 A.D., December 25. viii) Vikrama 1307, Āśvina śu. 5, Wednesday= 1251 A.D., September 20, f.d.t. 63. ix) Vikrama 1339 (current), Chaitra śu. 9, Thursday= 1282 A.D., March 19.	Do.	Appears to record a gift similar to that in No. 51 above by the same Dharanika on the first date and the payment of various amounts of <i>Vimśuka</i> by different persons like Bhōju, Gāgō, and Pālhā on the other dates. Other details are not clear. The writer was <i>Pam</i> ° Juladhara.

# B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63

36

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b> <b>ANANTAPUR DISTRICT</b> <b>TADPATRI TALUK</b>					
1	Kallūru.—Stone fixed into a wall in front of the Siva temple.	....	....	Vijaya, Śrāvaṇa ba. 5, Thursday. Probably=1478 A.D., August 12, f.d.t. '05.	Telugu	Records an assurance of Gōpi-nāyaka, the agent of Śūrayappa-nāyaka, against any opposition to the farmers of Kallūru, who volunteered to till the lands which were lying fallow. In characters of about the 15th century. Cf. No. 8 below.
2	Slab near the same temple . . . .	....	....	Śaka 1322, Vikrama, Kārttika śu. 10, Thursday=1400 A.D., October 28. Śu. 10 ended at '92 on the previous day.	Do.	Records that during the overlordship of Gōparasu-daṇḍanāyaka, son of mahāpradhāna Baiṣṇē-daṇḍanāyaka, Pāriyapparājūṅgārū, the <i>adhikāri</i> of Kalavūru, had a tank named Gōpasamudraṁ excavated by Maddireḍḍi Guggireḍḍi, who was given as <i>dasavanula</i> , ten <i>tānu</i> as <i>derabaḍi-nānya</i> and two <i>tānu</i> as <i>piṭṭa-maḍi</i> the lands being irrigated by the new tank.
3	Slab in front of the Rāmasvāmin temple, to the west of the village.	....	....	Śaka 1445 (current), Chitrabhānu, Āshāḍha ba. 10, Friday =1522 A.D., July 18.	Do.	Records the gift of one <i>tānu</i> of land under Nallanaka-kālva in exchange for another plot given for the expenses of <i>dhūpa-dīpa-naivēdya</i> probably in some temple (not specified) for the merit of Śūrisāni-ayya, by Dāsapa-nāyudu and Mayilāru. Cf. No. 8 below.
4	Slab at the eastern end of Chūgalagēri . . . .	....	....	Śaka 1430, Vibhava, Kārttika śu. 2, Thursday=1508 A.D., October 26.	Do.	Records a gift of land to Timmōju, Tippōju and Chittōju of Kallūru for their having built a <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the Perumāḷ temple and a <i>dhārma-chāvaḷi</i> in between the temples of Perumāḷ and Iṣvara at Kallūru, by mahānārāyaṇa Śirigirāju Timmayyaḍēva-mahārāju. Kallūru is said to be situated in Chirabaḍi-sima, given as <i>unboḷi</i> to the donor by Narasā-nāyaka.
5	Do. . . . .	....	....	Svabhānu, Vaiśākha [ba.] 11.	Do.	Damaged. Refers to certain lands given as <i>nānya</i> . Mentions Śūrisāni-ayya. In characters of about the 16th century. See No. 8 below.
6	Slab fixed in front of the Chennakēśava temple.	....	....	Śaka 1434, Āṅgirasa, Jyēṣṭha ba. 10, Wednesday =1512 A.D., June 9.	Do.	Records the gift ( <i>tyāgam</i> ) of their income of 6 <i>mādas</i> from Kallūru to god Chennakēśava of the place for food-offerings and other services, for the merit of the 24 families of the <i>ḍannara</i> community by several members viz. Abbirāju Rāmachandru, Tirumalarāju Chinnādēvi, <i>dholaḍḍāḷi</i> Kāchi-nāyudu etc. belonging to those families, when Kaṇṭamarāju-Singirāju was administering the locality.
7	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to specify the shares of land given to several individuals for the <i>ḍolanāgasara</i> (drum and pipe) service in the temple of god Chennakēśava of Kallūru. In characters of about the 16th century.

8	Slab in front of the <i>dhruvastambha</i> in the same temple.	Vijayanagara	Achyutadēva-mahārāja	Saka 1452, Vikriti, Jyēsthā śu. 3, Sunday=1530 A.D., May 29.	Do.	Records the gift of 6 <i>puḷḷi</i> of land in Sūrāpuram situated in Sīngavaram-Kallūru in Ghaṇḍikōṭa-rājya to god Chenna-kēśava of Kallūru for services and offerings by Sūrisāni, son of Sūrisāni of Kāryapa-gōtra. The gift was made for the merit of the king on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. The land seems to have been entrusted to the care of <i>Bhōgam</i> Chennayya and Pāmayya, who were themselves the recipients of another gift of 4 <i>tanu</i> of land for their own maintenance. Cf. Nos. 1, 3 and 5 above.
9	Stone in front of the Chaudāmma temple	Do.	Do.	Saka 1459 (current), Dururukhi, Chaitra ba. 12, [Monday] = 1536 A.D., April 17.	Do.	Records the gift of the income accruing from the royal levy called <i>tēadu</i> to goddess Anukālaparamēśvari for various services including festivals by mahāmāṇḍalēśvara Sambōṭa Erapadēva-mahārāja.
10	Sīngavaram.—Stone lying near a well in the garden belonging to Shri. Mallapa to the south-east of the village.	....	....	Saka 1320, Bahudhānya, [Vaiśākha] śu. 12.	Do.	Records a gift of land as <i>sarvamānya</i> probably as a reward for the excavation of a new canal. Other details are lost. Mentions mahāmāṇḍalēśvara Vallabhadēva-mahārāja as ruling over the territory.
11	Tāḍpatṛi.—Wall of the western entrance, left of the Nandi, in the Bugga-Rāmalingēśvara temple.	Vijayanagara	Achyutadēva-mahārāja	Saka 1463, Plava, Āsvayuja śu. 11.	Do.	Records the royal gift of the income from the levy called mahārāja-guttu from the territory called, Gutti-Ponnabadi-sīma given to Solakurāju Achchyutarāju for celebrating certain specified festivals to the god (Gurumātha) in the temples of Hampi-Virūpāksham, Tāḍiparati and two other places. The gift is said to have been made for the merit of Poda-Tirumalarāju.
12	Do.	Do.	....	Saka.....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record a gift of the levies such as <i>kaddāyam</i> , <i>kānika</i> and <i>vidi-virālam</i> . Mentions the <i>pau-vōḷu</i> , probably as the beneficiaries of the gift. Other details are lost. In characters of the 15th century.
13	Well right of the Nandi image	Do.	Achyutadēva-mahārāja	Saka 1462, Śārvari, Phālguna śu. 5.	Do.	Records the remission of <i>jōḍi-oppālu</i> payable by the residents of the <i>sarvamānya-agrahaṭṭara</i> Bhōgasamudram and Kāvērisamudram situated in Jagatāpi-Gutti-sīma.
14	Do.	Do.	Sadāśivadēva-mahārāja	Saka 1466, Krōdhi, Kārttika śu. 15, Thursday = 1544 A.D., October 30.	Do.	Records the gift of their income ( <i>varṇana</i> ) due to them from the mahājanas of Tāṇḍiparati, to god Rāmēśvaradēva of the place for Kārttika-dēya for the merit of their family by the <i>vipravindāns</i> Gōvindayya and Nārāyaṇayya, sons of Gōvinda-ayya, belonging to the family of Allādayya.
15	At the entrance into the Amman shrine	....	....	Bhāva, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Friday.	Do.	Records the obisance to god Rāmēśvara and goddess Kāmā-kṣi-amma, of Pina-Basavappa and his wife ( <i>kutumbam</i> ) Nāgaṇikanma. Pina-Basavappa is said to be the son of Kēśavayyaṅgūru, belonging to Cheruvapalli also called the Mahimālūristhalam in Udayagiri-sīma. In late characters.
16	Side of a stone lying in the compound	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Contains portions of the imprecatory verses beginning with <i>ēk-āira</i> etc. In characters of the 15th century.
17	Stone lying outside the compound of the temple near the northern entrance.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Records an agreement ( <i>sthira-sāsanam</i> ) entered into by an assembly including the representatives of the <i>ayyavāḷi</i> who were gathered in a mahā-mukha-mandapa. Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>TADPATRI TALUK—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Tāḍpatri—<i>contd.</i></b>					
18	North wall of the eastern <i>gōpura</i> in the Chintalarāya temple.	....	....	Saka 1485, Rudhirōdgārin, Āshāḍha śu. 11.	Telugu . . .	Records a gift of land by purchase to yield an amount of income for meeting the expenses of 27 specified festivals during the year to god Tiruvēngalanātha of Tāḍiparati in Jagatāpī-gutti-simā by Kampana-Yalapagāru.
19	Do. . . . .	....	....	Saka 1509, Sarvajit, Bhādrapada śu. 16, lunar eclipse = 1587 A. D., September 6.	Do. . . . .	Records an allotment made to god Hanumanta of the Sannidhi-vithi out of the provision made for the food-offerings to god Chintala-Tiruvēngalanātha on the occasion of the lunar eclipse by Pemmasāni Nārasimha-nāyanivāru. The <i>sthānikas</i> of the temple of Chintalarāya were to carry out the wishes of the donor.
20	South wall . . . . .	....	....	[Kshaya, Jyēṣṭha ba. 6.]	Do. . . . .	Indifferently engraved and left unfinished. In characters of the 16th century.
21	Do. . . . .	....	....	Saka 1516, Jaya, Bhādrapada śu. 11.	Do. . . . .	Records a gift of 4 <i>tāmu</i> of land out of 1 <i>puṭṭi</i> and 2 <i>tāmu</i> granted to him by Pemmasāni Nārasimha-nāyudu for the supply of <i>tulasī</i> garlands and for <i>chāṇḍupadī</i> ( <i>chātupadī</i> ) service to gods Chintala-Tiruvēngalanātha and Raghunāyaka of Tāḍiparati, by Lūngarāna, son of Channamarāja, Krishnamarāju.
22	Slab paved at the entrance into the main shrine, near the Garuḍaimoge.	....	....	...., Māgha śu 2.	Do. . . . .	Records the cancellation of certain documents on account of their being tampered with. In late characters.
23	Stone paved at the northern entrance into the <i>ardha-maṇḍapa</i> .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Records the obeisance to god Chintalarāya of Gumḍra Tippaka of Konnūru and her husband. Do.
24	Stone paved near the Amman shrine . . . . .	....	....	Vikāri, Bhādrapada ba. 12, Wednesday.	Do. . . . .	Records the obeisance of Doḍḍi Tamayya to god Chintalarāya. Do.
25	Labels below the sculptured panels around the <i>ardha-maṇḍapa</i> . No. 1.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Nalundū</i> [  *] <i>Gandhamādanu</i> - (2) <i>nḍu</i> [  *] In characters of about the 16th century.
26	Do. No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Jāmbavanthu Susēnulu</i> [  *] Do.
27	Do. No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Rishyamukha-paruva(n)taṁ mī</i> - (2) <i>[n]ḍa Sugrīvundū</i> [  *] Do.
28	Do. No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Nilundū</i> [  *] Do.



29	Do.	No. 5	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Hanumath-</i> (2) <i>l(t)umdu</i>    Do.
30	Do.	No. 6	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Hanumathl(t)umdu</i>    Do.
31	Do.	No. 7	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Gavaya-Gavākshatu</i> Do.
32	Do.	No. 8	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Sugrīvumni pīṭva va-</i> (2) <i>chchina shā</i> [vu.] Do.
33	Do.	No. 9	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Gārahya-kumdu Śa-</i> (2) <i>tabali</i> [  *] Do.
34	Do.	No. 10	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Lakshmanādēvara</i>    Do.
35	Do.	No. 11	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Raghupati</i>    Do.
36	Do.	No. 1	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Rāmachandrani dandda-</i> (2) <i>yātraku ādi</i>    Do.
37	Do.	No. 13	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Raghupati-śrī-pādānu Sugrīvuni-</i> (2) <i>du pōḍagananna thāvu</i>    Do.
38	Do.	No. 14	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Vishvakṣēnumdu</i>    Do.
39	Do.	No. 15	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Lakshmanumdu</i> [   ] Do.
40	Do.	No. 16	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Māyavarṇam</i>    Do.
41	Do.	No. 17	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Tāḷumnu mahāsa[rppa]-</i> (2) <i>[mu]nnu tēga [vē]sina thāvu</i> [   ] Do.
42	Do.	No. 18	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Pingāśākha</i> (2) <i>Tamōbatulu</i>    Do.
43	Do.	No. 19	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Sugrīvumdu</i>    Do.
44	Do.	No. 20	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Sāmbhī-Sāmbhātu</i> (2) ..... <i>lu</i> [  *] Do.
45	Do.	No. 21	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Tārādēvi</i> [  *] Do.
46	Do.	No. 22	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Vāyuvēgulu</i> [  *] Do.
47	Do.	No. 23	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Gōmukhumdu</i> [  *] Do.
48	Do.	No. 24	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Sugrīvuni Vālit</i> (2) <i>yuddhānakuvāṇ boṇ-</i> (3) <i>manna thāvu</i> [   ] Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>TADPATRI TALUK—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>Tādpatri—<i>contd.</i></b>					
49	Labels below the sculptured panels around the <i>ardha-murugappa</i> , Chintalarāya temple. No. 26.	....	....	....	Telugu . . .	Reads: <i>Raghuṇāṭi</i> [  ] In characters of about the 16th century.
50	Do. No. 26 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Harimamāṭi</i> - (2) <i>nūlu</i>    Do.
51 and 52	Do. Nos. 27 and 28 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Rāmanuṅḍu Lakṣmanuṅḍu</i> [   *] Do.
53	Do. No. 29 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Sa . . yala</i> (2) <i>naka Bala-</i> (3) <i>balṇu</i>    Do.
54	Do. No. 30 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Āṅḡanṭyū-</i> (2) <i>nūḷu</i> [  *] Do.
55	Do. No. 31 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Vāli-Sugrīvūḍu</i> (2) <i>Kaṅḡavāḷi kēṣina pāḷa.</i> (3) <i>vu</i>    Do.
56	Do. No. 32 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Vāli-komāru-</i> (2) <i>nūḷu</i>    Do.
57	Do. No. 33 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Naluvuḷu</i> [   *] Do.
58	Do. No. 34 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Vilvaluvu</i> (2) <i>Sugrī-</i> (3) <i>uvuḷu kū-</i> (4) <i>reḷeḷuka vaccheḷi-</i> (5) <i>na pāḷu</i> [  ] Do.

59	Do.	No. 35	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: (1) <i>Satabali and [Kinnare]</i> (2) <i>svarūṇḍu</i> [  ] Do.
60	Do.	No. 36	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: (1) <i>Sri-Rāmachandru Hanu-</i> (2) <i>manitu chṛīkī mudra-</i> (3) <i>vishgarāṇ yichchīna phāvu</i> [   *] Do.
61	Do.	No. 37	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: (1) <i>Kishkīṇḍanu Sugrīvuniṇḍa-</i> (2) <i>phāṇ gaffina phāvu</i>    Do.
62	Do.	No. 38	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: (1) <i>Gaji. [mā]li-</i> (2) <i>ka yichchīna phā-</i> (3) <i>vu</i> [  *] Do.
63	Do.	No. 39	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: (1) <i>Madana-</i> (2) <i>gōpāla[nh]</i> [   *] Do.
64	Do.	No. 40	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: (1) <i>Sarippāṭi Ha-</i> (2) <i>numan[tu]nīki tōva chā-</i> (3) <i>pina phāvu</i> [  ] Do.
65	Do.	No. 41	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: (1) <i>Aṇḍaga-Sugrīvuni Vā-</i> (2) <i>[li]ni dahimchchīna phāvu</i>    Do.
66	Do.	No. 42	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Tārā Vāliki bu[d*]dhi cheppina phāvu</i> [  ] Do.
67	Do.	No. 43	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Mayani paṇṇan</i>    Do.
68	Do.	No. 44	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Amṭṭapūṇḍanḍanalu</i> [  *] Do.
69	Do.	No. 45	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Lakshmana-Sugrīvuni</i> [   *] Do.
70	Do.	No. 46	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: (1) <i>Hanumanṭu-</i> (2) <i>inḍu</i> [   *] Do.
71	Do.	No. 47	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: (1) <i>Rāmachandrin-</i> (2) <i>ḍu Vālin baḍa-</i> (3) <i>vāsi Vāliṭ mā-</i> (4) <i>mṭṭalādina</i> (5) <i>phāvu</i>    Do.
72	Do.	No. 48	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Raghu[pa]ṭi</i> [   *] Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>TADPATRI TALUK—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>Tāḍipatri—<i>contd.</i></b>					
73	Labels below the sculptured panels around the <i>arḍha-maṇḍapa</i> , Chintalārāya temple. No. 49	....	....	....	Telugu . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Samudraṁ Hanuman-</i> (2) <i>uṁḍu dāṁṣṭana phāvu</i> [   *] In characters of about the 16th century.
74	Do. No. 50 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Bāṇahatunḍu Vāli tē-</i> (2) <i>nu kaṁṁunulu dcrachi Rāmuni-</i> (3) <i>tō māṭalādina phāvu</i>    Do.
75	Do. No. 51 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Vāli Sugrīvuni ki buddhi cheppi-</i> (2) <i>na phāvu</i>    Do.
76	Do. No. 52 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : [Yavaśvana] Do.
77	Do. No. 53 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Hanumanṁttuṁḍu Lanḱatō Śi-</i> (2) <i>tanu vēḍa-</i> (3) <i>kina phā-</i> (4) <i>vu</i>    Do.
78	Do. No. 54 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Putrakāmēṣṭhiki vachchina brā-</i> (2) <i>hma[nu*]lu</i>    Do.
79	Do. No. 55 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Aśōkavanani</i> [   *] Do.
80	Do. No. 56 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Putrakāmē-</i> (2) <i>ṣṭhiki dechchina</i> (3) <i>dhēṁuvulu</i>    Do.
81	Do. No. 57 . . . . .	.. .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Śitanu</i> . . (2) <i>ganna phāvu</i>    Do.

82	Do.	No. 58	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: (1) <i>Rāvaṇaṇḍu-Sī</i> (2) <i>tanu dōḷaṇa bō-</i> (3) <i>[va] vacchīna phāvu   </i> Do.
83	Do.	No. 59	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Putrakāmēshṭikish dechchīna aśvaṇ   </i> *] Do.
84	Do.	No. 60	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Agnidēvumḍu   Rishyaśrīmḡḡumḍu   </i> *] Do.
85	Do.	No. 61	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Pāyasam paṇchchī yichchīna phāvu   </i> *] Do.
86	Do.	No. 62	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Kaikē [yī*] [   *] Kām(Kau)ssalyā   </i> *] Do.
87	Do.	No. 63	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: (1) <i>Sumi-</i> (2) <i>tra   </i> *] Do.
88	Do.	No. 64	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Kaika [yī*]   </i> *] Do.
89	Do.	No. 65	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Kām(Kau)ssalya [   *] Sumitra [   *] Do.</i>
90	Do.	No. 66	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Vasishṭhu [ḍu   *] Daśurathumḍu [   *] Do.</i>
91	Do.	No. 67	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Ati</i> ..... Do.
92	Do.	No. 68	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Rāmabhadriḍu   </i> *] Do.
93	Do.	No. 69	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Lakshmana-Rāma-Daśarathulu   </i> Do.
94	Do.	No. 70	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: (1) <i>Raghupatiḱi Kām(Kau)ssalya buddhī cheppi va-</i> (2) <i>navāsayātraku amḡppina phāvu   </i> *] Do.
95	Do.	No. 71	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: (1) <i>Tana soṇṇulu [Vasi ?]shṭhuni ko-</i> (2) <i>māruniki yichchīna phāvu   </i> Do.
96	Do.	No. 72	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: (1) <i>Kām(Kau)ssalya Śtaku buddhī</i> (2) <i>cheppina phāvu   </i> Do.
97	Do.	No. 73	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: (1) <i>[Sī]ta tana</i> (2) <i>bhūṣaṇālu.</i> Do.
98	Do.	No. 74	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Rāma-Lakshmanulu   </i> Do.
99	Do.	No. 75	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: (1) <i>Vasishṭhu [kōḷali]—</i> (2) <i>kichchīna phāvu  </i> Do.
100	Do.	No. 76	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: (1) <i>Yīśvaruni Vasishṭhu [ḍu*] pūjē</i> (2) <i>sēṣanu   </i> *] Do.
101	Do.	No. 77	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: (1) <i>Kām(Kau)ssalya komāruniki dēviṇchī</i> (2) <i>raksha gaffina phāvu   </i> Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit.	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>TADPATRI TALUK—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Tādpatri—<i>contd.</i></b>					
102	Labels below the sculptured panels around the <i>ardha-mandapa</i> , Chintalaraya temple. No. 78	....	....	....	Telugu	Reads: (1) <i>Kōḍali payina phāvu</i>    In characters of about the 16th century.
103	Do. No. 79	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Rāju   pradhāni</i>    [*] Do.
104	Do. No. 80	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Kaṁ(Ka)ṣaḥya Rāma-Lakṣmanuḍa vanavā[sa]</i> (2) <i>vēṣaṁ chūchi mārēchcha vōyina</i> (3) <i>phāvu</i>    Do.
105	Do. No. 81	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Mahādvara... vādīya-</i> (2) <i>ni Bharatunḍu Ma[mādvara]nu..</i> (3) <i>mehina phāvu</i>    Do.
106	Do. No. 82	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Kaṁ(Ka)ṣaḥya āraṁḍu dechchīna</i> (2) <i>phāvu</i>    Do.
107	Do. No. 83	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Arunḍhātī</i>    Do.
108	Do. No. 84	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Kaṁ(Ka)ṣaḥya-nagariki Raghupa</i> (2) <i>tī vacchīna phāvu</i>    Do.
109	Do. No. 85	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1-2) <i>Vaśiṣṭunḍu Lakṣmanunḍu</i>    [*] Do.
110	Do. No. 86	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Raghupati</i> [ [*] <i>Śīta</i> ]    [*] Do.
111	Do. No. 87	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Vivēkunḍaigunṇa Deśarathuni</i> (2) <i>Rāmunḍu vanavāsa yātra</i> (3) <i>vinṇavichchī vacchīna phāvu</i>    Do.
112	Do. No. 88	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Arunḍhātī-Anasā[yalu]</i>    [*] Do.
113	Do. No. 89	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Kaika</i> [y[*] <i>nāra-chīralu ichchīna phā</i> (2) <i>vu</i> ]    [*] Do.

114	Do.	No. 90	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : (1) <i>Sumant[r*]untis Daśarathuḍu</i> (2) [ <i>yōchīm</i> ]chīna tāvu [   *] Do.
115	Do.	No. 91	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : (1) <i>Raghupati Lakshmanuniki</i> (2) <i>buddhi cheppina thāvu</i> [   *] Do.
116	Do.	No. 92	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : (1) <i>Kaika[yi*] mānṭalu vini vanavā-</i> (2) <i>sāna-kīyyakonnna anṇṇanu</i> (3) <i>Lakshmanun kōpinchchīna</i> (4) <i>thāvu</i> [  *] Do.
117	Do.	No. 93	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : (1) <i>Raghupati Daśarathuni</i> (2) <i>podagarīna thāvu</i>    Do.
118	Do.	No. 94	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : (1) <i>Sumant[r*]unḍu Rāmachaṁ-</i> (2) <i>dṛiṇiṇ biluchuka vachchi.</i> (3) <i>na thāvu</i>    Do.
119	Do.	No. 95	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : (1) <i>Sumant[r*]unḍu [Daśarathuni bi]-</i> (2) <i>luva vachchīna thāvu</i>    Do.
120	Do.	No. 96	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Maṇḍḍara</i>    [ <i>Kaikayi</i> ]    Do.
121	Do.	No. 97	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : (1) <i>Kaika Daśarathuni pūrva-va-</i> (2) <i>rālu aḍigina thāvu</i>    Do.
122	Do.	No. 98	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Śarabhaṅguṇḍu</i>    <i>Raghupati</i>    Do.
123	Do.	No. 99	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : (1) <i>Rāmanḍu munulaku a-</i> (2) <i>bhayam ichchīna tāvu</i>    Do.
124	Do.	No. 100	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Raghupati-purnaśūlāl</i> [   *] Do.
125	Do.	No. 101	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : (1) <i>Rāvanun[ḍu mamā(māma)]</i> (2) <i>Mārichun [baṁ*]pina thāvu</i> [   *] Do.
126	Do.	No. 102	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : (1) <i>Śūrpaṇakha Khara-Dūshanādula....</i> (2) <i>nu Śīla....unḍina</i> (3) <i>Rāvanunaku....</i> (4) <i>ni cheppina thāvu</i>    Do.
127	Do.	No. 10	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Sūrppaṇa[kha]</i> [  *] Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>TADPATRI TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>, Tādpatri—<i>concl'd.</i></b>					
128	Labels below the sculptured panels around the <i>ardha-mandapa</i> , Chintalarāya temple. No. 104.	....	....	....	Telugu . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Lakṣmaṇuṇḍu</i> [Śū]rya- (2) <i>ṇakha mukku kō[sina]</i> [hā]- (3) <i>vu</i> [   *] In characters of about the 16th century.
129	Do. No. 105 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Geliḥi Lakṣmaṇuni chēṭiki villu</i> (2) <i>yichchīna ṭhāvu</i> [   *] Do.
130	Do. No. 100 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Khaṇṇitō Sūryapaṇakha cheppi-</i> (2) <i>na ṭhāvu</i>    Do.
131	Do. No. 107 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Dēvaru[shu]-</i> (2) <i>lu saṁtō-</i> (3) <i>shivachchī Rāma-</i> (4) <i>chamḍruni-[m]</i> - (5) <i>nḍa puṣṭha va-</i> (6) <i>rahaṇ gurigi-</i> (7) <i>ṇachchīna ṭhāvu</i> [   *] Do.
132	Do. No. 108 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Kharuṇḍu</i> (2) <i>modalaṇa</i> (3) 14000 vē- (4) <i>lu rākṣaṇu-</i> (5) <i>lanu Raḡh</i> [u*]- (6) <i>pati chamḍi-</i> (7) <i>na ṭhāvu</i> [   *] Do.



133	Do. No. 109 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Trisirasuṇḍu</i> [   *] Do.
134	Do. No. 110 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Trisirasuṇi-</i> (2) <i>ṛi jarhṇṇina</i> (3) <i>ṣāvu</i>    Do.
135	Do. No. 111 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Dūṣaṇuṇḍu</i> [   *] Do.
136	Do. No. 112 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Dūṣaṇaṇiṇ jarhṇṇina ṣāvu</i> [   *] Do.
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT						
RAYACHOTI TALUK						
137	<b>Eguva Baṇḍapalle.</b> —Hero-stones beside the ruined Śiva temple on the road-side. Stone No. 1	Vaidumba . . . . .	Caṇḍa-Triṇṣṭra . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Records the death of Danuṁṣṭi probably in a fight with Rāchamalla, Mayinadādi and Daḍiga at Śora[maṭi]. Mentions <i>Mahārāja Bāṇarāja</i> . In characters of about the 9th century.
138	Do. No. 2 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Kāma-vaidumba . . . . .	....	Kannaḍa . . . . .	Records the death of a hero in a fight with Vikramayya. Do.
139	Do. No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Telugu . . . . .	Damaged. Records the death of Kocheḥelluvāṇṇu in a fight at Mudumaḍuvu. Do.
140	Do. No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Broken on both sides. Seems to record the death of a hero. Mentions Vikramā[chā]ri as the sculptor. Do.
141	Do. No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Records the death of an individual. Do.
142	<b>Hasanāpuram.</b> —Stone lying outside the Irugalamma temple.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Telugu . . . . .	Badly damaged and fragmentary. Refers to the setting up of some pillars and perhaps to the construction of a temple. Details are lost. In late characters.
143	Outside of the <i>jalaḍāri</i> (sluice) of the <i>garbhagriha</i> of Mūlasthānṣvara temple.	....	....	....	Telugu . . . . .	Fragmentary. Refers to a fight ( <i>kayyamu</i> ) and to the death of Koṇḍaya in it. In characters of about the 9th century.
144	Stone lying in the waste land near the same temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Only the imprecatory portion is preserved. Seems to record a gift to a hero. Do.
145	<b>Zellavāṇḍlapalle.</b> —Stone set up at the entrance into the Narasiṁhasvāmin temple.	....	....	Raktākshi, Māghe śu.....	Do. . . . .	Broken and damaged. Registers a grant, probably of land, to god Ahōbala Vira-Narasimha, for the merit of <i>mahā-maṇḍalēśvara</i> Vira-Ballāḍaḍeva-mahārāja, by his subordinates Peda-Rudrayaṇāyanigāru, <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> , <i>mahā-ravagāṇḍa</i> Peda-Avubalanāthadēva-mahārāja and <i>mahā-maṇḍalēśvara</i> Apratimalla Pina-Avubalanāthadēva-chōḍa-mahārāja, who seem to have been governing from Māṇḍalam in Mārjavāḍa which was their <i>maḍalirīḍu</i> . In characters of about the 14th century.
146	Stone paved into the floor of the <i>prakāra</i> (left side) of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Records the death of an individual in a fight. In characters of about the 9th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit.	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH—contd.</b>						
<b>GUNTUR DISTRICT</b>						
<b>PALNAD TALUK</b>						
147	<b>Nāgarjunikōṇḍa.</b> —Slab discovered in Site No. 125, near the Royal Burning Ghat No. 127. Impressions from the Director General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi.	Sātavāhana . . .	<i>Gautamīputra Vijaya-Sātakarṇi</i> . . .	Year 6, <i>Gi (Gimha=Grishma)</i> , pa. ( <i>paksha</i> ) 4, <i>diva</i> . ( <i>diva=</i> ), <i>Vaiśākha Pūrṇimā</i> .	Prakrit, Brāhmī . . .	Stops with the date. In characters of about the 3rd century A.D. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVI, pp. 273-74 and Plate.
<b>KRISHNA DISTRICT</b>						
<b>VIJAYAVADA TALUK</b>						
148	<b>Tāḍspalle.</b> —Slab set up beside a dilapidated brick temple on a hillock called Vasantarāyulagūṭṭa.	Reddī of Koṇḍaviḍu.	Kumārāgiri . . . . .	Śaka 1312, Pramō [dīta*], Pushya, <i>Makara saṃkrānti</i> .	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu.	Damaged. Registers a gift of lands to god Lakṣmīnara-simha by the chief whose father Annavōta is also referred to as Vasantarāyavallabha. Refers to some <i>agrahāras</i> .
149	Broken stone lying in the same place	....	....	....	Telugu . . . . .	States that Vupēndraya, the priest of god Narasimha, had the flight of steps ( <i>sōpānamu</i> ) built. In characters of about the 15th century.
<b>KURNOOL DISTRICT</b>						
<b>KURNOOL TALUK</b>						
150	<b>Ulchāla.</b> —Fragment of a slab lying by the side of Hanumān temple.	[Vijayanagara]	....	....	Do. . . . .	Refers to <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Rāmarāja [ja ?] and Venkāta. Details are lost. In characters of about the 16th century.
<b>NANDYAL TALUK</b>						
151	<b>Gadigarēvula.</b> —Slab (No. 1) set up in the <i>śaśanālakaṭṭa</i> .	Vijayanagara	Sadāśivādēva-mahārāja . . . . .	Śaka 1464, Śubha-kṛit, Māgha ba. 11.	Do. . . . .	Registers the renewal of the gift of the village Gadigerēla situated in Peḍakallu-sima of Kandānavōlu-durga for worship, offerings and burning perpetual lamps in the temples of Siddhēśvara, Bhōgēśvara, Bhairava, Vibhāṇḍēśvara and Rishyaṅgingēśvara on the representation of Aliya Rāmappa-dēvanahārāja through a copper-plate that the grant made earlier by Vijaya-Bukkadēva-mahārāja had become void as the authorities of Kandānavōlu-durga had prevented its usage. The chief, whose genealogy from his great-grandfather is given, is said to have belonged to Sōmavamśa and Ātrēya-gōtra.
152	Slab (No. 2) in the same place . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Śaka 1469, Pavaṅga, Kārtika śu. 1.	Do. . . . .	Damaged and peeled off. Seems to register a gift to the temples mentioned in No. 151 above. Refers to an <i>agrahāra</i> .

153	Slab in front of the main shrine of the Bhōḡśvarasvāmin temple.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla, ruling from Kalyāṇa	....	Kannada	Damaged and broken. Seems to register some gift for worship, offerings and perpetual lamp for a deity (name lost), probably by <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Gōvaṇachōla-mahārāja who was governing Hedakal-800 (same as Pedekal-800) division. The chief bears the usual <i>prabasti</i> of the Telugu-Chōḡas. In characters of 11th-12th century.
154	First face of a pillar (No. 1) in the same shrine.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Sarasa-paramātma</i> . In characters of about the 10th century.
155	Below NO. 154 above	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Seems to be a pilgrim's record. In characters of about the 13th century.
156	Second face of the same pillar	....	....	....	Telugu	Do. Do. In characters of about the 12th century.
157	Below the above	....	....	....	Sanskrit and Tamil, Kannada, Nāgarī and Tamil.	Refers to the obeisance of Vibhūti-Gauraya, disciple of Paṇḍi-tārādhyā. In characters of about the 14th century.
158	Pillar (No. 2) in the same place	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddha-matṛikā.	Reads: (1) <i>Śrī-Sakalasimha-bhaṭṭarakasya śi-</i> (2) <i>śhyāt śrī-Vyālasimha-guravaḥ</i> [   *] In characters of about the 10th century.
159	Pillar (No. 3) in the same place	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Kannada	Damaged. Seems to refer to a preceptor and his disciple. Do.
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT						
ALAMPUR TALUK						
160	Alampur.—Open air museum. Pedestal of an image.	Kalachuri of Kalyāṇa	Bhujabalamalla	....	Kannada	Refers to a person (name lost), son of Māramayya, and seems to register a gift.
161	Another image in the same place	....	....	Saka 1130 (for Saka 1150 ?), Sarvadhāri, Phālguna śu. 3, Monday=1229 A.D., January 29.	Telugu	Records the setting up of the image of Bāchidēva by his younger sister Akahma.
162	A third image	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads: <i>Śrīmaṇ-Manikācha(chā)rya-Rēvaṇaiya[?]</i> <i>sapatnikāḥ</i>    In characters of about the 11th century.
163	A fourth image	....	....	Plavaṅga	Telugu	Records the setting up of the image of Mallidēva, the <i>sthānapati</i> of the temple of Kūḍali-Saṅgamēśvara. In characters of about the 13th century.
164	Fragment of a slab in the same place	....	....	....	Kannada	Damaged. Refers to a <i>muni</i> (name lost). Do.
165	Another fragment	....	....	...., Pīṅga, Phālguna ba. 1.	Telugu	Seems to record some gift to the goddess Vēmulamma by some persons (names lost), sons of Pōlāreḍḍi and Aīnārāṇ Vārada-rāju. Mentions the village Uṇḍavelli. In characters of about the 15th century.
166	Hero-stone in the Museum	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions Lakumidēva and others. Do.
167	Another hero-stone	....	....	....	Do.	Seems to record the death of a Maḷigi Ravutu. Do.

**B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—contd.**

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH—contd.</b> <b>MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT—contd.</b> <b>ALAMPUR TALUK—contd.</b> <b>Alampur—contd.</b>					
168	Fragment of a slab in the Museum	Vijayanagara .	Krishnadevaraya . . . . .	Saka 1449, Sarva- dhāri (wrong for Sarvajit), Vaiśākha śu. 2.	Telugu . . . .	Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to record some gifts to god Brahmēśvaradēva. Details lost.
169	Same fragment . . . . .	....	....	Rudrādgarī, Chaitra śu. 1....	Do. . . . .	Records the obelance of Yallaya, son of Tammaja Bayarajiyya. In late characters.
170	Pillar inside the Kumārabrahma temple .	....	....	....	Kannaḍa . . . .	Refers to a gift, probably of the pillar, by the mother ( <i>āyvir</i> ) of Dāri Vallabha. In characters of about the 8th- 9th century.
171	Pillar outside in the same temple . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Sri. Kāyāvaprachchandan</i> . In characters of about the 11th century.
172	Bālabrahmēśvara temple. Rim of the pedestal of Pātālalingēśvara.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Reads: <i>Om śrī-Śa[n*]kara-dhvaṇya</i> . In characters of about the 10th century.
173	Pillar opposite the image of Mahānandi in the above temple.	....	....	....	Kannaḍa . . . .	Records a gift of a <i>chhatra</i> and a <i>jayaghaṇṭa</i> to god Brahmēśvara- dēva by Murāri. In characters of about the 13th century.
174	Pillar near the <i>Navagrahas</i> . . . . .	....	....	Saka 98[8], Bhāva (wrong for Parā- bhava)	Do. . . . .	Badly damaged. Seems to register some gift.
175	Another pillar in the same place . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Refers to the daughter (name not clear) of Ekāntadēva. In characters of 10th-11th century.
176	3rd pillar in the same place . . . . .	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Trailōkyamalla . . . . .	Saka [984], Śubha- krit, Margaśīra....	Do. . . . .	Damaged and worn out. Seems to register a gift to the deity.
177	4th pillar in the same place . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	States that this is the figure of <i>Dantīśa-Nichchakandarpa</i> . In characters of about the 11th century.
178	Pedestal of a <i>Sivalinga</i> in the above temple.	....	....	....	Nāgarī and Telugu .	Reads: <i>Valiparappa</i> . In late characters.
179	Slab in front of the Bālabrahmēśvara temple.	....	....	Saka 1868, Vriṣha, Kārttika śu. 14, Monday=1941 A.D., November 17.	Telugu . . . .	Registers a gift of land by Mallāreḍḍi, son of Venkaṭa-reḍḍi and Giḍḍamāmbā to god Brahmēśvaradēva.

180	Bhramavaram.—Nandi-pillar in front of the Hanuman temple.	[Kākatya]	....	Reudri, Mārgaśīra ba. 3, Wednesday. Probably-1920 A.D., November 19.	Do. . . .	Records that the village Rudravaram was endowed by Inmaḍi Gaṇapati-nāyinda in the name of Kākaṭi Rudra-mahārāja.
181	Pillar of the Chaudamma shrine in the Śiva temple.	....	....	Chaitra śu. ....	Kannada . . .	Badly damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 13th century.
182	Chennipāḍu.—Lintel of the garbha-griha of the Kṛṣṇasvāmin temple.	....	....	Śaka 988, Parābhava, Phālguna śu. 13, Thursday = 1007 A.D., March 1.	Do. . . .	Records a gift of land and a garden for worship and offerings to god Viṣṇudēva installed by <i>perggade</i> Kosanamayya.
183	Slab in front of the same temple . . .	Viṣṇyanagara . . .	Kṛṣṇapadavarāja . . . . .	Śaka 1449, Sarvajit, Chaitra śu. 1.	Do. . . .	Records the gift of the village Gōkulapāḍu <i>alias</i> Bhaṇḍārada-Pādāpura to god Chonnakēśava of Chennipāḍu by Peddī-nāyaka, son of <i>Bhaṇḍārada</i> Sidhi-nāyaka for the merit of the king. The gift village was situated in Alampūra-sime which was given to the donor by the king as <i>amaranāyakatana</i> .
184	Another slab in the same place . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Śaka 1450 (wrong for 1451), Virōdhi, Vaiśākha śu. 15, lunar eclipse=1529 A.D., April 23, Friday.	Do. . . .	Records a gift of the village Pūsalapāḍu <i>alias</i> Kṛṣṇarāyapura by Dikshitayya, the younger brother of Chandraśekharaṇayya and the son of Annāji-ayya to god Chennakēśava for the merit of the king and also of Dēmarasayya. The gift village was situated in Alampūra-sime which was given to the donor as <i>amaranāyakatana</i> by the king.
185	Slab in front of the Āṇjanēya temple . . .	....	....	....	Telugu . . .	Incomplete. Stops with <i>Śālivāhana-śaka-varuṣaṁbulu</i> . In characters of about the 14th century.
186	Gundimala.—Slab in front of the Śiva temple.	....	....	Chālukya-Vikrama 7, Dundubhi.	Kannada . . .	Broken. Records the gift of Sāriyūr together with the income from taxes like <i>manevana</i> and <i>poledere</i> for the merit of Gōvin-daradēva and Kṣṭabbarasi for offerings, repairs, feeding of the ascetics and the students in the temple (name lost). The gift was made over to Kājēśvara-paṇḍita of the Lākula sect.
187	Slab in the field of Uppalapāḍu Rāmu-lamma.	....	....	[Raktākshi ?]	Telugu . . .	Do. Registers a gift of land. Mentions Nelsabōtu Basvena and Gundimala. In late characters.
188	Laṅghanavāy.—Slab in the Śiva temple	....	....	Durmati, Śrāvana (?) śu. 6, Monday.	Do. . . .	Broken at the end. Refers to the planting of several trees for the benefit of god Mūlasthāna Nāgadēva by Komareddi and another person. Mentions <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Basava-rāju. In characters of about the 14th century.
189	Maddūru.—Slab in the ruined fort . . .	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla . . . . .	Chālukya - Vikrama 12, Prabhava, Uta-rāyapa-saṁkrānti.	Kannada . . .	Fragmentary. Registers a gift of income from taxes for maintaining a perpetual lamp in the temple of Chintaka Rēchēśvara of Maddūru by Viṭṭapayya-Billamayya, the <i>Kēṭavargade</i> of vaddarāvula and <i>bilkode</i> (taxes), Rakka-sayya Māchirāja, the <i>perggade</i> of <i>perjjumka</i> , Chaittimayya and others at the instance of the Vaddarāvula-dandanāyaka Mahēśvarayya when <i>Dandanāyaka</i> Rudra-bhaṭṭōpadhyāya was governing over Ayje-300 division.
190	Same slab . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Do. . . .	Do. Mentions <i>Mahāpradhāna Dandanāyaka</i> Rudra-bhaṭṭō-pādhyāya as governing Ayje 300 and other divisions. Details are lost. Cf. No. 189 above.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>ALAMPUR TALUK—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Maddūru—<i>contd.</i></b>					
191	Another slab in the ruined fort. . . .	....	....	Chālukya-Vikrama 13, Vibhava, Āshā- dha Purnama, Thursday, lunar eclipse=1088 A.D., July 8.	Kannada . . .	Records the gift of some plots of land measured by the <i>Satyavainākarana-kēlu</i> and made tax-free in Maddūru and Rēkalūru to god Rēchēśvara of <i>rājadhāni</i> Maddūru situated on the southern bank of the Tungabhadra in Ayje-300, for worship of the god, maintenance of the musicians and running a <i>satra</i> by <i>Mahāśaṃkanta</i> Hallavarasa of Pūndūr in the presence of Sōvarasa, Nāgimayya-nāyaka and the <i>pradhānas</i> . The donor bears such epithets as <i>Mudugundārpuravarēśvara</i> , <i>Alampura-bhojanga</i> , etc. Also records further gifts of land for repairs of the temple and for <i>annadāna</i> , etc.
192	Same slab, another face . . . .	Telugu-Chōḍa	Kāvaṇa chōḷa-mahārāja . . . .	Chālukya-Vikrama 16, Prajāpati, Māragadira śu. 12, Tuesday=1091 A.D., November 25.	Do. . . .	Commences with the <i>prastāvi</i> , <i>Charaṇa-sarōruha</i> , etc. Records a gift of land in Rēkalūru for worship, offerings, etc. to god Chīṣchaka-Rēchēśvara situated on the banks of the Tungabhadra at <i>rājadhāni</i> Maddūru in Aje(Ayije)-300 by <i>Mahā-maṇḍalēśvara</i> Kāvaṇachōḷa-mahārāja who was ruling from his <i>nelerīḍu</i> at Mosajamaḍuvu.
193	Mārāmunagāla.—Pillar in the Śiva temple. . . .	....	....	....	Telugu . . .	Seems to record the construction of the temple by Kātama, son of Kāmamagavu. In characters of the 11th-12th century.
194	Same pillar, below No. 193 above . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Seems to record probably the installation of an image (name not clear). Do.
195	Pavement slab in the Chennakēśavasvamin temple. . . .	....	....	Śaka....., Āvayuja .... [10], Friday.	Do. (verso) . . .	Records the death of Venkaṇipati. The composer appears to be Dattadēva. In late characters.
196	Another pavement slab in the above temple. . . .	....	....	Kali 4851, Pramō- dita, Kārtika śu. 11.	Do. . . .	Damaged and fragmentary. Mentions Ānegondi, Kandanōlu, Virūpakṣaṃ, Uṭukūru, etc.
197	Pāpanāśanam.—Pavement slab in front of the Śiva temple. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the obeisance of Chiṇa Nāgaya, son of Nagōju. In late characters.
198	Slab in front of the Gadūdihara shrine . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the obeisance of Bhaṭṭu Bomayya, son of Śāle Rāmaya. Do.
199	Prāgṭūru.—Pillar in the Śiva temple in the ruined fort. . . .	....	....	Śaka 841, Pramādi, Uttarāyaṇa.	Do. . . .	Records the gift of several plots of land to Lakulīśvaradēva by Mahēśvaraja-bhaṭṭara.

200	Same pillar, below No. 199 . . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī . . . . .	Damaged. Seems to refer to the gift mentioned in No. 199 and states that Mahēśvaraja-bhaṭṭāra was the son of Ananta-[gōthara ?]. The deity Lakulīśa is stated to have been housed in Brahmsēvara-Jagati. In characters of about the 10th century.
201	Same pillar . . . . .	....	....	Prabhava, Śrāvapa, Paurṇamī.	Telugu . . . . .	Damaged. Seems to record a gift of 10 <i>gadyas</i> ( <i>gariyana</i> ) probably to the same deity made over to Mahēśvaraja-bhaṭṭāra. Do.
202	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Seems to refer to a gift of land by Lōkagēvunḍa Ajjīya to Mahēśvaraja-bhaṭṭāra. Do.
203	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Badly damaged. Mentions Mahēśvaraja and Lakulīśvara. Do.
204	Pavement slab in the same temple . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Records the obeisance of Rāvicchēti Kavi-Pāparāju. In late characters.
205	Another pavement slab in the same temple. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Records the obeisance of Gaṅgula Jaṅgamayya to god Rāmēśa. Do.
206	Slab in front of the <i>maṭha</i> . . . . .	....	....	....	Kannāḍa . . . . .	Seems to state that the <i>maṭha</i> was founded by the <i>vaiṣṭyas</i> described as <i>pañchavaṇṇige</i> . Do.
207	Rājōli.—Slab in front of the Rāmēśvara-svāmīn temple. . . . .	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Bhūlōkamalla . . . . .	Bhūlōkamalla year 11, Naḷa, Chaitra ba. Monday, Viśnu-saṁkramaṇa. Probably—1136 A.D., March 23.	Do. . . . .	Records a gift of income from taxes to god Sahasraliṅgādēva of Poḷasanūru in Ayije-nāḍu which was a <i>datti</i> of Vinaya-satyāśrayadēva, by <i>Perggaḍe</i> Śūrapayya, the <i>adhikāri</i> of Ayije-nāḍu at the instance of <i>Mahāpradhāna, Daṇḍanāyaka Bāṇasaveriggaḍe</i> Śrīvatsadēvarasa. Also registers further gift of incomes from shops, oil, and other tolls at Rājavoḷala to the same deity. The 300 <i>vīḍavini</i> of the village are mentioned.
208	Saṅgamēśvaram.—Pillar in the <i>mandapa</i> , left of entrance of Saṅgamēśvara temple. . . . .	....	....	Saka 1322, Vikrama, Mārgaśīra śu.15.	Telugu . . . . .	States that Sukhāmrita-śrīpāda had the <i>sikhara</i> and the <i>mandapa</i> with <i>bhavanī</i> repaired by Tirumala, the <i>peḍḍa-karaṇam</i> of Kandanaṇḍolu.
209	Basement slab to the right of the <i>nandi-mandapa</i> . . . . .	....	....	Saka 967, Tārapa	Kannāḍa . . . . .	Registers a gift of oil to god Saṅkēśvaradēva by <i>Rājagurudēva heggade</i> Jōgibhaṭṭa who was governing Kōḍala-12 division.
210	Slab in front of the same temple . . . . .	....	....	Saka 1109, Plavaṅga, Kārtika śu. 15, Monday—1187 A.D., October 19.	Telugu . . . . .	Broken and fragmentary. Registers a gift of land by <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Kaṇṇēti Gōkarnadēva-mahārāja, for the merit of his father Pōchirāju, after having the feet of Mallikārjuna-paṇḍita. . . . .
211	Same slab . . . . .	....	....	Saka 11[19], Naḷa, . . . śu. 1[5]	Do. . . . .	Badly damaged. Registers a gift of land. Probably refers to the Cheraku family. All other details are lost.
212	Pillar of the <i>Mahānandi-mandapa</i> . . . . .	....	....	....	Kannāḍa . . . . .	Registers a gift of an oil-mill for a perpetual lamp by Rēchī-nāyaka. In characters of about the 13th century.
213	Fragments in the same temple . . . . .	....	....	....	Telugu . . . . .	Seems to register a gift of land by <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Vira-Kēśavadēva. Mentions Mailalamahādēvi. In characters of about the 12th century.
214	Another fragment . . . . .	....	....	Rudhirōdgārī . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Mentions Alamṭūr and refers to a <i>bhaṭṭa</i> . In late characters.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>GADWAL TALUK</b>						
215	Chinna Tāṇḍrapāḍu.—Slab in the field of Talāri Timmappe.	....	....	....	Telugu . . .	Registers a gift of land as <i>mānya</i> to talāri Venkaṭigāḍu by the <i>nāḍa-gaṇḍa</i> , <i>dēḍāyi</i> and the <i>reḍḍi-karava</i> s of China-Tāṇḍrapāḍu. In late characters.
216	Tāṇḍrapāḍu.—Slab lying in the temple of Satyamāmbā.	....	....	Śaka 8... , Āshāḍha ... , Thursday.	Kannāḍa . . .	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to Tāṇḍūru and probably to a person called Mābaleya. In characters of about the 10th century.
<b>MEDAK DISTRICT</b>						
<b>ZAHEDNAGAR TALUK</b>						
217	Chintalaghāt.—Stone kept on the roadside from Chintalaghāt to Chīlamāmiḍi about a mile to the east.	....	....	Chālukya-Vikrama [6]. Dundubhi, Pushya śu. 14, Thursday=1083 A.D., January 5.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to register a gift to a <i>Jindāya</i> of [Chōm-gunite] by <i>maḥāsāmanta</i> Kaddarasa after having the feet of Mādhavachandra-Siddhāntadēva.
<b>NALGONDA DISTRICT</b>						
<b>SURYAPET TALUK</b>						
218	Pillalamarri.—Four-faced pillar set up on a platform in the compound of the Śiva temple. First face.	Kākatīya . . .	Rudradēva (Pratāparudra I) . . .	Śaka 1117 ( <i>śaila-tārāpati-bhava</i> ), Rākhaṣa, Vai-śākha śu. 5 ( <i>Kuṣumāsara-tithi</i> ), Sunday=1195 A.D., April 16, f.d.t. 12.	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu.	States that Rēchervula Nāmiṇḍi, son of Kāma, had three <i>ṭiṅgas</i> , Kāmēśvara, Kāchēśvara and Nāmēśvara, installed at <i>trikūṭa</i> in Pillalamarri after the names of his parents and after his own name for their merit as well as his own and made a gift of 7 <i>maṭṭu</i> of wet land behind Sabbi-samudram besides 7 <i>maṭṭu</i> of dry land for worship and offerings to the deities. Also records a gift of land near Viśvanāthasamudram to god Nāmēśvara and further lands under Kuḍukudiya-Gaurasamudram for the maintenance of the gardens of the temple. Published in <i>Hyderabad Archaeological Series</i> , No. 13, Inscription No. 38.
219	Same pillar, three other faces . . .	Do. . . .	Gapapati . . . . .	Śaka 1124 ( <i>amḍudhi-nēra-rudra</i> ), Dundubhi, Chaitra śu. 14, Saturday=1202 A.D., March 9.	Do. . . .	Gives the genealogy of the Rēcherla family to which Nāma (Nāmi-ṇḍi) belonged and states that he installed the god Nāmēśvara at Pillalamarri and made a gift of the two tanks called Guṇḍacheruvu and Katyākēcheruvu and lands under them as <i>vṛitti</i> ; Aitamā, wife of Nāma and Viśvanātha, their son, installed the deities Aitēśvara and Viśvanāthēśvara respectively and made endowments of lands for their merit; registers further gifts of land to the god Prōlēśvara by Vallasāni, the sister of Viśvanātha who had the deity installed in the name of her son Prōla. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 41.



220	Slab to the left of entrance to the inner <i>mandapa</i> of Nāmēśvara shrine in the same temple.	Chief of Rēcherla	Nāmi-reḍḍi	....	Telugu	States that Rēcheruvula Nāmi-reḍḍi endowed houses in the fort of Pillalamarri to several servants of the temple of Nāmēśvara. The chief bears several epithets like <i>Amanikāṁṭi-puravarēśvara</i> , <i>Bētanadūnda</i> and <i>Manumakulāditya</i> . In characters of about the 12th century. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 37.
221	Four-faced pillar set up on a platform by the side of Peddagudi. First two faces.	Kākatīya	Gapapati	Saka 1130 ( <i>suravartma-Rāma-baśabhṛid-viśvaśbhārā</i> ), Vibhava, Jyēṣṭha śu. 3 ( <i>Mṛidānyā-tithi</i> ), Monday=1208 A.D., May 19.	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu.	States that Errapāmbā, wife of Pillalamarri Bēti-reḍḍi of the Rēcherla family had the deity Errakēśvara (named after her) installed in the village Pillalamarri and endowed lands under the tank Eraka-samudram in Erakavuram, both named after her, and under the tank called Lakshma-samudram, constructed by her in Pillalamarri, for worship, offerings, repairs, etc. in the temple and for maintaining the members of the establishment and the <i>maṭha</i> attached to it; further gifts of land were made by her for the goddess Tripurādēvi, and the deities Komarēśvara and Erakēśvara installed by her and named after her parents; also records grants for a temple (?) constructed by her brother Nūmka-nāyaka. The genealogical accounts of both Errapāmbā and her husband Bēti-reḍḍi are given in the beginning. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 42.
222	Third face of the same pillar	....	....	Saka 1137, Yuva, Māgha ba. 15, Friday, solar eclipse=1216 A.D., February 19.	Telugu	Engraved in continuation of the above. Registers the gift of all waste-land under Eraka-samudram, excluding those given away as <i>grānta</i> , to the gods and Brāhmanas, as also all the garden-lands thereat to god Erakēśvara probably by Errapāmbā; further gifts of lands to the deities Erakēśvara and Mūlāsthāna-Māchidēva set up on the tank-bund of Erakasamudra, and to the deities Bētēśvara and Erakēśvara installed by Imatūri Sōmayya, are registered. A postscript registers gifts of lands under Lakuma-samudram and Eraka-samudram to god Komarēśvara. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 42.
223	Fourth face of the same pillar, top portion	....	....	....	Do.	Registers the gifts of land under Erraka-samudram for maintaining a <i>śatra</i> , a cook herein, for feeding and clothing the students and for a water-shed. This is engraved in continuation of No. 222 above. In characters of about the 13th century. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 39.
224	Below No. 223 above	Chief of Musunṭru	Kāpaya-nāyaka	Saka 1279, H5-majambī, Jyēṣṭha śu. 15, Thursday=1357 A.D., June 1.	Do.	States that the image of the deity Erakēśvara, which was damaged by Sultan Alāvaḍin during the disturbances of that period, was reinstalled by Erapōtu-lenka who also made a gift of land behind the Dēvarakūṁṭa at Pillalamarri for offerings to the deity. The donor, who was ruling over Pillalamarri, was a servant of Kāpaya-nāyaka who bore epithets like <i>Aṁḍhradēśādēśvara</i> , <i>Anumanamgaṁṭipuravarādēśvara</i> , <i>Chōḍarāyasthāpanāchārya</i> , <i>Kāṁchirakṣhapulaka</i> , etc. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 40.
NELLORE DISTRICT						
SULURPET TALUK						
225	Mannār-Pōḷūr.—Stone paved into the floor of the <i>gōpura</i> in the Perumā temple.	Telugu-Chōḍa	[A]llun-Tikka-mahārāja	....	Tamil	Much erased and damaged. Records the gift of the tax ( <i>irai</i> ) on specified land to god Viṇāyaka-pṛillaiyār, for a lamp and food offerings by the chief. Cf. NDI, Vol. III, p. 1307, Sulurpet (1).
226	Stone paved into the floor of the outer <i>prākāra</i> .	....	....	Dhātu, Mārgaśīra śu. 9, Sunday.	Telugu	Damaged. Mentions Maṇḍagiri in line 4. In late characters.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>NELLORE DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>SULURPET TALUK—<i>contd.</i></b>					
227	<b>Sulurpet.</b> —Pilaster on the northern side of the <i>agra-maṇḍapa</i> in the Nāgōśvarasvāmi temple.	Gaṇḍagōpāla .	Tribhuvanachakravartī Vijayagaṇḍagōpāla.	Year 24 . . .	Tamil . . .	Records an endowment of half a <i>māḍai</i> per month probably out of the levies in Śūralūr for the expenses towards services and offerings on the day of <i>amāvāsyā</i> to god Tirunāgīśvaramuḍaiyār of Singalānta[ka*]puram <i>alias</i> Śūralūr in Vēlūr-nāḍu by the <i>mudalis</i> (collectors) of <i>suṅgam</i> and <i>makaṇmai</i> (probably after getting due sanction). Cf. NDI, Vol. III, pp. 1308-10, Sulurpet (3).
228	South wall . . . . .	Chōla . . .	Rājārāja (III) . . . . .	Year 12 . . .	Do. . . .	Records the gift of a lamp to be burnt before god Tirunāgīśvaramuḍaiya-nāyaṇār of Śūralūr during the <i>śandhis</i> and three <i>aṇṇādu-narpaṇḍāśū</i> for its maintenance by Vi[.]nāyaṇar Kūṇḍal Teṇṇavadaraiyaṇ of Oḷugarai <i>alias</i> Kulōttuṅgaśōlanallūr Pūṅṇuram. The Śivabrāhmaṇas undertook to maintain the lamp out of the interest accruing on the amount endowed. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 1312-13, Sulurpet (6).
229	Do. . . . .	Do. . . .	Kulōttuṅga (III) . . . . .	Year 35 . . .	Do. . . .	Records a gift similar to that of No. 228 above, the amount of <i>narpaṇḍāśū</i> endowed being, however, four, by Nedaiyaṇ Tiruppālai vaṇamudaiyāṇ <i>alias</i> Duraiyaṇaiśa-vēḷāṇ of Muḷaiyūr. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 1311-12, Sulurpet (5).
230	Do. . . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 38 . . .	Do. . . .	Records an undertaking given by Śintakkōṇ and his wife to contribute towards the burning of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a lamp before god Tirunāgīśvaramuḍaiya-nāyaṇār of Śūralūr <i>alias</i> Singalāntakapuram in Vēlūr-nāḍu in Paiyūṛiṅgōttam in Jayanḡondaśōḷamaṇḍalam, receiving 18 <i>paṇḍāśū</i> from the Śrībhāṇḍāram of the temple. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 1315, Sulurpet (9).
231	West wall . . . . .	Gaṇḍagōpāla .	Tribhuvanachakravartī Vijayagaṇḍagōpāla.	Year 2 . . .	Do. . . .	Records the gift of 800 <i>kuḷi</i> of land, measured by the 22-span <i>kōl</i> of Pīraiyūr, in Eṇṇāyirappiraiyūr-puttēri, out of which 500 <i>kuḷi</i> for the perpetual lamp and 100 for the services ( <i>śirappu</i> ) on the Tiruvāḍirai day of the month Mārgaśīr for god Tirunāgīśvaramuḍaiya-nāyaṇār of Śūralūr <i>alias</i> Singalāntakapuram in Vēlūr-nāḍu in Paiyūṛiṅgōttam in Jayanḡondaśōḷa-maṇḍalam, by Tanikkōttukkaṇḍāl, consort of Rājendraśōḷamummudi-Vaidumbamahārājaṇ Pemmāḍidēvaṇ. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 1310-11 and p. 1314, Sulurpet Nos. (4 and 8).
232	Do. . . . .	Chōla . . .	Rājārāja (III) . . . . .	Year 13 . . .	Do. . . .	The portion registering the grant is missing. Mentions Kōṇḍōṇ Sōmadēvaṇ Āṇḍapillai <i>alias</i> Kōṇḍarāyaṇ of Āyalūr in Kākkaijūr-nāḍu in [I]kkāṭṭukkoṭṭam. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 1313-14, Sulurpet No. (7).

NIZAMABAD DISTRICT						
BANSWADA TALUK						
233	Dādhi.—Four faces of a broken slab lying in the Asharf-khānā.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa.	Tribhuvanamalla ruling from Kalyāṇa.	....	Kannaḍa	Fragmentary and badly damaged. Seems to refer to a division conferred as <i>tribhūgābhyantarāsiddhi</i> on <i>mahā-sāmantādhipati mahāprachanda-daṇḍanāyaka</i> Padma-nābhayya by the king. Also refers to the gifts of an oil mill and income from tolls. In characters of about the 12th century.
234	Pillar set up by the side of the <i>dharmaśālā</i> in front of the Kṣāvanātha temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Seems to refer to the pillar as the gift of Paṇchākaharāma. In characters of about the 14th century.
235	Three faces of a pillar lying beside the house of Alāuddīn Phakīr.	[Chālukya of Kalyāṇa?].	[Taila II ?]	....	Do.	Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to record a gift by the king and his ministers, probably to Chandrarāsi. Refers to Nārāyaṇa, a <i>śivabhakta</i> . In characters of about the 10th century.
236	Four faces of a pillar set up near the <i>dhvajastambha</i> in the Sōmēśvaralinga temple beyond the Pīrūlachervu.	Do.	Bhūlōkamalla ruling from Kalyāṇapura.	Pīngala, solar eclipse, Monday=1137 A.D., November 15.	Do.	Registers a gift of the <i>mēlaṣike</i> including taxes like <i>sēse</i> , <i>krūkula</i> , <i>kanike</i> etc. of Bāmsavāda, situated in Bolle-70 division, by <i>mahāmāṇḍalēśvara</i> Sōmapermādi who is described as <i>Paṇḍana-gaṇḍhavārana</i> , to Bālachandradēva for worship and offerings and for feeding the guests and ascetics.
237	Below the footprints in front of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the same temple.	....	....	....	Telugu	Reads: .. <i>ya sōmi pādālu</i> . In late characters.
BODHAN TALUK						
238	Penṭa (Khurd).—Three faces of a stone lying in the field (Survey No. 14) of Gangārām Patēl.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Trailōkyamalla	Śaka 980. Viḷambi, Phālguna śu. 1, Monday, solar eclipse=1059 A.D., February 15, f.d.t. -07.	Kannaḍa	Registers a gift of income from taxes levied on several commodities and also of a garden, well and a mango-grove purchased from Divākara-bhaṭṭa of Bāleya, by the <i>ubhayadēśi</i> of Bāleya-Sāvaligeya-pēṇṭhe, to god Nakarēśvaradēva.
BENGAL, WEST						
239	Calcutta.—Indian Museum. Pedestal of a Buddhist image. Impressions through Dr. D.C. Sircar, Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Calcutta University. Findspot: <i>Nāgapattinam</i> , Thanjavur District, Madras.	....	....	....	Tamil	Reads: <i>Pāḷaṇ Pāḷaḷa[k]ādi ka[-]rai Tēvar</i> . Published in <i>Bull., Government Museum, Madras, The Nāgapattinam and other Buddhist Bronzes in the Madras Museum</i> , p. 70, serial No. 22, Plate XXVII, Nos. 68-70.
240	Stone slabs in the same Museum. First slab. Findspot: <i>Ghōshrāvā</i> , Patna District, Bihar.	Pāla	Dēvapāla	....	Sanskrit, Gauḍīya	Records the construction of a building for the <i>Vajrāsana</i> by Viradēva who hailed from Nagarahāra and who was the son of the Brāhmana Indragupta. He is also stated to have built two <i>chaityas</i> on the hill Indrasāila. Gives a detailed account of his deep study of the <i>Vēdas</i> , his becoming a Buddhist monk ultimately heading the Nalanda monastery, his visit to the Kanishka-vihāra and <i>Vajrāsana</i> and his influence over the king Dēvapāla. In characters of about the 10th century. Published in <i>JASB</i> , Vol. XVII, pt. 1, pp. 492-501; <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XVII, pp. 307-312; and <i>Gauḍaśekh-mālā</i> , pp. 45-54 and Plate.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>BENGAL, WEST—concd.</b> <b>Calcutta—concd.</b>					
241	Slabs in the Indian Museum. Second slab. Findspot: <b>Dēopāḍā</b> , Rajshahi District, East Pakistan.	Sēna . . . .	Vijayasēna . . . . .	....	Sānskrit, Gauḍiya	Records the building of a temple of Pradyumnāśvara by the king whose genealogy and eulogy are given. The king is said to have defeated Nānya, Vira and the kings of Gauḍa, Kāmarūpa and Kalinga, imprisoned Nānya, Rāghava, Vardhana and Vira; led a naval expedition along the course of the Ganges. The composer and the engraver of the inscription were Umāpatidhara and Rānaka Śālapāni respectively. Published in <i>JASB</i> , Vol. XXXIV, Pt. 1, pp. 128-54; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. I, pp. 305-15 and Plate; and <i>Inscriptions of Bengal</i> , Vol. III, pp. 42-56 and Plate.
242	Third slab. Findspot: <b>Bōdh Gayā</b> , Gaya District, Bihar.	Rāshtrakūṭa of Bōdh Gayā.	Tuṅga-Dharmāvaloka . . . .	[Year 15, Śrāvṇa pañchamī].	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a <i>gandhakūṭi</i> for the Buddha (?) by the king. Contains the genealogy of the dynasty and also a long <i>prasaśi</i> of the king. Mentions a <i>bhikṣu</i> who hailed from Sirmhaladvipa. See R.L. Mitra's <i>Buddha-Gayā</i> , p. 195 and Bhandarkar's List, No. 1668.
243	Fourth slab. Findspot: Do. . . .	....	....	Gupta (?) 269, Chaitra śu. 7.	Sanskrit, Northern	Records the erection of a <i>prāsāda</i> (mansion) of the Buddha at Bodhimandā (i.e. in Bōdhgayā) by Mahānāman who was born at Laṅkā and who was an inhabitant of Āmradvipa. His <i>guru-paramparā</i> is also given. Published in <i>CII</i> , Vol. III, pp. 274-278, Pl.xii-A. See also <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XX, p. 190 and Bhandarkar's List, No. 1325.
244	Fifth slab. Findspot: <b>Ēraṇ</b> , Sagar District, Madhya Pradesh.	Gupta . . . .	Samudragupta . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Gupta	Fragmentary. Seems to record some construction probably by the king at the city of Airikina (i.e. Ēraṇ) which was in his enjoyment. Published in <i>CII</i> , Vol. III, pp. 18-21, Pl. IIA. See Bhandarkar's List, No. 1539.
245	Sixth slab. Findspot: <b>Ajaygarh</b> , Ajaygarh Tehsil, Panna District, Madhya Pradesh.	Chandēlla. . . .	Bhōjavarman . . . . .	Vikrama 1345	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that Nāna, who served the Chandrātrēya (Chandēlla) king Bhōjavarman, apparently as a minister, caused an image of Hari to be placed at the celebrated fort of Jayadurga (i.e. Ajaygarh). The record was composed by Amara. See <i>JASB</i> , Vol. VI, p. 882 and Bhandarkar's List No. 620.
246	Seventh slab. Findspot: Wellesley Province, Malaya.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Southern	Fragmentary. The extant portion wishes a <i>bon voyage</i> to Mahānāvika Budhagupta of Raktamrīṭikā. In characters of the 5th century A.D. See <i>JASB</i> , 1935, pp. 16 ff. and Plate.

247	Eighth slab. Findspot: Gwalior Fort, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.	Hapa . . .	Mihirakula . . .	Year 16, Kārtika śu. . .	Sanskrit, Northern	Records the building of a temple of the Sun-god by Mātṛiśheta on the mountain called Gōpa. Published in <i>CII</i> , Vol. III, pp. 161-63, Pl. XXIII-B.
248	Ninth slab. Findspot: Mathurā . .	Kahatrāpa of Mathurā.	[Rā]juvula's son Sōdāsa . . .	....	Sanskrit Brāhmī (verse),	Fragmentary. Refers to the king as a <i>maḥākṣhatrapa</i> and as the son of . . uvula (i.e. Rājuvula) of Mathura. Records the gift of a stone building ( <i>pārvatāḥ prāsādaḥ</i> ) etc., by a person whose name is lost. In characters of about the 1st century A.D. Published in <i>Mathura Inscriptions</i> by Lüders, No. 178 and Plate.
249	Tenth slab. Findspot: Kōśām, Allahabad District, Uttar Pradesh.	Magha of Kauśāmbī	Vaiśravaṇa . . .	Year 107, Grishma pakṣa 7, di. 7.	Do. . .	Records the consecration of an umbrella ( <i>Chhatraṁ</i> ) in the temple of Pūrvvasiddhāyatana called Badarikārāma for the worship of the Buddha by the merchant Māgha, son of Śūr-pāya and grandson of Sōrāṭhaka, an inhabitant of Suktimatī. In characters of the 4th century A.D. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXIV, pp. 146-48 and Plate.
250	Eleventh slab. Findspot: Not known . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddha- mātrikā.	Registers grants of land, house-sites, etc. by Laukika and his son Mitraṭa and probably another, for meeting the expenses towards worship and offerings in Akshayanitisthāna. Specifies the boundaries of the gift-lands. In characters of about the 8th-9th century.
251	Twelfth slab. Findspot: Not known . .	Māna . . .	Rudramāna . . .	Śaka 1059 ( <i>nanda- indriya-abhra-indu</i> ) 1137-38 A.D.	Sanskrit, Gauḍīya	Gives, in verse, composed by Gaṅgādharma, a Magha Brāhmaṇa, the <i>prastāvi</i> and genealogy of the poet and states that he excavated a tank for the merit of his parents. Gaṅgādharma is said to have been a friend and counsellor of the king. The record was engraved by Śūlapāni. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. II, pp. 330 ff.
252	Base of a pillar. Findspot: Mathurā, Mathura District, Uttar Pradesh.	Kushāpa . . .	....	Year 77, Gri. 4, di. 4.	Prakrit and Sanskrit, Brāhmī.	Records the dedication of the pillar-base ( <i>kumbhaka</i> ) 26 in the <i>vihāra</i> of <i>Mahārāja rājātīrāja divaputra</i> Huviṣka by the monk Jivaka, native of Oḍiyana (i.e. Uḍḍiyāna). See Lüders' List No. 62 and Lüders' <i>Mathura Inscriptions</i> , No. 31.
253	A stone pillar. Findspot: Barhut, Nagod Taluk, Satna District, Madhya Pradesh.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	States that the pillars were the gifts of Puśā (Pushyā) from Moragiri (Mayūragiri). In characters of about the 2nd century B.C. - See Lüders' List, No. 796.
254	Another stone pillar. Findspot: Do. . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	States that the pillar was the gift of Ananda (Ānanda), son of Isirakṣita (i.e. Rishirakṣita). Do. See Lüders' List, No. 721.
255	Slabs in the same Museum. Impressions from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. Slab No. 1.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Seems to record a benefaction for the sake of Saḥadēva, son of Mihira. In characters of about the 9th century.
256	Slab No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Fragmentary. Reads: . . <i>rvyā-dāyē iti</i> ; Do.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BIHAR</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>BHAGALPUR DISTRICT</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>BANKA SUB-DIVISION</b></p>						
257	Mandār Hill.—Rock above the old tank called Pāpahāripi at the foot of the hill.	Later Gupta . .	Ādityasēna . . .	....	Sanskrit, Northern	Records the excavation of a tank by Kōṇadēvi, the queen of Ādityasēna. Published (without illustration) in <i>CII</i> , Vol. III, pp. 211-12, No. 45.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>BIHAR—contd.</b> <b>BHAGALPUR DISTRICT—contd.</b> <b>BANEA SUB-DIVISION—contd.</b> <b>Mandā Hill—contd.</b>					
258	Beside the steps halfway up the hill	Later Gupta	Ādityasēna	....	Sanskrit, Northern	Contents same as in No. 257 above. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 44.
259	Ceiling of a small cave on the same hill	....	....	Gupta (?) Year[30], Bhādrapada[12?].	Sanskrit, Gupta	Seems to record that the temple ( <i>dēvakula</i> ) and the <i>sattra</i> (?) attached to it were entrusted to Ārya Viṣṇudatta, son of Viṣṇu-śarmman belonging to Bhāradvāja-gōtra. States that Viṣṇu-śarmman was an attendant (?) of Virajōgusāsvāmin, probably the deity in the temple which was made over to his care. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVI, pp. 308 and Plate.
260	Slab fixed on the wall of an old structure at the foot of the hill.	....	....	Saka 1521	Sanskrit, Bengālī	Records the construction of a <i>Vijayagāra</i> of the god Madhusūdana by Chhatrapati, son of Vāsudēva, through the Brāhmaṇa priest ( <i>pūjaka</i> ) Duṣāsana. Published in <i>ibid.</i> 303 ff.
	<b>GAYA DISTRICT</b> <b>GAYA TANSIL</b>					
261	Gayā.—Slab built into the outer wall of the <i>prakāra</i> to the left side of Vṛiddha-Prapitāmahēśvara temple near the Akṣhayavatā.	Sultān of Bihar (?)	Mōjadīna	Vikrama 1277, Jyēṣṭhā ba. 15, Thursday (?)=1219 A.D., June 13.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the performance of the <i>brāddha</i> at Gayā by <i>mantrīśvara</i> Kāmadēva along with his wife and by the latter's brother Rājādēva Jaitrapāla Jajaka. The deity Prapitāmaha is mentioned as witness.
262	Pillar in the same place	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged. In two lines. The word <i>kīrti-sūta</i> occurs in the 2nd line. In characters of about the 13th century.
263	Another pillar in the same place	....	....	[Vikrama 122., Śrāvṇa, Śu. 6, Sunday.]	Do.	Do. Details beyond the date are not clear.
264	Pāṇḍhāyatana Gaṇapati temple. Pillar No. 1.	....	....	Vikrama 1598, Pauṣa Śu. 2, Saturday=1541 A.D., December 19.	Do.	Begins with a salutation to Gadādhara. Mentions Viṣṇu-dāsa, Rājā Gōpāla, Bhavānanda and Bhagīrathānanda, probably in connection with some ceremony.
265	Same pillar	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Invokes Gadādhara as witness. Mentions the name Rāmappa in line 2. In late characters.

266	Pillar No. 2 in the same place . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1417, Āshāḍha ba. 9, Sunday=1360 A.D., June 7, f.d.t. '60.	Sanskrit, Gaudīya	Refers to <i>Gayā-śiraḥa</i> and a benefaction by Jayarāja.
267	Same pillar . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1650, Bhādrapada ba. 14, Sunday (?)=1594 A.D., August 4, f.d.t. '18.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Mentions the names of some individuals. Seems to refer to some gift, details not clear. Invokes Gadādhara as witness.
268	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. (?) . . .	Fragmentary. Seems to mention Gadādhara in the first line. In characters of the 17th century.
269	Slab built into the niche, with the figure of a devotee in worshipping pose, to the left of Jagannātha temple.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Mentions Śrīdhara in connection with a <i>śrāddha</i> ceremony. In characters of about the 9th century.
270	Pedestal of an image of Durgā seated on a <i>prīṭa</i> in the Mundapriṣṭhadevi temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: (1) [ <i>Om</i> ] <i>Namu[stā]</i>   <i>Mā(?) Śāptasvarā-gu-</i> (2) <i>raṣa</i> <i>āka-pratimā</i>    In characters of about the 10th century.
270A	Pedestal of another image also seated on a <i>prīṭa</i> in the same place. (Photo- graph).	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: [ <i>Om</i> ]    .[ <i>dhū</i> ] <i>śulaḥ. Itva Hēmasya dēyadharmnō-</i> <i>yam</i> :    Do.
MONGHYR DISTRICT						
MONGHYR SUB-DIVISION						
LAKHISARAI CIRCLE						
271	Bichhwa.—Inscriptions on the south-east side of the hill nearby. No. 1.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Northern	Reads: <i>Sātradhāra-Sāvatasya</i> . In characters of about the 9th century.
272	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: [ <i>Sā</i> ] <i>tradh[a]ra-Pṛasaya</i> . Do.
273	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Seems to record the gift of a person whose name begins with <i>śrī-Sarva</i> . Do.
274	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Indifferently inscribed. Seems to mention a person named Maṅḍika Kaviputra. In characters of the 10th century.
275	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Seems to read <i>Śrīrastu</i> . In characters of about the 12th century.
276	Chāmgharā.—Pedestal of a broken image	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Seems to record that the image was the gift of a person named Paṇḍika. Do.
277	Garhi Bishanpur.—Pedestal of a broken Buddha image.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Gives the Buddhist formula. Records that the image was the gift of a lady whose name was Pratāpadēvikā and who belonged to the Mahāyāna sect. Do.
278	Gārsandā.—Pedestal of a seated Buddha image.	FM	Rājaputra Śārapāla (II)	....	Do. . . . .	Records the gift of the image by the <i>rājaputra</i> . In characters of about the 11th century.
279	Pāngharā.—Pedestal of a broken image .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Records the gift by a person whose name was probably Pugōpaviṣa. Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>BIHAR—concl.</b> <b>MONGHYR DISTRICT—concl.</b> <b>MONGHYR SUB-DIVISION—concl.</b> <b>LAKHISARAI CIRCLE—concl.</b>					
280	<b>Sismā.</b> —Pedestal of a broken image	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Northern	Probably records the gift by a <i>paramōpāsaka</i> whose name seems to be Kapaka. In characters of about the 11th century.
	<b>DELHI</b>					
281	<b>New Delhi.</b> —National Museum. Back of a Vishnu image. Findspot : <b>Kāshipur</b> (Pāṇḍava-kila mound), Kāshipur Tehsil, Nainital District, Uttar Pradesh.	....	....	....	Late Brāhmī	Indifferently engraved. Seems to read <i>Damaaḍa śrī</i> . In characters of about the 5th century A.D.
282	Inscribed slabs in the Safdarjung Museum. Slab No. 1. Findspot : <b>Masyun</b> , Ambala District, Punjab.	....	....	Vikrama [8]20, Chaitra [śu. 7...]	Local dialect, Kāshmiri.	Seems to record the construction of a tank and a temple.
283	Slab No. 2. Findspot : <b>Balai-kōṭur</b> , Bulandshahar Tehsil, Bulandshahar District, Uttar Pradesh.	King of Kanauj (?)	<i>Mahārājadhīrāja Yāśovarmadēva</i>	Year 2, Agrahāyana. [8].	Sanskrit, Siddhamātrikā.	Damaged. Appears to describe the demarcations of a house.
284	Slab No. 3. Findspot : Do.	....	....	[Śaka ?] 1644, Phālguna śu. ..., Monday.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions Kailāsapura. Details are not clear.
285	Slab No. 4. Hauz Khas, New Delhi	....	....	....	Nāgarī	Badly damaged. Seems to read <i>phalaṁ</i> in line 2. Purport not clear. In late characters.
286	Slab No. 5. Findspot : <b>Rewalsar</b> , Mandi District, Himachal Pradesh.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Tibetan	Reads : (1) <i>Om manipadmē hūm</i> (2) <i>hrī</i> . In late characters.
287	Slab No. 6. Findspot : Do.	....	....	....	Do.	The formula, <i>Om manipadmē hūm</i> is repeated eight times. Do.
288	Slab No. 7. Findspot : Not known	....	....	....	Tibetan	Contains some religious texts found in the <i>Bhadrakalpa-sūtra</i> . Do.
289	Slab No. 8. Findspot : <b>Rewalsar</b> , Mandi District, Himachal Pradesh.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains some religious text pertaining to the Mahāyāna worship. Do.
290	Boulder in the Museum. Findspot : Do.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Tibetan	The formula, <i>Om manipadmē hūm</i> is repeated several times. Do. [Nos. 286 to 290 were transcribed and listed by Shri Hemra] Sakya of the Archaeological Department, Nepal.]



## GOA

291	Old Goa.—Slab kept in the courtyard of the Convent of Saint Francis de Assisio.	....	....	Saka 1324, Chitrahānu, Śrāvana Śu. 1, Friday=1402 A.D., July 1. The week day was Saturday.	Marāṭhi, Nāgarī	Records the gift of a village (name not clear). Mentions Pāṇḍu-sṅavaiya and Kālasāvanta. Refers to Gōvā.
292	Another slab in the same place	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Mentions a certain <i>adhikāri</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
293	A third slab in the same place	Vijayanagara	Dēvārīya II	(1) Śaka 1347, Krōdhi, Āshāḍha Śu. 1. (2) Śaka 1354, Paridhāvi, Bhādrapada [?] ba. 7, Wednesday. Irregular. (3) Śaka 1355, Paridhāvi, Kārttika Śu. ....	Sanskrit and Kannaḍa, Kannaḍa.	States that Hariyaṇa-sūri (or Harihara-sūri), pupil of Simhanandyaśāhārya, who was himself a pupil of Vidyānandasvāmī, died on the second date and that the memorial slab ( <i>śilāsthā</i> ) was set up by Simhanandi. Registers the gifts of the village Vāgurumbe and Akshaya made on the first and the third dates respectively to the Nēminātha-basti at Bandavaḍa. The gifts were entrusted to Munīyama, pupil of Simhanandyaśāhārya and were to be administered by his sons and grandsons. It is also stated that Triyambaka, son of Lakappa, was governing Gōve. An endorsement at the end of the record states that the place Bandavāḍi was established by a king named Śrīpāla in early days and Virugapa, son of Mangadaṇḍa, built there the temple of Nēmitīrtha, and that the latter was renovated at the instance of Simhanandi.

## GUJARAT

## BARODA DISTRICT

294	Baroda.—State Museum. Impressions from the Superintendent, Western Circle, Baroda. No. 1. <i>Prabhāvali</i> of an image.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmā</i> etc. In characters of about the 10th century.
295	No. 2. <i>Prabhāvali</i> of another image	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
296	No. 3. <i>Prabhāvali</i> of a 3rd image	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
297	No. 4. <i>Prabhāvali</i> of a 4th image	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
298	No. 5. Pedestal of an image	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Ma[ṣva]-kumāra-śrī[śi]tra-</i> In characters of about the 10th century.
299	No. 6. Inscribed stone	....	....	Vikrama 1357, Vaiśākha ba. 5, Friday=1301 A.D., April 28, f. d. t. '08. (The month was <i>amānta</i> ).	Do.	States that the image of Ādinātha was caused to be made by Lākṣhāka for the benefit of Lakshmidēvi, the wife of a person whose name seems to be Śrī Bāthā.
300	No. 7. Inscribed <i>pāduka</i> stone	....	....	Vikrama 1799, Bhādrapada Śu. 9.	Do.	Records the obeisance to the feet by Saubhāgyavijayagapa, the disciple of <i>Parāṇḍia</i> Sundaravijayagapa, belonging to Vijayānandasūriśvara- <i>gachchha</i> .
301	No. 8. Inscribed stone	....	....	Vikrama 1212, Āshāḍha Śu. 1, [Wednesday]=1156 A.D., June 20.	Do.	Records that one Saubhāgyasundarī caused the image of Gauṛī to be made.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>GUJARAT—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>BARODA DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>Baroda—<i>concl'd.</i></b>					
302	State Museum—Impressions from the Superintendent, Western Circle. No. 9. Pedestal of an image	....	....	....	Nāgarī . . . .	The writing is indistinct. Seems to record that an image was caused to be made. In characters of about the 11th century.
303	No. 10. Pedestal of another image . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Mentions <i>Tha.Pūnarpaś</i> and <i>Tha. Vālapaś</i> . Do.
304	No. 11. Inscribed stone . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Damaged and indistinct. Do.
	<b>KARJAN TAHSIL</b>					
305	Walan—Step-well. Right wall to the side of the steps. Impressions from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur (Acc. No. 2142).	Sultān of Gujarat	Mahmūd I . . . . .	(1) Vikrama [156]8, Śaka 1423, Prāmāthi (wrong for Bahudhānya), Dakṣiṇāyana, Śarad-ritu, [Kārtika] śu. 1, Wednesday=1511 A.D., October 22.  (2) Vikrama 15[68], Phālguna ba. 1, Monday=1512 A.D., February 2.	Local dialect mixed with Sanskrit, Nāgarī.	Damaged. Seems to record that the construction of the step-well in the village Valahapā was commenced on the first date and was completed on the second date, by a person whose name is lost.
	<b>SANKHEDA TAHSIL</b>					
306	Sankheda.—Fort. Pedestal of an image near the tank. Do. (Acc. No. 2145).	....	....	Vikrama 1299, Vaiśākha ba. 10, Friday=1243 A.D., May 15. (The year was <i>Kārtikādi</i> ).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the erection of an image of Neminātha by Āhapa for his own merit and its consecration by Varddhamaṇasūri of Nāgendra-gachchha.
307	The right bastion of the south gate. Do. (Acc. No. 2144).	Sultān of Gujarat	Muzaffar Shāha II . . . . .	Vikrama 1572, Śaka 1437, Dakṣiṇāyana, Varshā-ritu, Bhādrapada śu.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī; Persian, Naṣkh.	Bilingual. Damaged and incomplete. Refers to Fāt Khān, son of [Rā]jan Khān and grandson of Asa[d]khān. For the Persian portion, see App. D. No. 34.

					[15], Friday, lunar eclipse=1515 A.D., August 24. How- ever the eclipse occurred on the Pūrṇimā of the previous month.		
308	Steps of the fort-wall. Do. (Acc. No. 2146).	....	....		Vikrama 1782, Pau- sha śu. 6, Wednes- day (?)=1725 A.D., December 29.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged. Refer to a <i>Subēdār</i> and a certain Harirāja. Details are lost.
<b>KUTCH DISTRICT</b>							
<b>BHUJ TAHSIL</b>							
309	Bhuj.—West wall of a tomb in the graveyard of Farrāshān near the <i>dargāh</i> of Dādā Miyām. Do. (Acc. No. 1704).	....	....		Vikrama 1870 (current), Āshādha śu. 2, Tuesday= 1813 A.D., June 29, f.d.t. '08.	Local dialect, Nāgarī, (Gujarātī); Persian, Naṣṣḥ.	Bilingual. Mentions Alā. Rakhiō. For the Persian portion see <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1961-62, App. D. No. 16.
<b>SURAT DISTRICT</b>							
<b>MANGROL TAHSIL</b>							
310	Yasrawī.—Wall of a ruined well. Do. (Acc. No. 2150).	Sulṭān of Gujarat	Mahmūd I	.	Vikrama 1554, Śaka ..... [Vaiśākha] śu. 5, Thursday= 1498 A.D., April 28.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Reads: <i>Gārjara</i> .... in line 7.
311	Loose slab in the house of Shri Yusuf Patel, Sarpanch. Do. (Acc. No. 2149).	....	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Appears to mention a certain [A]rjuna, his daughter Givādā and son Sudhichandra. Details lost. In characters of about the 13th century A.D.
<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</b>							
<b>JAMMU DISTRICT</b>							
<b>AKHNOOR TAHSIL</b>							
312	Akhnoor.—Boulder lying in the pathway leading to the Kāmēśvara temple.	....	....	....	....	Southern	Badly worn out. Seems to read <i>Pavi</i> .... In characters of the 6th-7th century with ornamental flourishes.
313	Step leading into the <i>mūlagriha</i> of the same temple.	....	....	....	Vikrama 1960	Local dialect, Nāgarī; Persian, Na- ṣṭaliq.	Bilingual. Records the name of Jaga-Rāma. For the Persian counterpart, see App. D. No. 48.
314	Jammu.—Dōgrā Art Gallery. Boulders. Findspot: Kāmēśvara temple, Akhnoor. First boulder.	....	....	....	....	Southern	Seems to read: <i>Prāp[ita]vajrō-[yash]</i> . In ornamental characters of the 6th-7th century.
315	Second boulder	....	....	....	....	....	Contains two lines, the first of which mentions Bhattēśvara. Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR—<i>conold.</i></b> <b>JAMMU DISTRICT—<i>conold.</i></b> <b>AKHNOOR TAHSIL—<i>conold.</i></b> <b>Jammu—<i>conold.</i></b>					
316	Dogra Art Gallery, Boulders. Findspot : <b>Akhnoor.</b> Second boulder. Second side.	....	....	....	Ornamental characters.	Reading not certain. In characters of the 6th-7th century.
317	Third boulder in the gallery . . .	....	....	....	Southern . . .	Seems to read : <i>Mahīś-Bhūyaś</i> .. [   * ] Do.
318	Second side of the same boulder . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Seems to contain four names of which one appears to read <i>Sridēvi</i> . Do.
319	Fourth boulder in the same place . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Appears to contain a name. Do.
320	Second side of the same boulder . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains some names of which one seems to read <i>La[ku]ka</i> .... Do.
321	Fifth boulder in the same place . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Seems to read : [ <i>Vā(Bā)lā</i> ] <i>śrāgavīryya</i> [   * ] Do.
322	Pedestal and both sides of a Vināyaka image.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Śāradā .	Reading uncertain. In characters of about the 12th century.
	<b>SRINAGAR DISTRICT</b> <b>SRINAGAR TAHSIL</b>					
323	<b>Mārtāṇḍa.</b> —Mārtāṇḍa temple . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddhamātrikā.	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to contain an eulogy. In characters of about the 7th century.
324	<b>Srinagar.</b> —Boulder in the office of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle, Srinagar. Findspot : Kāmēśvara temple, <b>Akhnoor</b> , Akhnoor Tahsil, Jammu District.	....	....	....	....	Seems to mention a name. In characters, with ornamental flourishes, attributable to the 6th-7th century.
325	Another boulder in the same place	....	....	....	....	Reading uncertain. Do.
	<b>KERALA</b> <b>QUILON DISTRICT</b> <b>KOTTARAKKARA TALUK</b>					
326	<b>Pūpalūr.</b> — <i>Bali-pīṭha</i> in the Triśūṭṭēvara Mahādēva temple. Impression from the Superintendent, Southern Circle, Madras.	....	....	Kollam Rishabha. 421.	Tamil, Vaṭṭejuṭtu	Records that the <i>bali-pīṭha</i> was caused to be constructed by Chakrāyudha Mārtāṇḍa.

QUILON TALUK						
337	Meenad.—Chāttanūr temple. Do.	Mahādēva	....	....	Kollam 448, Jupiter in Makara, Mēdam.	Do. . . . Records the construction of a <i>piṭham</i> and of some other parts (not clear) of the temple terminating with the consecration of the <i>kalāśa</i> by Chāttanūr-vāriyaṇ Tēvaṇ Ujuttiraṇ. The work seems to have been carried out by Paḷḷichohangaraṇ-Chāttan. The work is stated to have begun in Mēdam in Kollam 446 when Jupiter was in Vṛśchika. Published in <i>TAS</i> , Vol. VIII, pp. 36-37.
MADHYA PRADESH						
DATIA DISTRICT						
DATIA TAHSIL						
328	Datiā.—Chhattakōpīdēvatī-mandir near the Karpasagar tank. Slab between the two pillars on the left near the sanctum sanctorum.	Bundōlī of Datiā	Bhavanisinha	....	Vikrama 1942	Local dialect, Nāgarī Records, in verse, the construction of the temple for the gods like Kṛṣṇa, Baladēva, Śaṅkara, the <i>navagrahas</i> , goddesses like Gāyatrī, Nārāyaṇī, Śāvitṛī and the sages like Kaiyapa, Mārkaṇḍēya and Agastya by the king's minister Jānaki Prasāda. The masons were Gōvindadāsa, Bhagavanādāsa, etc.
329	Back of the same slab . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Probably records the obolance of Kanhaya-lāla with his wife and five sons. In modern characters.
330	Pedestal of the panel with figures . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records names of several <i>paṇḍītas</i> . Do.
331	Pedestal of the stone figures built into the walls of the same temple. Southern verandah, figure No. 1.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Kailāsapattī(tī) Mahādēvajī</i> . Do.
332	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Sattichhāna-munī</i> . Do.
333	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Śāvitṛī</i> . Do.
334	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Gāyatrī</i> . Do.
335	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Illegible. Do.
336	Western verandah. Below the figure of a sage.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Dhunī</i> . Do.
337	Below another figure of a sage . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Samkarachārjā</i> . Do.
338	A panel of figures . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Given the names Haradēva and Bāla(Bala)dēva. Do.
339	Northern verandah. Below a panel of figures representing two four-armed deities with a horse and a lion.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Reads: <i>ka (?) . . . [vira]tampāla</i> . Do.
340	Below the figure of a sage worshipping a <i>linga</i> .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Vālmīka</i> . Do.
341	Below another figure of a sage worshipping a <i>linga</i> .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Viśvamītra</i> . Do.
342	Below a third figure of a sage . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Gāṭmamarīśht</i> . Do.
343	Below a fourth figure of a sage . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Mārakandē-munī</i> . Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>DATIA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>DATIA TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>Datiā—<i>contd.</i></b>					
344	Chhatiskōṭidvatā-mandir, near the Karnasāgara tank. Figure of a fifth sage worshipping Śiva.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Reads: <i>BAārādauja-muni</i> . In modern characters.
345	Figure of a sixth sage worshipping Śiva	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Kapākadēva</i> . Do.
346	Stone in a <i>chhatarī</i> near the Karnasāgara tank.	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1843, Śrāvaṇa ba. 30, Tuesday=1788 A.D., August 22, f.d.t. 77. (2) Vikrama 1844, Āshāḍha ba. 5.	Do. . . .	Records the death of queen Amarakumvari on the first date and the construction of the mausoleum on the 2nd date.
347	Stone in another <i>chhatarī</i> at the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1841	Do. . . .	Records that the memorial ( <i>surakī</i> ) was constructed for the queen Bhōjakumvari.
348	Stone in a 3rd <i>chhatarī</i>	....	....	Vikrama 1793, Vaiśākha śu. 3.	Do. . . .	Seems to record the construction of the memorial of Alamana on the specified date.
349	Slab lying loose on a <i>śamādhi</i> near the kauchhā road.	....	....	Vikrama 1913, Māgha śu. 14.	Do. . . .	Seems to record that the <i>śamādhi</i> is that of Subhāsha Jālādār.
350	Slab built into the wall of the Bhāṇḍerī gate.	Bundēlā of Datiā	Pāriolhata . . . . .	(1) Vikrama 1862, Māgha ba. 2. (2) Vikrama 1877.	Do. . . .	Records in verse that the foundation for the fortification around the city of Datiā was laid on the 1st date by <i>Dimān</i> (minister) Amānasīṅgha and that it was completed on the second date. Mentions <i>pradhāna</i> Ananda. The composer of the eulogy was the poet Kīśunāsīṅgha.
351	Sati-stone lying loose inside the same gate.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged and completely defaced. In late characters.
352	Slab built into the wall of Bhāṇḍerīgate Bāvadi (i.e. step-well).	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Mentions the name of Vihārīchanda in lines 5 and 8. Do.
353	Rock near the Hanumān temple on the hill-peak locally called <i>Uṇṇūnākī Tōriyā</i> , three miles west of the town.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged and defaced. Purport not clear. Do.

354	Slab built into the wall of a ruined well near Mod's garden on the Baroni road.	Bundēlā of Datīā	Bhavāni-simha	Vikrama 1936, Jyēshtha śu. 7.	Do.	Records an order of the chief to Rāmaprasāda to construct a well in Dalipānagara (Datīā). The chief's father Parichchhata is also described. States that a sum of two hundred and seventy-five rupees was spent on the construction of the well. The mason was Saru-sihini and the composer Kavi Balavanta.
355	Slab built into the wall of the well in the compound of Khairāpati (Hanumān) temple on the Baroni road.	....	....	Vikrama 1885, Jyēshtha śu. 10.	Do.	Refers to the sum of rupees five hundred and annas eight probably as the cost of construction of the well.
356	Murārā.—Stone built into the left jamb of the main door of the orchard of Narayandas mīstrī.	....	....	....	Do.	Records several benefactions including a provision for services (bhōg) twice daily in the temple by Nārāyanadāsa, a resident of Morāra. In modern characters.
357	Richharā.—Slab built into the wall of the step-well locally called "Rānī ki Bāvaṇī".	Bundēlā of Datīā	Mahārājādhirāja Rāva Indrajīva	Vikrama 1810, Bhādrapada bs. 3, Friday, U-tarabhādrapada=1753 A.D., August 17.	Do.	Records the construction of the step-well in the village Richharā (i.e. Richharā) by the chief queen Chhatrakumvari.
358	Sināval (Sōnāgir Railway Station).—Two sides of the lintel over the door of the Śiva temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions Bābu Prasāda of Kānpur probably as the builder of the temple and a garden. Records the name of the priest Tulasidāsa. In late characters.
359	Sōnāgir Hill.—White marble footprints in a chhatari to the right of the main entrance to the temples.	....	....	Vikrama 1946, Śaka 1810, Mārga-śirsha ba. 2, Monday=1888 A.D., November 19, f.d.t. '74.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	States that the footprints are of Paramabhāṭṭāraka Chāruchandra-bhūṣhaṇa belonging to Gōpāchala-paṭṭa, Kundakundāchāry-ānvaya, Mūla-saṅgha, Balātkāra-gaṇa and Sarasvatigacchha.
360	Foot-prints of the 24 Tirthaṅkaras in another chhatari between temples Nos. 4 and 5.	....	....	Vikrama 1855, Āshāḍha ba. 2.	Do.	Records the obeisance to the feet of the 24 Tirthaṅkaras in Svarnādri by a lady named Vāsumati, a disciple of Maṇḍolāchārya Surēndrakīrtīji who was a brother of Bhāṭṭāraka Rājēndrabhūṣhaṇa belonging to Kundakundāchāry-ānvaya, Nandī-āmnāya, etc.
361	Temple No. 20; stone built into the wall to the right of an image.	....	....	Vikrama 1962, Māgha śu. 5.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the consecration of an image by Paṇḍita Harichanda, a resident of Gwālior. The Bhāṭṭāraka was Satēndrabhūṣhaṇa.
362	Temple No. 34. Pedestal of a stone image containing several figures of Jain Nandīśvaras, kept in the verandah to the left of an image.	....	....	Vikrama 1236, [Māgha ?] śu. 12.	Do.	Purport not clear.
363	White marble foot-prints of three Jain Bhāṭṭārakas in a chhatari to the left of the entrance of the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1701, Jyēshtha ba..	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged and fragmentary. Records the obeisance of Bhāṭṭāraka Viśvakīrti to the pādukas of Ma[ṇḍolā]galadāsa, Kēśavasēna and Viśvakīrti.
364	Slab built into the wall to the right of an image in the same temple.	Bundēlā of Datīā	Mahārājādhirāja Parichchhata	Vikrama 1873, Māgha śu. 6, Thursday=1817 A.D., January 23.	Do.	Records the obeisance of Bulākhidāsa Thakurō of Balavanta-nagara, and his wife to the image of Rishabhanātha, caused to be consecrated by them on the advice of Paṇḍita Paramasukha Bhāgratha, the disciple of Ārya Vijayakīrti who was the disciple of Bhāṭṭāraka Dēvēndrabhūṣhaṇa of the Gōpāchala-paṭṭa. The mason was Nirāṇa.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>DATIA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>DATIA TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Sônâgir Hill—<i>contd.</i></b>					
365	Temple No. 43. Stone built into the wall to the right of the image.	Bundêlâ of Datîâ	<i>Maâharâjâdhîrâja Pârîohhata</i>	Vikrama 1890, Phâlguna sū. 6, Friday=1884 A.D., March 14, f.d.t. '76.	Sanskrit, Nāgarî	Gives the genealogy of <i>Chaudhârî Kalyānasâhi</i> and states that the members of the family of this family belonged to Balavantanagara. Records the construction of the temple by Takârî, along with her husband and brothers-in-law, on the advice of the same priest referred to in No. 364 above. Also refers to the consecration of an image by the members of the family including Madanamôhana and records their obeisance to the same.
366	Temple No. 46. Pillar to the left of the door.	....	....	Vikrama 1812, Mâgha sū. 5, Thursday=1756 A.D., January 5.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of the Jinachaityâlaya at the <i>siddhakhêra</i> Sîvanâgîra (i.e. Sônâgîra) by <i>Paundîa Bâlâkîshna</i> , the disciple of <i>Bhaffâraka Vasudêvakîrtî</i> belonging to <i>Kumdhakumdhâchâryânaya</i> , <i>Sarasvatî-ga[oh*]jehha</i> , <i>Balâtikâra-gana</i> and <i>Mûla-saṃgha</i> .
367	Temple No. 50. Slab built into the front side of the <i>âikharâ</i> .	Mughal . . . .	<i>Pâkasâha</i> <i>Aligai[hura]</i> (i.e. Shâh Alam II).	Vikrama 1836, Saka 1701, Kârttika sū. 15, T u e s d a y=1779 A.D., November 28.	Do. . . .	Refers to the rule of Chhatrajita, son of Indrajitadêva, in Dilîpanagara (i.e. Datia) in the Bundêlkhand-dêsa. Records the installation of a Jain image by Bôîs Râma who was a resident of Nôrômda and who came of a family of <i>Paṭawâria</i> . Mentions <i>Bhaffâraka Dêvendra-bhûshapa</i> . The mason was Ghâsi.
368	Temple No. 51. Slab built into the front side of the <i>âikharâ</i> .	....	....	Vikrama 1760, Pausa sū. 5.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of the temple of Dharmanâtha by Lâlâ Vâsudêva, son of Manîrâma and Rukamâvatî. Mentions <i>Bhaffâraka</i> sri-Kumârasêna and Dêvasêna.
369	Temple No. 52. Stone built into the niche in the wall of the verandah.	....	....	Vikrama 1917, Bhâdrapada sū. 3.	Local dialect, Nāgarî	Records the obeisance of Râmachandra, a resident of Lalatapura.
370	Temple No. 57. Slab built into the wall of the left of an image.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records in verse that the temple of Chamdranâtha-Jina, originally built on Pausa sū. 15 in the year 335, was renovated in the 12th century, probably by the brothers Śraṇasêna and Kanakasêna of Balâtikâra-gana and Mûla-saṃgha, according to an old inscription. In late characters.
371	Stone built into the inner wall to the right of an image in the same temple.	Bundêlâ of Datîâ	<i>Maâharâja Pârîohhata</i>	(1) Vikrama 1888 . (2) . . . . , Phâlguna sū. 13.	Do. . . .	Records the commencement of the renovation of the temple on the 1st date by Lâlâ Lachhmichanda and the completion of the same on the latter date by all on the advice of <i>Paundîa Paramasukha Bhâgiratha</i> . Refers to the pilgrimage of a person named Manîrâma and his brother Champârâma.



372	White marble slab built into the outer wall to the right of an image in the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1962	Do. . . . .	Records the paving of the floor in the temple by Singayi Chūdāmana on the advice of <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Harēndrabhūṣaṇa of Mūla-saṅgha.
373	Pedestal of a white marble Jain image kept in the verandah to the right of the entrance of the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1[2]72, Māgha śu. 5.	Do. . . . .	Indifferently engraved and appears to be spurious. Seems to refer to the consecration of the image. Mentions <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Dharamachandra of Mūlasaṅgha and Sarasvatī-ga[eh*]jehha.
374	Pedestal of a black marble image of a Jain Tirthamkara kept in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama [1670], Vaiśākha śu. 7, [Thursday ?]. Irregular.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the consecration of the image of Pārśvanātha in Rishabhanātha-chaityālaya by Kēśarabāi, wife of <i>Sepha</i> Rāvata Chāmda (?), on the advice of his (i.e. Rāvata Chāmda's) preceptor [Lakshmi Jāna P], the disciple of <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Vijayasēna, belonging to Pushkara-ga[eh*]jehha and Rishabhasēna-ānvaya.
375	Temple No. 58. Slab built into a niche of the wall in the verandah.	Lundēla of Datīā	<i>Mahārājadhīrāja, Rācarāja</i> (Chhatra)-Jita.	Satra- Vikrama 1855, Śaka 1720, Māgha śu. 5, Sunday=1799 A.D., February 10.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the construction of the temples of Ādinātha, Pārśvanātha and Mahāvīra at the <i>śiddhakeṭhira</i> Saunāgiri by Lālā Dēvakīnandana, Bhagavānādēsa, Mukunda Lāla and Rāma Prasāda, sons of Paramānanda and his wife Paratāpa-kumvārī, residents of Balavanta-nagara. Also mentions <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Mahēndrakīrti.
376	Slab built into a form containing a pair of feet, between temples No. 65 and No. 66.	....	....	[Vikrama 1918, Phālguna ba. 9(?)].	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Indifferently engraved. Seems to refer to the installation of the slab on the given date.
377	Stone slab in another platform containing a pair of feet in the same place.	....	....	.... Phālguna ba. 9, Tuesday (?).	Do. . . . .	Do. Contents seem to be similar to No. 376 above. In modern characters.
378	Stone slab containing a pair of feet in a <i>chhatari</i> (?) between temple No. 67 and No. 68.	....	....	Vikrama 1959, Vaiśākha ba. 8, Wednesday=1902 A.D., April 30, f.d.t. 24.	Do. . . . .	Do. Refers to an offering at the feet of Ādinātha and to an installation.
379	Temple No. 75. Slab built into the wall to the left of the door.	....	....	Vikrama 1934, Vaiśākha śu. 1, Saturday=1877 A.D., April 14.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the obeisance of Bālachanda Nānachanda of Phaladana-grāma together with his family, on the <i>upadēsa</i> of <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Chāruchandra-bhūṣaṇa.
380	Stone slab containing a pair of feet in a <i>chhatari</i> behind the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1889	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear.
381	Images kept in the <i>parikramā</i> of temple No. 76, No. 1, Image of the goddess locally called ' <i>Sāt pūt hī Mām</i> '.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddha-mātrikā.	Records that [the image] was caused to be made by Vaḍāka, son of Śiṅghadēva. In characters of about the 7th century.
382	No. 2. An image in <i>padmāsana</i> posture.	....	....	Vikrama 1828, Vaiśākha ba. ...	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the consecration of the image by a person whose name seems to be Dēvēśa.
383	No. 3. A black marble seated image of Pārśvanātha.	....	....	Vikrama 1707, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Saturday=1651 A.D., April 12.	Do. . . . .	Records the installation of the image of Pārśvanātha by Syāmadēsa, son of Padamasi belonging to Vatsa-gōtra, together with the other members of his family and its consecration by <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Viśvabhūṣaṇa.
384	No. 4. A white marble image in <i>padmāsana</i> posture.	....	....	Vikrama 1558, Vaiśākha śu. 3.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Carelessly engraved. Mentions Muṇasīṅgha, Jarājachāmda and Jitarāja.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH.—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>DATIA DISTRICT.—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>DATIA TAHSIL.—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Sonāgir Hill.—<i>contd.</i></b>					
385	Images kept in the <i>parikramā</i> of temple No. 76. Image No. 5. A white marble standing image.	....	....	Vikrama 1581, ....	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgarī	Do. Purport not clear.
386	No. 6. Back of a white marble seated image.	....	....	Vikrama 1663, Vaiśākha ba. 2.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the consecration of the image by <i>Bhaṭṭāraka Yaśa</i> -(śō)nidi(dhi).
387	No. 7. A seated black marble image.	....	....	[Vikrama 55, Śaka 144. Māgha ? .....]	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Carelessly engraved. Seems to record the consecration of the image by a person whose name is not clear.
388	No. 8. A seated white marble image (broken).	....	....	Vikrama [1895]	Do. . . .	Carelessly engraved. Purport not clear.
389	No. 9. A seated stone image . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1599, Māgha śu. 5, Wednesday=1543 A.D., January 10.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Indifferently engraved. Seems to record the installation of the image. Mentions Kāśhṭhā-saṃgha.
390	No. 10. Do. . . . .	Bundelā of Ōrochhā	Virasinghadēva and his son Jugarāja	Vikrama 168. , ...., Thursday.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged. Seems to record the obeisance of Jagajivana and his family at the instance of Dharmakīrti of the Lalitā-kīrti-paṭṭa. (Cf. No. 393 below).
391	No. 11. Back of another seated stone image.	....	....	Vikrama 1699, Māgha śu. 5, Wednesday=1543 A.D., January 10.	Do. . . .	Mentions a person (name not clear) who belonged to the [Osa]vāla-jñāti and Garga-gōtra and was of the <i>āmnāya</i> of <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Jasa-sēna belonging to Pushkara-gaṇa and Kāśhṭhā-saṃgha. Other details not clear.
392	No. 12. A white marble seated image.	....	....	Vikrama 1913, Vaiśākha śu. 6.	Do. . . .	Records probably the consecration of the image of Supārśva-nātha. Mentions <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Rājendrabhūṣaṇa, the disciple of Mahēndrabhūṣaṇa who was the disciple of Jinēndrabhūṣaṇa of the Gopachala-paṭṭa, Kumāḍakunāḍa-chārya-śrāvya, Sarasvatī-ga[ch]obha, Balātkara-gaṇa and Kāśhṭhā-saṃgha.
393	No. 13. A seated stone image	Bundelā of Ōrochhā	Virasinghadēva and his son Jugarāja	Vikrama 1680, Chaitra śu. 13, Thursday=1623 A.D., April 3.	Do. . . .	Contents similar to those of No. 290 above.
394	No. 14. A seated white marble image	....	....	Vikrama 1545	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear.

395	No. 15. A seated stone Jain image	....	Mahārājadhīraja....	Vikrama 1647, Āshāḍha śu. 5.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged. Seems to record the consecration of the image. Mentions the name of <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Chandradēva. A portion on the back of the pedestal mentions several names.
396	No. 16. A seated black marble Jain image.	....	....	Vikrama 1248, Vaiśākha śu. 12.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions <i>sādhu</i> Sivarāja and his wife.
397	No. 17. A seated black marble Jain image.	....	....	Vikrama 1910, Āgrahāyana ba. 2.	Do. . . .	Records the date.
398	No. 18. A brass Jain image	....	....	Vikrama 1388, Jyēshṭha śu. 9, Thursday=1331 A.D., May 16.	Do. . . .	Mentions <i>sādhu</i> Abhayadēva, his wife Mālī and their son Kēsō.
399	No. 19. Another image	....	....	Vikrama...., Āshāḍha śu. 6, Monday.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Mentions the names of several persons such as Tejapāla, stated to be the chief of the <i>saṅgha</i> , his wife Harisiri, their son Rāvalā, his wife <i>śāhetī</i> Lāḍā, daughter of Śā. Narapati. Mentions Kāshṭhā-saṅgha and Olak-ānvaya, etc. In characters of about the 14th century.
400	No. 20. A stone slab containing figures of the twentyfour Tīrthamkaras.	....	....	Vikrama 1888	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the name of Gōlānātha and the date.
401	No. 21. A standing Jain Tīrthamkara	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 14th century.
402	Temple No. 77. A pair of footprints in a <i>chhatra</i> built in front of the temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1890, Mārgaśīrsha 5, Sunday, Pushpārkkasiddhi-yōga=1838 A.D., December 1, f.d.t. -04.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Seems to record the consecration of the footprints by Paṇḍita Hīrānanda Mēgharāja along with Paṇḍita Paramasukha Bhāgiratha etc., the disciples of Maṇḍalāchērya Vijayakirti of the Gōpāchala-panṭha.
403	Slab built into the middle brick-pillar in the <i>Dharmasālā</i> near temple No. 1 in the valley.	....	....	Vikrama 1968, Āshāḍha ba. 10, Thursday=1911 A.D., July 20.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions Champālāla, Gōpālādāsa and Pātanādālāla, probably residents of Hātharasa.
404	Broken stone footprints in temple No. 8 in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 18.., Jyēshṭha śu. 14, Sunday.	Do. . . .	Mentions <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Munindra-bhūshana.
405	Pedestal of a broken Jain image kept in the store-cell of temple No. 9 in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1855, Māgha śu. 5.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the obiscance of <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Mahēndra-bhūshana, belonging to the <i>panṭha</i> of <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Jinēndra-bhūshana, <i>brahma</i> Harshasāgara and other <i>Bhaṭṭārakas</i> .
406	Stone built into a niche in the <i>parikramā</i> , in the same temple.	Bundālā of Orchhā	Uditasimha . . . . .	Vikrama 1747, Śrāvaṇa śu. 8, Saturday = 1690 A.D., August 2.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Carelessly engraved. Records services rendered to the temple by Jōgapati. Mentions <i>svāmī</i> Harēndra-bhūshana, Viśva-bhūshana and Jagad-bhūshana. Cf. No. 408 below.
407	Marble slab built into the floor, near the doorsill of the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1973, Māgha śu. 5.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a <i>vēdi</i> (altar) and flooring perhaps in the temple by Brījalāla, Kastūrachanda, Sōnē Lāla and Nōnē Lāla belonging to Sēpurā and their obeisance.
408	Slab built into the wall to the right of the door of the same temple.	Bundālā of Orchhā	Uditasimha . . . . .	Vikrama 1747, Śrāvaṇa śu. 8.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the construction of the temple by <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Viśva-bhūshana-dēva, the disciple of <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Jagadbhūshana-dēva. Cf. No. 406 above.

Sl. No	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH.—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>DATIA DISTRICT.—<i>concl.</i></b> <b>DATIA TAHSIL.—<i>concl.</i></b> <b>Sōnāgir Hill.—<i>concl.</i></b>					
400	Slab built into the wall to the left of the door of temple No. 9.	Bundēlā of Datia	Pārishhata . . . . .	(1) Vikrama 1863 (2) Vikrama 1866 (3) Vikrama 1869, Māgha śu. 5.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the renovation of the temple by <i>Maṇḍalāchārya</i> Vijayakīrti, the <i>guruhrātā</i> of Dēvēndrabhūṣhaṇa, during the time of <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Surēndrabhūṣhaṇa. States that the foundation of the temple was laid on the 1st date, the consecration and car festival were held on the 2nd date and the work was completed on the 3rd date. Mentions <i>Paṇḍita</i> Paramasakhajī, <i>Paṇḍita</i> Bhāgirathajī and <i>chī</i> . Hīrānanda-Māgharāja, the disciples of Vijayakīrti.
410	Slab built into the wall of a cell near the <i>gadāī</i> (seat) of <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> , in the same temple.	Do. . . . .	Bhavanisinhha . . . . .	(1) 1873 A.D., May 24. (2) 1878 A.D., October 7. (3) 1878 A.D., October 17.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records an order of the <i>Darbar</i> deciding a dispute between the <i>Bhaṭṭārakas</i> Sūrēndrabhūṣhaṇa and Chāruchandra-bhūṣhaṇa about the construction of a temple on the hill with reference to the right over the way to a well with a tree. Also refers to a <i>pañchayat</i> constituted earlier by the Tahsildār of Datia to enquire into the matter.
411	Temple No. 11 in the valley. Footprints in <i>chhatari</i> No. 1 inside the temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1890 ( <i>ākāṣa-nanda-nāga-chandra</i> ), Kārtika śu. 7 ( <i>muni-tithi</i> ), Monday=1893 A.D., November 18.	Sanskrit (verse), Nāgarī.	Records the consecration of the footprints of Surēndrabhūṣhaṇa, belonging to Kumdakumdhachārya-ānvaya, Mūla-saṅgha and Balātkāra-gaṇa.
412	Temple No. 13 in the same place. Stone built into the wall in the courtyard to the left of the sanctum sanctorum.	Bundēlā of Datia	Vijaya Bahādura . . . . .	Vikrama 1899, Pramaḍī, Chaitra śu. 2, Friday. Irregular.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the consecration of the temple of Jina on Śramaṇa-chala by Nandakīśora Manirāma, Bhōlānātha and their family including their sons and grandsons who were the residents of Balavanta-nagara. Also records their obeisance.
413	Temple No. 15 in the same place. Stone built into the wall (inside) above the main door.	Do. . . . .	Śatrujita . . . . .	(1) Vikrama 1819 (2) Vikrama 1825 (3) Vikrama 1887 ( <i>adri-ibha-ibha-indu</i> ), Phālguna śu. 5, Monday ( <i>dhavala-dyuti</i> ), Irregular.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the laying of the foundation for the temple on the 1st date, its consecration and celebration of the car festival on the 2nd date on the orders of the king to <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Jinēndrabhūṣhaṇa. The temple was completed on the last date by <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Mahēndrabhūṣhaṇa and <i>Āchārya</i> Dēvēndra-kīrti and others. The mason was Maṭaru, a resident of Dhōmhanagara.
414	Sirōl.—Slab built into the wall (inside) of <i>Satiyōn ki Maḍhī</i> .	....	....	Vikrama 1758, Jyēshtha bs. 8, Monday =1701 A.D., May 19.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record the construction of the memorial. Mentions Kēsau.

DHAR DISTRICT						
DHAR TAHSIL						
416	Māṇḍu.—Slabs in the local museum. Findspot : Lohani Caves. Slab No. 1.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Nāgaś	Fragmentary. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 11th century.
419	Do. No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgaś	Do. Reads: ...[m=]dam=akṣiṇāṁ pūritāṁ [...] in line 3 and refers to some <i>pratishṭhā</i> in line 4. Do.
417	Do. No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Contains the word.... <i>varṇanam</i> in each of the four lines. Do.
418	Do. No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Nāgaś . . . . .	Reads: <i>Sā</i> [8]. In late characters.
419	Do. No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Kokadēva</i> . In characters of the 14th century.
420	Do. No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1657	Śanskrit, Nāgaś	Fragmentary. Contains only the date.
421	Do. No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Contains hymns in praise of goddess Sarasvatī. In characters of about the 11th century. Published in <i>Paramāra Inscriptions in the Dhar State</i> by C. B. Lele, p. 31.
422	Do. No. 8 . . . . .	Paramāra	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Contains only a part of the <i>prabastī</i> of the dynasty. Do.
423	Do. No. 9 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Reads: <i>vinśatikā</i> in line 4. Do.
424	Do. No. 10 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Fragment in 3 lines. Mentions Śaṅkara in line 2. The last line contains the word <i>mōksha-mārga</i> . Do.
425	Images in the same place. No. 1. An image of Śeṣhaśāyī Viṣṇu.	....	....	Vikrama 1258	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Seems to record that the image was installed by Khāvaka. Cf. <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1954-55, No. B 180. Text given in the <i>Paramāra Inscriptions in the Dhar State</i> by C. B. Lele, p. 99.
426	No. 2. A broken image . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Mentions Pārvatī in line 1. In characters of about the 14th century.
427	No. 3. An image of Lakṣmī-Nārāyaṇa	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Seems to mention Nārāyaṇa. Do.
DURG DISTRICT						
428	Kanwar.—Slab erected near the south wall of Narasinghanātha's temple. Impressions from the Superintendent, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 1999).	....	....	....	....	In shell characters.
429	Another face of the same slab. Do. (Acc. No. 2000).	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Southern	Appears to read.... <i>la[dī]vya-sama</i> . In ornamental characters of about the 7th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>MADHYA PRADESH—contd.</b>						
<b>JABALPUR DISTRICT</b>						
430	Gurji.— <i>Sati</i> pillars near a field. Pillar No. 1. Impressions from the Superintendent, Central Circle, Bhopal.	Tughluq	<i>Mahārājāsāhi</i> Mahamuda (i.e. Muhammad bin Tughluq).	Vikrama 1[3]99 (current), Māgha śu. 11, Thursday=1342 A.D., January-17, f.d.t. '19.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Seems to refer to the performance of <i>sati</i> by a woman who was the daughter of <i>sādhu</i> Māsala when Saulāgrāma was being governed by Salasha(kha)na. The expression <i>Akhaya istītyā</i> occurs in line 9. Same as A. R. Ep. 1951-52, No. B. 112.
431	Do. No. 2. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1861, Kārttika śu. 11, Tuesday=1804 A. D., November 13.	Do. . . . .	Mentions a person named Dēkala.
432	Ladōi (Majhōli P. O.)— <i>Sati</i> pillar. Do.	....	....	....	Nāgarī	In three lines. Worn out. In late characters.
<b>SAGAR DISTRICT</b>						
<b>BANDA TAHSIL</b>						
433	Dulchipur.—Stone fixed in a step-well, north of the village, outside the rampart known as Kukrau Bihar. Impressions from Shri C. B. Trivedi, Exploration Assistant, Archaeological Survey of India, Jabalpur.	Sultān of Mālwa	<i>Mahārājādhirāja</i> Dilāvarakhāna	Vikrama 1457, Śaka 1322, Vishu, Dvitiya-Chaitra śu. 7.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Refers to Mahammada, the chief ( <i>Mahāmālika</i> ) of Dulachipura and records the excavation of a tank ( <i>vāpi</i> ) by a certain Sā. Ratana, son of Sa. Jipō and grandson of Sā. Kulhi of the Grihapati family. Composed by Mādho. The <i>sūtra-dhāra</i> was Dharmasi.
434	Slab from around the same place. Impressions from the Superintendent, Central Circle, Bhopal. Impression No. 1.	Tughluq	<i>Mahārājāsāhi</i> Mahammada (i.e. Muhammad bin Tughluq).	Vikrama 1400, Chaitra ba. 14, Saturday = 1344 A.D., March 13, f.d.t. '45.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records the performance of <i>sati</i> by Rūpā. Mentions <i>Mahāmālika</i> Tāja and Rāula Bhōjā.
435	Do. No. 2. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1557, Śaka 14[22], [Bhādrapada] śu. 14, Sunday=1500 A.D., September 6.	Do. . . . .	Records the performance of <i>sati</i> by a woman (name not clear) in Dulachipura.
436	Do. No. 3. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 186 [1]	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record the performance of <i>sati</i> by the wife of a Chaudhary.
437	Do. No. 4. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 17[...], Agrahāyana śu. 5, Monday.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Mentions <i>mahārājakaṁvara śrī Rāṣ Mōh.</i> . . . . <i>ma-siḥa</i> and a <i>kunwari</i> .

438	Do. No. 5				Vikrama 1[5]21 (current), [Āshāḍha] śu. 1, Wednesday= 1464 A.D., June 6.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Mentions Dulachipura in line 7. Purport not clear.
439	Do. No. 6				Vikrama 1534, Śaka 1399, [Māgha] śu. [6], Saturday= 1478 A.D., January 10.	Do. . . . .	Carelessly engraved. Mentions a Sultāna (?) in line 5, and Dulachipura in line 7. Purport not clear.
440	Do. No. 7				Vikrama 1[5]79, Āshāḍha ba. 4, Thursday=1522 A. D., June 12, f.d.t. -37.	Do. . . . .	Damaged and indifferently engraved. Mentions Chandēri in line 3. Purport not clear.
441	Do. No. 8	Sultān of Mālwa	Mahārājādhirāja	Gayāsadīna	Vikrama 1535, [Āśvina] ba. 9, Sunday [Vācarādhīpa] =1478 A.D., September 20.	Do. . . . .	Seems to record the death of a person named Sā° Pāmā, son of Sā° Arjuna who was the son of Sā° Gaṇapati, and the performance of <i>sañi</i> by Pāmā's wife at Dulachipura. Mentions Sērakhāna Mudapharakhāna (Sher Khān Muzaḥfar Khān), governor of Chandēri-dēsa and Maḍaṇgaḍh-durga.
442	Kānikhēri.—Slab in the village. Impressions received from the Superintendent, Central Circle, Bhopal.	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .		Vikrama 1539 (current), Jyēṣṭha śu. 13, Wednesday= 1482 A.D., May 29, f.d.t. -76.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Seems to refer to the performance of a <i>sañi</i> . Mentions the same chief as in No. 441 above and a local official at Dulachipura.
443	Singhpur.—Slab in the village. Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .		Vikrama 15[4]7, Vaiśākha śu. 5, Wednesday=1491 A.D., April 13, f.d.t. -18.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Seems to refer to the performance of a <i>sañi</i> . Mentions the same chief as in No. 441 above and Dulachipura-Parganā.
444	Sagar.—Slab. Impressions from Professor K. D. Bajpai, University of Sagar, Sagar.	....	....		Year 20[?] .. <i>divasa</i> .	Sanskrit, Brāhmi . . .	Much damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 2nd century A.D.
SHIVPURI DISTRICT							
KOLARAS TAREIL							
445	Bānūd.—Eastern niche of Akṣi Bāṣḍi. Impressions from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. Nos. 2176 and 1849.)	....	....		Vikrama 1720, Śrāvana śu. 2, A.H. 1074, [Safar ?]	Local dialect, Nāgarī, Persian, Nasta'liq.	Bilingual. Records the construction of the <i>bāori</i> (i.e., step-well) and a garden by <i>bhaṇyā</i> Śaradāsa and <i>bhaṇyā</i> Śitaladāsa and some others. Seems to record some other connected constructions by nine others, described as <i>kavāḥlādārs</i> . Mentions Bēdi in <i>subā</i> Sahijāhānābād, probably as the native village of the donors. For the Persian portion, see A. R. Ep. 1961-62, App. D. No. 75, which is dated one month earlier.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>SHIVPURI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>KOLARAS TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Rānōd—<i>contd.</i></b>					
446	Eastern niche of Akhtī Bāḍjī. Impressions from Superintendent for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 1862)	....	....	Vikrama 1724, Phālguna śu. 13.	Local Nāgarī; dialect, Persian, Nasta'liq.	Bilingual. Seems to record the construction of a step-well and the laying out of a garden. Mentions Gōvindadāsa, son of Virasāhi-Mahimāsāhi who is stated to be the <i>Thakur</i> of Ranauda (i.e. Rānōd). For the Persian portion, see <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1961-62, App. D. No. 76.
447	Do. (Acc. No. 1857) . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1805, Āshāḍha śu. 13.	Do. . . . .	Do. Records the raising of a garden. Mentions Parichhata Rai, a subordinate of Paṇḍita Gōpāla-Kēsavaji and Paṇḍita Lakshmana-Śankaraji. States that Pargapā Ranaud (i.e. Rānōd) was included in Chaudhri-sarakāra and Mālava-sūbā. For the Persian portion see <i>ibid.</i> , App. D. No. 77.
	<b>SHIVPURI TAHSIL.</b>					
448	Shivpuri.—Pillar lying in front of a temple in Barā Bāzār-Mohallah. Do. (Acc. No. 1823).	....	....	Vikrama 1678, A.H. 1030, Āsvina śu. 10.	Do. . . . .	Do. Indifferently engraved. Records the order ( <i>ukūm</i> and <i>firman</i> ) of the <i>Pāṭashāh</i> ( <i>Bādshāh</i> ) referring to the remission of taxes like <i>jakad</i> . Mentions <i>Mahajanas</i> of Kasbā Syōpuri (Śivapuri). For the Persian portion, see <i>ibid.</i> , App. D. No. 92.
	<b>MADRAS</b> <b>MADRAS CITY</b>					
449	Mylapore.—Kapālīśvara temple. Main shrine, left of entrance, in two pieces.	Chōla . . . .	Tribhuvana-vīradēva (Kulōttunga III)	Year 35 . . . .	Tamil . . . .	Fragmentary and incomplete. Mentions Puliyūr-kōṭṭam <i>alias</i> Kulōttungaśōla-vaṇaśū and a <i>maṇṇāḍi</i> .
450	Karpakāmbāḷ shrine, <i>prākāra</i> , west outer wall.	Vijayanagara . .	Vīrapratāpa Dēva[rāya] . . . .	Lost . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. Seems to record a gift of land as <i>sarvaṁyā</i> to Ulagāḷu-daiya-nāyīnā[r].
451	Do. East wall, inside . . . . .	....	....	Year 5, Dhanu, śu . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. Seems to register a grant of land. Mentions Śemmappakkam, a village in Kuṇṇa-nāḍu and Jayasōḍaśōla-maṇḍalam. In characters of about the 12th-13th century.
452	Do. North wall, outside . . . . .	Pāṇḍya . . . .	Sundarapāṇḍya . . . . .	.... Pūnarpuṣām	Do. . . . .	Do. Seems to record a grant of land. Mentions [Ku]l[ī]ṣ-ṭtungaśōla-vaṇaśū and the deity Kapālīśvara-m-udaiyā[r]. In characters of the about 13th century.
453	Do. West wall, outside . . . . .	[Do.] . . . .	Ja[tāvarman] . . . . .	.... Śukāḍa, Saturday.	Do. . . . .	Do. Refers to an assembly. Other details lost. Do.



454	Do. East wall, inside . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Beginning lost. Seems to register the gift of the income from all levies ( <i>āyam</i> ) and <i>āṣvigaḥ-pērāḥ-kādamai</i> probably to <i>Alīyāvraṭāntakondāṇ-maḥa</i> . Do.
455	Do. West wall, outside . . . . .	....	Tribhuvanaśchakra[varti]	....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary and incomplete. Records the gift of a perpetual lamp and the provision made for the supply of ghee for burning the same. Mentions Puliūr-kōttam. In characters of about the 12th century.
456	Do. . . . .	....	....	Year 24 . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. Seems to record a sale of land for 12 <i>pudu-māḍai</i> . Mentions Tiruchchuramudaiya-nāyaṇār. Do.
457	Do. . . . .	Chōla . . . .	[Kulōttūnga III]	Year 33 . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. Seems to record the gift of a <i>sandhi</i> lamp probably by a <i>maṇṇāḍi</i> . Mentions Jayaṅgo[ṇḍasōḷa]-maṇḍalam and Kulōttūngaśōḷa-vaṇaṇḍu.
458	Do. North wall . . . . .	....	....	[Year 12]. . . . Monday.	Do. . . . .	Do. Mentions the deity Kailāyamudaiya-nāyaṇār of [Chī]-ntāmaṇi-chaturvēdimaṇḍalam. In characters of about the 13th century.
459	Do. . . . .	Chōla . . . .	Rājārāja III . . . .	Year 17 . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. Refers to the gift of six cows. Mentions Pallāpuram <i>alias</i> Vāṇavaṇmāḍēvi-chaturvēdimaṇḍalam, [ <i>Maḍḍhāsthan</i> Taluvakkuḷaṇḍāṇ <i>Alagiyaṇaṇavāḷaṇ</i> and <i>Umaiyaḷvi</i> , a <i>dēvaraḍiyōḷ</i> of the temple of god <i>Āḷudaiyār</i> Dattāṇḍār and the hamlet <i>Talaikkonraichēri</i> .
460	Do. West wall, outside . . . . .	Pāṇḍya . . . .	Sundarapāṇḍya]	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Seems to record a gift of cows for two lamps. Mentions Tiruchchuram-udaiya-[nāyaṇār], Sempomṁāri and <i>maṇṇāḍi</i> Karuṇākarakkōṇ. In characters of about the 13th century.
461	Do. North wall, outside . . . . .	....	....	[...?], Rishabha	Do. . . . .	Do. Seems to refer to a gift of land including <i>puṇjai</i> (dry land) and <i>nattam</i> (habitation-site). In characters of about the 12th century.
462	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Mentions <i>Āṇḍapirāṇ alias</i> Arasā . . . . In characters of about the 13th century.
463	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Refers to a <i>maṇḍapa</i> . In characters of about the 12th century.
464	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Three pieces. One of them contains the imprecatory portion. Do.
MADURAI DISTRICT						
MADURAI TALUK						
465	Madurai.—Southern enclosing wall of the 2nd <i>prākāra</i> of the Sundarēvara shrine in the Minākshi-Sundarēvara temple. To the right of the private entrance into Minākshi shrine.	Pāṇḍya . . . .	[Māṇavarman Sundarapāṇḍya II]	....	Do. . . . .	Major portion lost. Contains portions of the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Pūmalar tiruvum</i> , etc. of the king. Seems to record a transaction in land made tax-free involving some action by [ <i>Paṭipāda-māḷappattudai</i> ]- <i>pañcāchārya-dēvakannmis</i> and <i>Sivabrāhmaṇas</i> . The names <i>Alagiyaṇaṇavāḷaṇallūr</i> and <i>Tiyāgañchiḷṛiya-viṇṇagar-āḷvār</i> occur in the description of the boundaries of the land.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADRAS—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>MADURAI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>MADURAI TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>Madurai—<i>concl'd.</i></b>					
466	Southern enclosing wall of the 2nd <i>prakāra</i> of the Sundarēśvara shrine in the Minākshi-Sundarēśvara temple. To the right of the private entrance into Minākshi shrine.	Pāṇḍya . .	Māgarvarman Sundarapāṇḍya II	Year [11], 457th day	Tamil . . .	Begins with the <i>pralasti</i> , <i>Pūmalar tiruvuṇ</i> , etc., of the king. Records a royal order issued from the seat <i>Maḷavarāyaṇ</i> , at the instance of [Maḷa?]varāyaṇ limiting to 2 <i>achchu</i> , the total amount of various taxes, such as <i>kaḍamai</i> , <i>anlarāyaṇ</i> etc., payable on various pieces of land, bought of Tirukkōḍikā-udaiyāṇ Tirukkaḍambamarndāṇ <i>alias</i> Koṅgarāyaṇ of Pūmbi-lāi in Kāñai-irukkai, the <i>kijāṇ</i> of Varūjijyūr and various others and gifted as the maintenance ( <i>jivāṇ</i> ) of the servants engaged in the <i>tiruchchinnam</i> service for god Tiruvālavāyudaiya-nūyaṇār of Madurai in Māḍakkulakkil, instituted by Oruvērunarndāṇ Enakku-nalla-Porumā <i>alias</i> Appaṇ Tamila-pallavaraiyaṇ of Rājavallabhapuram in Kil-Vēmba-nāḍu. In continuation of this record, a copy and the <i>uḷvari</i> of the same transaction, the copy being dated on the 479th day of the same year, are engraved.
467	Do. . . . .	Do. . . .	Tribhuvanachohakravartti Kōṇṭarip-maikorḍāṇ	Year . . + 1 . .	Do. . . . .	Records the same transaction as detailed in No. B 326 of 1961-62, this being the copy of that order. In characters of the 13th century.
468	Do. . . . .	Do. . . .	Māgarvarman Sundarapāṇḍya . .	Year . . + 1 . .	Do. . . . .	Very much damaged. Seems to record a grant of gold for a lamp. Do.
469	Do. . . . .	Do. . . .	Māgarvarman Tribhuvanachohakravartti	....	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Seems to record an order of the deity in respect of a land-grant. Mentions <i>paṇḍita</i> Brahmādarāyaṇ. Another fragment in the same place mentions Māḍakkulakkil and refers to a land-grant. Contains in continuation, another order of the deity, mentioning Appa-nāḍu and Ālālasundaraṇ. Do.
	<b>MELUR TALUK</b>					
470	Tiruvāḍavūr.—Tirumaraśaṭha temple. Wall of the <i>mandapa</i> on the southern side of the first <i>prakāra</i> .	Do. . . .	Māgarvarman Sundarapāṇḍya I . .	Year 20+1 . . .	Do. . . . .	Purports to be an order issued in the name of the deity Vāta-purita in respect of the gift of land in . . . . yagambhira-nallūr, by a certain Bhatṭaṇ Aḷagapporumāl-dēvaṇ Tiruppani-lēvara-mudaiyaṇ <i>alias</i> Śiruvēlāṇ to provide for various offerings on the occasion of the <i>tiruvēḷṭai</i> festival of the god of Tiruvāḍavūr in Tōṇ-Parambu-nāḍu.

471	Same wall . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Engraved in continuation of the above. Records another order of the deity granting certain honours to Kulaiñjāl Acheban <i>alias</i> Ālāśaundara-nāgai, one of the <i>dēvīs</i> of the deity in recognition of her various services including the installation of the images of Chandraśekhara and Gauri done through her husband Bhaṭṭaṇ Dēvaṇ <i>alias</i> Tennagaṅga-dēvaṇ. In characters of about the 13th century.
472	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Māraṇmaṇ Kulaśekhara I . . . . .	Year 30, Sishā 30, Śu. 8, Monday, Mūla. . . . . Probably= 1297 A. D., August 27. But the week-day was Tuesday.	Do. . . . .	Records the gift of 132 sheep for two perpetual lamps to god Tirumaraī-nāyaṇār. One of the lamps was gifted by a certain Bhikshāṇḍār, a <i>kaikkōlamudali</i> of Tiruvadavūr in Ten-Pārappu-nādu and the other by Maṇaitaṇḍāṇ Rāhuttāṇ. The sheep were entrusted in equal lots to three cowherds ( <i>śuraśāśi-idaigar</i> ) of the temple who agreed to supply ghee for the lamps.
473	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	[Kōṇērimālkoṇḍāṇ] . . . . .	Year 5+1, 529th day	Do. . . . .	Records the royal order at the instance of Tennagaṅga-dēvaṇ exempting the lands granted to the temple of Tirumaraī-nāyaṇār by different individuals from payment of taxes and arranging for the payment of the levies <i>antarāyama</i> , <i>kaḍamai</i> and <i>kuḍimai</i> on these lands to the temple treasury. The grant was to take effect from the 5+1st year. In characters of about the 13th century. Cf. No. 471 above.
474	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Tribhuvanaśa chakravartī Kōṇērimai-koṇḍāṇ.	Year 29, 154th day	Do. . . . .	Damaged and partly erased. Seems to record a grant of land as <i>dēvadāna</i> of the god, made tax-free from the month of Āḍi of the [2] 9th regnal year of the king. Refers to a royal order in respect of a levy in <i>achchu</i> on several villages such as Tuvarattūr, Mēlaippaḷḷikkurichchi, Puḷiṇḍuḍi, etc. Details are lost. In characters of the 13th century.
475	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 2[ . ]	Do. . . . .	Seems to be a royal order prohibiting the collection of <i>ponvari</i> on the lands granted to the temple. Quotes some year lost in the reign of Sundarapāṇḍya. Do.
476	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 34, 345th day	Do. . . . .	Records the royal order granting the village Śirukulam in Kaḷa-vaḷi-nādu as <i>dēvadāna</i> to god Tirumaraī-nāyaṇār and stipulating that the <i>kāḍamai</i> (right of cultivation) in the village may continue to rest with Pāṇaṇ Aiyyanāyaṇ and that the levies <i>kaḍamai</i> , etc. from the village amounting to one <i>achchu</i> might be paid into the temple treasury with effect from the month Āḍi of the 34th year for offerings to the god. Do.
477	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Records the royal order addressed to the <i>paḍaikkāraṇavar</i> of Kaḷavaḷi-nādu in whose <i>paṇṇu</i> Śirukulam, held as lease ( <i>kāṇi</i> ) by Aiyyanāyaṇ, was included, informing them of the assignment of the income from levies from the village as mentioned above (No. 476). Do.
478	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 34+1, Āḍi 5 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Records the undertaking given to the same temple as mentioned in No. 476 above by the <i>ārār</i> of Kalāṭēri in Ten-Kaḷavaḷi-nādu in respect of the assignment of income from levies from Śirukulam in their <i>paṇṇu</i> to the temple following the order of Ulagaḍaiya-nāyaṇār. Mentions the <i>sthapāṇi</i> Perumāḷ Periyāṇ <i>alias</i> Divākaraṇ. (Cf. No. 492 below). Do.
479	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 29, 153rd day . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Records of royal order addressed to the <i>paḍaikkāraṇavar</i> of Kaḷikkurichchi informing them of the grant of their village to the temple of the god mentioned in No. 476 above as <i>dēvadāna</i> and directing them to pay the <i>ponvari</i> of ten <i>achchu</i> to the temple. Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADRAS—contd.</b> <b>MADURAI DISTRICT—contd.</b> <b>MELUR TALUK—contd.</b> <b>Tiruvādvūr—contd.</b>					
480	Tirumarsinātha temple. <i>Mandapa</i> on the southern side of the first <i>prakāra</i> .	Pāṇḍya . . .	Māraṇvarman Kulaśekhara (I).	Year 29, Āḍi	Tamil . . .	Incomplete. Engraved below No. 479 above. Records an arrangement made by the <i>Śrīrudra-Śrīmāhēśvaras</i> of the temple following the order of Ulagudaiya-nāyanār with the <i>Urār</i> of Paḷikkuruchchi alias Sōṇāḍukonda-perumāṇallār in respect of 10 <i>achchu</i> that was to be paid to the temple.
481	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Beginning lost. Records the tax-free gift of some land to the temple of Tirumarai-nāyanār of Tiruvādvūr to meet the expenses of the <i>Śrēṇaiṇceṇṇāṇ-saṇḍhi</i> instituted in the name of Aṇṇāḷvi. Other details lost. In characters of about the 13th century.
482	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Partly erased. The record is in the form of an order issued by the deity in favour of a lady (name lost) and her descendants. Refers to the installation of the images of Perumāḷ and Nāchchiyār and to the payment of 15 <i>kalam</i> of paddy by the measure <i>Kāḷakandāḍēvan</i> as <i>vinīyōgam</i> . Mentions <i>Kōvaṇavar</i> and Naṇḡaḷiyār. Do.
483	Vāṇasa-maṇḍapa of the same temple; East wall.	Do. . . . .	Māraṇvarman Virapāṇḍya . . . .	Year 25, Rishabha- ba. 6, Friday, Tiru- vōnam=1281 A.D., May 10, f. d. t. 23	Do. . . . .	Records the allotment of land on lease by the authorities ( <i>dharma-kartāṭkaḷ</i> ) of the temple of Tirumarai-nāyanār to 8 individuals for carrying the deities of the temple during the festivals and for supplying firewood to the temple.
484	Nāṇagruha-maṇḍapa in the same temple; wall.	Do. . . . .	Māraṇvarman [Kulaśekhara I] . . . .	Year lost . . . .	Do. . . . .	Badly damaged. Appears to record the sale of a tank and its perquisites ( <i>kūḷavīṇapramāṇa</i> ) by the <i>mīḷaparuvai</i> of Kulaśekharamangalam to Kulaśekhara Vēḍapperumāḷ of Tiruvādvūr and to the <i>nāḍu</i> of some place (name lost).
485	Same wall . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Kulaśekhara . . . . .	Year 42, Aippaḷi 30	Do. . . . .	Do. Seems to record the order of god Vātapuriśa. Details are lost. Rājagandagōpāla is referred to. In characters of about the 13th century. Cf. No. 495 below.
486	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Māraṇvarman Parākramapāṇḍya . . . .	Year lost . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. Appears to record an agreement in respect of some land probably in Sengulam alias Nārpattēnāyiranallūr between the authorities of the temple (name lost) and Tirumundam-alegiyāṇ. In characters of about the 14th century.

487	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Parakramapāṇḍya . . . . .	Year 7+1, Makara ba. 5, Thursday, Maghā. Probably =1343 A. D., January 16.	Do. . . . .	Do. Appears to record the order of the deity Vātapurīśa allotting the <i>adukkaḷaiṣṣuppuram</i> (land for kitchen expenses) of the temple probably to a certain Rudrabhaṭṭa for supplying rice and one <i>paṇam</i> to the kitchen of the temple.
488	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Tribhuvanaśeṣahakravartī Kōṇṛiṇ- maikoṇḍāṇ.	....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Appears to record the grant of exemption from the taxes of some temple-lands made by the <i>sabhā</i> of Rājendraśōḷa-śchaturvēdimāṅgalam. In characters of about the 13th century.
489	Do. . . . .	....	....	Year 5 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. Seems to record a grant of land specifying the levies payable on the crops during a year. Other details are lost. In characters of about the 14th century.
490	Wall behind the solitary Śaṇiśvara image in the same temple.	[Pāṇḍya]	Kōṇṛiṇmaikoṇḍāṇ . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary and badly damaged. Appears to record the grant of <i>kārāṇmai</i> on some land to a person (name lost) probably by the <i>sabhā</i> of Rājendraśōḷa-śchaturvēdimāṅgalam, a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Tenparappu-nāḍu. Mentions Vēḷaṅ-gudi <i>aiṭas</i> Dēvargal-dēvanallār. Do.
491	Same wall . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Appears to record the order of the deity Vātapurīśa regarding the <i>adukkaḷaiṣṣuppuram</i> of the temple. Do.
492	Do. . . . .	Pāṇḍya . . . . .	Kōṇṛiṇmaikoṇḍāṇ . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Records an assignment of land for cultivation to some persons by the king stipulating that the taxes amounting to 1½ <i>achchu</i> (=102 <i>paṇam</i> , 3 <i>mū</i> , 3 <i>kāvi</i> ) on it be paid to the temple. Mentions the <i>śhapai</i> Perumāḷ Periyāṇ <i>aiṭas</i> Divākaraṇ. In the characters of the 13th century. Cf. No. 478 above.
493	Kitchen in the same temple. Inside. West wall.	Do. . . . .	Māravarmaṇ Kulāśekhara I . . . . .	Year . . . . ., śu. 7, Saturday, Hasta.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Seems to record a grant of land by the authorities of the temple of god Tirumaraḷ-nāyaṇār to Tiruchchirrambalam-udaiyāṇ, <i>aiṭas</i> Vikramapāṇḍiya-Viḷupparaiyaṇ and another person (name lost). Probably the income from the levies on the land was to be utilised for burning lamps before some deities one of which is stated to have been set up by Nallak . . . . and another by Kulāśekhara-dēvar. Refers to the flooding of the <i>dēvadāna</i> lands due to breaches in tanks. Cf. Nos. 494 and 495 below.
494	South wall of the same kitchen, inside . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 28, Mīṇa śu. 10, Saturday, Hasta. Irregular.	Do. . . . .	Do. Appears to record the gift of the levy <i>poṇvari</i> etc. on some land by the <i>nāṭṭar</i> , to the temple of Tirumaraḷ-nāyaṇār for burning a lamp before the deity Muktiśvaram-udaiyār set up by Nallak . . . . Also mentions Vikramapāṇḍiya Viḷupparaiyaṇ.
495	Same wall . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 30, Makara, śu. 13, Saturday, Hasta. Irregular.	Do. . . . .	Do. Seems to record a sale of land in the <i>dēvadāna</i> Kāmar-māṅgalam <i>aiṭas</i> Māhēśvaranallūr to provide for the burning of a lamp in the temple of god [Phanidharēśvara]. It is stated that the land had lain fallow due to the silting up of the tank and refers to the non-payment of the <i>poṇvari</i> , as a consequence Vikramapāṇḍiya Viḷupparaiyaṇ is mentioned in this connection. Rājagaṇḍagōpāla is also mentioned. Cf. Nos. 485, 493 and 494 above.
496	Outer wall of the same kitchen. North of the entrance.	Do. . . . .	Māravarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍya I . . . . .	Year lost	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Contains part of the king's <i>prabasti</i> , Pā maruviya <i>Tirumadandaiyum</i> , etc.

**B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—contd.**

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADRAS—contd.</b> <b>MADURAI DISTRICT—contd.</b> <b>MELUR TALUK—contd.</b> <b>Tiruvēdāvūr—contd.</b>					
497	Tirumalaish temple, <i>nivagraha-mandapa</i> , wall.	Pāṇḍya . . .	Kulaśekhara . . . . .	Year 15, Rāshabha .	Tamil . . . .	States that the <i>Śrīrudra-Śrīmādhīvaras</i> , having met under the <i>bēca</i> tree in the temple of Tirumalai-nāyaka recorded the benefactions done by Dharmarājadēvaṇ Mummudisōḷi <i>alias</i> Maṅgaḷyarkkaradīyār which included the installation of the images of Śrīrudradēva and consort in the temple, laying a road probably around the temple and building a stone embankment to the tank etc. and awarded the right to irrigate some lands with the water from the Pāvapai tank probably to the lady by the same body. Mentions Śrīvalḍavaṇ Kamaladēva-śivān. In characters of about the 14th century.
	<b>TIRUMANGAIAM TALUK</b>					
498	Āṇaiyūr (hamlet of Kāṭṭukkaruppan-paṭṭi).—Wall of the <i>śāhna-mandapa</i> in the Airāvātadēvara temple.	Do. . . . .	Jatavarman Śrīvallabha . . . . .	Year 2 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Commences with the <i>prastāvi</i> , <i>Pāmādu Puṇara</i> etc. Records a royal grant of some villages made free of taxes like <i>kāra-ṣamai</i> , <i>maykāṣchāi</i> , <i>śirāyam</i> etc. for the various services and offerings to god Tiruvagāiśvaramudaiya-Paramasvāmigaḷ of Tirukkurumaijūr in Ten-Kallaga-nādu. In characters of about the 12th century.
499	Do. A pillar in the <i>mandapa</i> in front of the central shrine.	Chōḷa . . . . .	Rājaraḷa I . . . . .	....	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu .	Middle portion built in. Commences with the <i>prastāvi</i> , <i>Tirumagaḷ pōla</i> etc., of the king. Seems to record a gift for a perpetual lamp to the god at Tirukkurumaijūr, a <i>dēvādāna</i> in Ten-Kallaga-nādu by an <i>aganāṭṭigaiyān</i> of the place.
500	Second pillar . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Year [267] . . . . .	Tamil . . . . .	Damaged. Do. Records a gift of a sheep for a perpetual lamp. Some <i>paḍattalaiyār</i> were entrusted with the sheep so that they may supply ghose towards the maintenance of the lamp.
501	Third pillar . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 27 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. Do. Seems to record a gift of 3 <i>kāṣu</i> , invested in land which was made tax-free, for some services to the god of the place.
502	Fourth pillar . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Rājendra I . . . . .	Year 9 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Beginning built in. Records the gift of two pedestals ( <i>tiruvagāi-nīlai</i> ) made of bronze weighing 16 <i>palam</i> to the god of Tirukkurumaijūr in Ten-Kallaga-nādu in Madhurāntaka-valanādu in Rājaraḷa-maṇḍalam by Pāṇḍya Śalai, a <i>dēvādāyān</i> .

503	Fifth pillar . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 6 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Seems to record the gift of sheep for burning a perpetual lamp in the <i>masdagam</i> of Mēl-Vārāṇḍār by Sōlai-Ulagan. The sheep were entrusted to Kāḍaṅ Uraṅ a <i>paḍaitalaiwar</i> . Seems to refer to a similar gift by Mādēvaṅ Guṇaḍi. of Eyipaṅguḍi in Sōlamapḍalam. Refers to the 26th year of Rājārāja.
504	Sixth pillar . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 4 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Records the gift of 25 sheep for the maintenance of half-a-lamp probably to the god at Tirukkurumullār for the merit of . . . . m-Pāvaṅ by Paṇai Siviṇḍi. The sheep were entrusted to some <i>paḍaitalaiwar</i> .
505	Seventh pillar . . . . .	Chōlapāṇḍya . . . . .	Sundarachōlapāṇḍya . . . . .	Year 9 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Records the gift of 50 sheep for a perpetual lamp to the god at Tirukkurumullār in Teṅ-Kallaga-nāḍu in Madhurāntaka-vaṇaṇāḍu in Rājārāja-ppāṇḍi-nāḍu by Nakkaṅ Irattiyār, daughter of Dēvaṇār (god) of the place, for the merit of her own daughter Nakkaṅ Kaṇḍi. Also details the allotment of the sheep.
506	Eighth pillar . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 5 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Records the gift of cows for the supply of milk for performing the holy bath daily to the god at Tirukkurumullār <i>alias</i> Dinakōvaṇūr in Teṅ-Kallaga-nāḍu in Mīlāḍu in Madhurāntaka-vaṇaṇāḍu in Rājārāja-ppāṇḍi-nāḍu, by Kurraṇam Namban <i>alias</i> Ilaijūngattapma-ṣeṭṭi, a merchant of Vīkramaśōlapuram, a town in the same nāḍu. Specifies the allotment of the cows to some <i>paḍaitalaiwar</i> and the quantity of milk to be supplied by each.
507	Ninth pillar . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 13 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Records the endowment of 25 sheep for the supply of one <i>akku</i> of ghee for a perpetual lamp to the god at Tirukkurumullār by Dāmōdiraṅ Paraṅjōti, the <i>kaikkola-māni</i> of the king.
508	Tenth pillar . . . . .	Do. (?) . . . . .	Kōṇārinmaṅkaṇḍi . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Records an order of the king to the concerned officials regarding the payment of one <i>ṣai</i> of paddy daily from the temple-store, as <i>maṭṭabhōgam</i> to Ambalattāḍi Venkāḍan <i>alias</i> Tiruppāvaṅ-tōṇḍaṅ, who was singing the <i>ṭiruppaḍigam</i> in the palace shrine ( <i>ṭēḍram</i> ) and who had got the local <i>mōḷāḍipāyam</i> of god Mādēvar of Tirukkurumullār. In characters of the 11th century.
509	Eleventh pillar . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 16, 118th day	Do. . . . .	Records an order similar to the one in No. 508 above, and adds that the payment of paddy was to be made to the beneficiary mentioned above and his successors. Lays down some of his functions stating that the servants of the temple should take orders from him. Do.
RAMANATHAPURIAM DISTRICT						
ARUPPUKKOTTAI TALUK						
510	Aruppukkotai.—Two stones forming the sluice of the tank near the Chokkanāthasvāmī temple. ....	....	....	[Saka.] 1115 . . . . .	Do. (varna) . . . . .	Records the construction of the tank ( <i>śrueṭi</i> ) in Sengatt-idattuvali by Arulār-ajagapperumāl, son of Tiruvālvāy-ṇḍaiyāṅ Sōlagangaṅ on the said date.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADRAS—contd.</b>					
	<b>RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT—contd.</b>					
	<b>PARAMAKUDI TALUK</b>					
511	Vallam.—Four faces of a stone slab erected in the premises of the Muniyappa temple. Impressions received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Southern Circle, Madras.	Pāṇḍya . . .	Jatāvarman Parākramapāṇḍya . . .	Year 8+23, 240th day.	Tamīl . . .	Damaged. Records the grant of land by the king for worship and offerings during the <i>sandhi</i> named after himself in the temple of god Tirunāgīśvaramūḍaiya-nāyanār of Perumarudūr in Tugavūr-kārram. In characters of about the 15th century.
	<b>SRIVILLIPUTTUR TALUK</b>					
512	Śōlāpuram.—Vikramapāṇḍyāsvara temple. Dilapidated <i>kalyāṇa-maṇḍapa</i> , tier.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Calls the <i>maṇḍapa</i> as <i>Rishabhādēva-maṇḍapa</i> and records that it was built by a certain Perārān Kamban. In characters of about the 13th century.
513	Pillar in the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the name, Jñāpasaṁbandhar. Do.
514	Another pillar in the same place . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the name, Chiyān <i>alias</i> Sōmanā[the*]dēvar. Do.
515	Third pillar . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records that the pillar in question was gifted by Pūvan Dēvan of Kōpangudi as a votive offering on the birth of a son to him whom he named Tēnmoḷipāgan <i>alias</i> Dhapaḷālan Uḍappirappalaḷiyān. Cf. <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1909, No. 489. Do.
516	Fourth pillar . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records that the pillar is the gift of Uḍaiyān Uḍaiyān <i>alias</i> Uyyaneriḱāṭṭipān of Arasūr. Do.
517	Fifth pillar . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records that the pillar was the gift of Sōdīfūrri <i>alias</i> Sundara-pparumān of Nāngūr. Do.
518	Sixth pillar . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records that the pillar was the gift of Uḍaiyān Periyān <i>alias</i> Samaya-mantirigal of Śōlakulāntakapuram in Annā-nāḍu. Do.
519	Slab in the bed of the Dēvanadi river in front of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Appears to record an undertaking given by the <i>Śivabrāhmaṇas</i> of the temple of Vikramapāṇḍīśvarar receiving some money from Alagaikkōn of Neṭṭār, the headman of Sīrrambūr. Other details are lost. In characters of about the 14th century A. D.
520	Vēṅgaṇallūr(Vaḍakkū).—Chidambarsēvara temple, Central shrine, west and south walls, first tier.	Pāṇḍya . . .	Māgarvarman Sundarapāṇḍya I . . .	....	Do. . . .	In disconnected fragments. Contains parts of the king's <i>prabasti</i> , <i>Pū maruviya Tirumaḍandaivum</i> etc. and records the king's order from his royal seat <i>Maḷavarāyan</i> granting at the request of his brother-in-law Alagapperumāl, some



521	Same place . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Mājavarmāṇ Sundarapāṇḍya II . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	lands as <i>śrībhṭṭya-brahmadēya</i> to Śrīrāma-bhaṭṭa Sōmayāji, son of Kurōvi Bhaṭṭa-Nārāyaṇa Atirātrayāji, cancelling the lease of the old tenants and removing the land from <i>veḷḷaṇ-vagai</i> .
522	Loose pillar in the same temple . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Contains the king's <i>prasaṣti</i> , <i>Pūmalar Tiruvum</i> etc. and appears to record the king's order issued at the instance of Mājavarmāṇ probably granting the taxes on the lands given to the donee mentioned in No. 520 above, for worship and offerings to god Chēranārāyaṇa-vinnagarālvār set up at Chēranārāyaṇa-maṅgalam by Nārāyaṇa-bhaṭṭan in the name of his father Śrīrāma-bhaṭṭan mentioned above. The measures <i>Mudal-Virapāṇḍiyan</i> and <i>Sundarapāṇḍiyan-[kōl]</i> of 24 feet are also referred to. Cf. No. 715 below.
TIRUPPATTUR TALUK						
523	Kōvilūr <i>alias</i> Kaḷaṇivāśal—Kōrravāli-śvara temple, Central shrine, north wall.	....	....	Śaka 17 [09?], Kīlaka, Tai 10.	Do. . . . .	Records the order of Chaṇḍēśvara of the temple of god Tirukkoravāliśvara of Sivalapuram <i>alias</i> Kaḷaṇivāśal in Tēṇārruppōkku granting the village Aṇaimaṅgalam as a <i>maḍappuram</i> to Tiruppuṇalvāśal Mudaliyār of the <i>Bhikṣhāmāṭha-saṅtāna</i> in the <i>Tiruvellaikkāvalaṇ-tirumaḍam</i> situated in the west street and stipulating the payment of a portion of the income from the village to the temple.
524	Same wall . . . . .	....	....	Śaka 1785, . . . . , Māsi 6.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Refers to a <i>maḍappuram</i> , to Tiruppuṇavāśal-Mudali[yār]-nāyanār and to Tirukkottavāliśvara-Tambirāṇār to the last of whom a contribution of paddy had to be paid.
525	Tiers of the same wall . . . . .	Vijayanagara .	Sadāśivarāya . . . . .	Śaka 1477, Rāk- shaṣa, Aṇi 6.	Do. . . . .	Damaged and partly built in. Records the gift of land in Ilaṅgāttūr in Kaḷaṇivāśal-paṇru in Tēṇārruppōkku as <i>maḍappura-iraiyili</i> by Pettappa Viśaiyāla[yā]dēvar, son of Tirāvinaitirtta Viśaiyādēvar to Tiruppuṇavāśal-Mudaliyār of the <i>Bhikṣhāmāṭha-saṅtāna</i> , belonging to the <i>Tiruvellaikkāvalaṇ-tirumaḍam</i> situated in the western street in Perumbarrappuliūr.
526	North and west walls of the same shrine. Tiers.	Do. . . . .	Sāvapa-udaiyār . . . . .	Śaka 1308, Dūrmati, Tai 6, ba. I, Wed- nesday. Pūṣam= 1382 A. D., Jan- uary 1.	Do. . . . .	Records a regulation made by an assembly of the peoples of several <i>agaram</i> and villages as well as the <i>bhaṭṭas</i> from far off places summoned for the purpose at the instance of Uḍaiyār and Gaṅgāyārāyar, that in the marriages among the members of the Brāhmaṇa community, the bridegroom should pay only 8 <i>kaḷaiṇu</i> each of gold and silver, and not more, for the jewels of the bride, and that the transgressors of the above regulation would be deemed to have lost their caste.
527	West wall of the same shrine . . . . .	....	....	Śaka 1481, Siddhār- thi, Aṇani 6, [Chatur]thi, Sun- day, Hasta = 1659 A. D., August 6.	Do. . . . .	Damaged and incomplete. Records an undertaking given at the instance of Aḍichandēśvarar by the <i>śtāpātār</i> of the temple of Tirukkoravāliśvaram-udaiyār and Pettappa Viśaiyālaiyādēvar of Śūraikkudi, son of Vinaititta Viśaiyālaiyādēvar, to the <i>nagarattār</i> of Māttūr <i>alias</i> Vi[rā]pāṇḍya-puram in respect of a festival to be conducted in the month of Kārttigai. Refers to the renovation of the temple by the said <i>nagarattār</i> . Cf. No. 525 above.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADRAS.—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>TIRUPPATTUR TALUK—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>Kōvilūr <i>alias</i> Kalaiyāśāl—<i>contd.</i></b>					
528	Koravāḷiēvara temple. West and south walls of the central shrine, tiers.	Vijayanagara	Mallikārjunarāya [Sadāśivarāya]	Saka 1472, Śādhā-raga, Āṣāḍi 25, śu. 3, Friday, Hasta, Amṛitayōga = 1560 A.D., August 15.	Tamil . . .	Damaged. Records the gift of land in Kalaiyāśāl after purchasing it from Dharmābharaṇa by Śriranganātha <i>alias</i> Perappa Viśaiyālayadēvar, the chief of Śūraikkudī to provide for food-offerings and for burning lamps to a deity (Sudraḥmaṇya ?) in the temple of Koravāḷiēvara.
529	Same wall . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the order (śāśa) of Tiruppuṇavāśai-udaiyār conveyed through the <i>Śrī-Rudra-Śrī-Māhēśvara</i> of the temple who had met under the <i>magiḥa</i> tree to the chief Periyāṇ <i>alias</i> Viśaiyālayadēvar to renovate and consecrate the temple of Tirukko [Koravāḷiēvaram-udaiya-nūyṇār ?] on an auspicious day. In characters of about the 16th century. Cf. Nos. 525, 527 and 528 above.
530	Śōpura in front of the Amman shrine in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Contains the concluding part of a record. Refers to . . . . . dēvaṇ <i>alias</i> Sundarapāṇḍiyan. In characters of about the 13th century.
531	Tiruppattūr.—Tiruttaḷiēvara temple. Stray stones built into the wall in front of the Nāgēśvara shrine.	[Pāṇḍya]	Tribhuvaneśa[śhakra-vartī] . . . .	Year 13, . . . . , Wednesday.	Do. . . .	Do. Do. Records a gift of land by Nishadharājan probably to Tiruvāvaṇam-udaiya-nāya[nār]. Mentions the measure <i>kaṇḍāḷiṇṇi</i> . Cf. No. 534 below. Do.
532	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to record the gift of some lands by purchase, by Perṛāṇ Aṇḍapillai to god Tiruvāvaṇamudaiya-nāyaṇār. The <i>mudai</i> of Adalaiyūr-nūḍu seem to have arranged for the payment of taxes on these lands to the god. Do.
533	Do. . . . .	Pāṇḍya . . .	Tribhuvaneśaśhakra-vartī Kulaśēkhara	Year 13 + . . . . . , Sunday, Kārttigai.	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to record a tax-free gift of land by Kaṇḍan Aṇḍaiyāṇ Kalvāyil-nūḍālvāṇ probably to provide for a <i>śaṇḍā</i> called <i>Maḷasabāḥi</i> . . . . .- <i>śaṇḍā</i> during the midday worship. Do. Cf. No. 187 of 1935-36.
534	Do. . . . .	Do. . . .	....	Year 31+1 . . . .	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to refer to some compact among Māḷavaśh-chakra-vartī <i>alias</i> [Mum]mudaiśāṇ, [Rāśa]ndraśāṇ <i>alias</i> Nishadharājan and two others. Also mentions Vallava-raiyan. Do. Cf. Nos. 198 of 1935-36.
535	Do. . . . .	[Do.] . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Two disconnected fragments recording the gift of some land. One of the fragments quotes the [fifth] year opposite to some year (lost) and the other to the asterism, Kārttigai, Do.

536	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Kulaśekhara . . . . .	.....	Sanskrit, Grantha . . . . .	In three fragments containing parts of verses describing the excavation of a tank. Do.
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT						
CHIDAMBARAM TALUK						
537	<b>Ādivarāhanattam.</b> —Vēṅkaṭēśa-Perumāl temple. Pillar in front of the central shrine.	Chōla . . . . .	Kulōttuṅga III . . . . .	Year 1[1] . . . . .	Tamil . . . . .	Incomplete and damaged. Records a gift of land to god Aparājita-vinnagar-ālvār of Śrīparadūr by Āṇḍaiyāl-aṁmai, wife of Tiruvaranganārāyaṇa-bhattach of Vāsishṭha-gōtra. The land is said to have been purchased by the donor, with her own money, from a certain Gōvinda-nambi.
538	Gōpura of the same temple. Front side, north of entrance.	Vijayanagara . . . . .	Sadāśivārāya . . . . .	Śaka 1483, Dundubhi, Uttarayana, Mēsha śu. 10, Wednesday, Anurādhā, Irregular.	Do. . . . .	Do. Appears to record some arrangement made by Aḍappa Tīṁ*jmappa-nāyaka to settle people in the streets around the temple of god Tiruvēṅgaḍam-udaiyār of Bhuvanāikaviraṇ-paṭṭanaṇa for the merit of Krishnappa-nāyaka and to name the settlement as Krishnāpuram.
539	Do. . . . .	.....	.....	Vishu, Āḍi 3 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Records a gift of land for a perpetual lamp by Muṭṭappār, son of Pachchaiyappār and Sinnappachchaiyappār, brother of Pachchaiyappār to goddess Alaimēlmangai for the merit of Nali Mallappanāyaṇi Sadāśiva-nāyaka. In late characters.
540	Fragmenta in various places of the same temple.	Chōla . . . . .	Rājarāja II . . . . .	Year 14 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Contain parts of the king's <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Pā maruviya Tirumādam</i> etc. Seems to record a gift of land probably to a deity whose name is lost. Mentions <i>Ponmēndaperumāl-maṅgalam</i> . Another piece in slightly later characters mentions <i>Tirupuliśuram</i> .
541	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Tribhuvanaachchakravarti.....	Year 16 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Records a <i>vyavasthā</i> (arrangement) made by a <i>śabbā</i> which had met at the <i>tiruvēḍuttukkaṭṭi</i> in the temple, for providing for food offerings to some deity. The fifteenth day of the month <i>Simha</i> of some year (lost) is referred to. In characters of about the 13th century.
542	Do. . . . .	.....	.....	Year 33 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Seems to record a gift of land to god Tiruniruttīśvaram-udaiyār. Do.
543	Do. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	Do. . . . .	Seems to record a gift of land as <i>kāśukollā-iraiyili</i> . Details are lost. In characters of about the 14th century.
544	Do. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	Do. . . . .	Refers to a grant of some land to the temple of Tribhuvanamahādēvi-īśvaram-udaiyār for food offerings to the deities like <i>Kaśṭrapāla</i> etc., probably at the request of Śivapādasēkharappichchayār. Mentions <i>Jayaṅgondasōlanallūr</i> and <i>Karaippādi aliyas</i> Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇinallūr. In characters of about the 11th century.
545	Do. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	Do. . . . .	Seems to refer to a <i>tirunugam</i> in respect of a grant of land in exchange for another and refers to <i>Sundarasōlavadi</i> and a piece of land set apart for <i>naḍavanam</i> . Another fragment records a grant of land as <i>maḍappuram</i> and mentions <i>Tēṇṇavaṇ</i> Brahmarāyaṇ. In characters of about the 13th century.
546	Do. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	Do. . . . .	Appears to record a gift of gold for the supply of oil to burn a lamp. In characters of about the 10th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADRAS—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>CHIDAMBARAM TALUK—<i>contd.</i></b>					
547	Chidambaram.—Natarāja temple, third <i>prākāra</i> , south wall.	Chōla . . . .	Rājarāja [III] . . . .	....	Tamil . . . .	Badly damaged. Records a royal gift of land to the god of the temple and the Periyānāchehiyār of Tirukkāmakkōttam. Refers to the 11th year of the king.
548	East wall of the same <i>prākāra</i> . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 16+1,.... day	Do. . . . .	Do. Records a gift of land in Māpikuḍialias Tribhuvanaviraṇ-kiḍāṅgal and Virarājēndran-Vallam to the temple of Aluḍaiya-nāyanār as <i>tirunāmattukkāṇi</i> by purchase in auction as <i>Rājarājappertunilai</i> on behalf of Sōmaladēviyār for 10,00,000 <i>kāṣu</i> .
549	Do. . . . .	Pāṇḍya . . . .	[Mūra]varmaṇ Virapāṇḍya . . . .	Year [7], 324th day	Do. . . . .	Do. Seem to record the order of Vikramapāṇḍya Gāṅgēyārāyaṇ probably in respect of the grant of some land as <i>tirunāmattukkāṇi</i> to the temple. Mentions Periyānāchehiyār of Tirukkāmakkōttam. Refers to a piece of land given as <i>maḍappuṭam</i> . In characters of about the 13th century.
550	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Records another order of the officer mentioned in No. 549 above in respect of a grant of some land for raising a flower garden to provide flowers daily to the temple. Mentions Chōlakulavallinallūr where the land granted probably lay. Do.
551	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 7, 340th day .	Do. . . . .	Do. Records another order of the same officer (See No. 549 above) in respect of the purchase and grant of some land made tax-free for the maintenance of the persons tending a flower-garden, formerly granted to the god of the temple. Do.
552	Do. . . . .	Pallava . . . .	Sakalabhuvanaśchakravarti Avani-āḷappirundāṇ Kōpperuñjīga.	Year 9 . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. Records the order of Sōlakōṇ specifying the contribution of paddy to be paid to the temple from the lands in many villages such as Uttamaśōjamangalam, Keśatriyaśōkhamaṇinallūr etc. endowed as <i>tiruppvāḍaip-puṇam</i> to god Tiruchchirambalam-uḍaiyār. Mentions Rājadivākara-pperunderuvu. Refers to some land granted earlier as <i>nallam</i> and <i>jīvitaṁ</i> probably to some temple-servants.
553	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 11 . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. Fragmentary. Records another order of Sōlakōṇ, details being lost. Also directs that the record should be engraved in the Rājūkkāḷ-tambirāṇ-tirumāligai. Mentions Perunālpillai towards the end. Cf. No. 554 below.

554	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. Records the order of Perumāḷpīḷai <i>alias</i> Śōlakōṇ, one of the <i>mudalis</i> of the king, granting land for a flower-garden to supply flowers daily to the goddess Tirukkāmakkōttam-udaiya-nācchēiyār for the <i>tiruppū-maṇḍapam</i> and also providing for the payment of paddy probably for the maintenance of the gardeners. The endowment is stated to have been created for the welfare of the king.
555	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 12 . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. Records another order of the same officer mentioned in No. 554 above granting land for residential purposes for those tending the flower-garden referred to in No. 554 above.
556	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Fragmentary. Seems to refer to another order of the same officer regarding some house-sites. Details are lost.
557	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Seems to record another order of the same officer probably granting some land as <i>iraiyūḷi</i> . Refers to a water-course named after the officer Śōlakōṇ.
558	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Records the order of Vēṇāḍudaiyāṇ in respect of the grant of some land by purchase from Tiruchohirrambalamudaiyāṇ Tyāgavinōḍa-brahmarāyaṇ, Ulaḥchōḷāṇ Tirunaṭṭapperumāl <i>alias</i> Tiruvidikaṇḍa-brahmarāyaṇ and others for raising a flower-garden to supply flowers daily for the <i>tiruppū-maṇḍapam</i> of Tiruchohirrambalamudaiyār and for the maintenance of the gardeners. In characters of about the 13th century. Cf. SII, Vol. XII, No. 245.
559	Fragment paved into the floor on the northern side of the same <i>prākāra</i>	Chōḷa . . . .	Rājādhirāja [II]	Year .. Mithuna [22].	Do. . . . .	Refers to the image of Tirujñāpasambandhappillaiyār in the temple of Abhimuktsūram-udaiyār, situated to the west of the (temple of) god Tillaḷ-Vitāṅkar in Perumbarrappuliūr, a <i>taṇiyūr</i> in Rājādhirāja-vaṇaṇḍu. Other details are lost. In characters of about the 12th century.
560	Another fragment in the same place	Do. . . . .	[Do.] . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Seems to record a gift for maintaining a lamp. Details are lost. Mentions Amarargaḷnāyaka-bhaṭṭaṇ. Do.
561	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Kulōttuṅga [III]	....	Do. . . . .	Refers probably to a certain Perumbarrappaliyūr, a <i>taṇiyūr</i> in Rājādhirāja-vaṇaṇḍu and Tillaṇāyaka.
562	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Refers to Karuṇāliyaṇ of a <i>maṭhe</i> and <i>brāhmaṇakkōṇi</i> . In characters of about the 13th century.
563	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Refers to a sale of land. Mentions Kaḍavāyechchēri. Other details lost. Do.
564	Do. . . . .	....	....	Year [?] 3, day 31 [.]	Do. . . . .	In several fragments. Refers to a transaction in the 16th year of a king (name lost) and mentions Śundaraśōḷavadi. Another fragment seems to record a grant of land and a third refers to a <i>tiruppāvāḍaichchirappu</i> . A fourth fragment refers to the [Rāj]ārāya-paḍugaḷ. Do.
565	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Appears to record a gift. Refers to a <i>nandavanappuram</i> . Do.
566	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Records that the object, apparently a pillar, of which this stone must have formed a part is the gift of vaḷḷal Perumāḷ-mudaliyār. In characters of 14th-15th century.
567	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Telugu . . . .	Purport not clear. In late characters.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—contd.

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADRAS—contd.</b> <b>SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—contd.</b> <b>CHIDAMBARAM TALUK—contd.</b> <b>Chidambaram—contd.</b>					
568	Śivakāmasundarī shrine in the Natarāja temple. Base tier around the shrine.	Pāṇḍya . . .	[Jaṭavarman Sundarapāṇḍya I] . . .	Year 18, 149th day	Sanskrit and Tamil. Grantha and Tamil.	Contains part of the king's <i>prāśasti</i> , <i>Samasta-jagad-ādihāra</i> etc., and appears to record a tax-free gift of land by the king in favour of a deity. Mentions Māgapallavan-vaykkāl and Uḍaiyār Aḷagiyaśokkar. Other details are lost.
569	<i>Dhvajastambha-maṇḍapa</i> of the same shrine. West wall.	Do. . . .	Vikramapāṇḍya . . . .	....	Sanskrit Grantha.	verso, Middle portion built in. Attributes to the king the epithet <i>Bhuvanaikavīra</i> and praises the king's valour and exploits and seems to refer to the gilding of the <i>vimāna</i> . In characters of about the 13th century.
570	Same wall . . . . .	Do. . . . .	[Jaṭavarman] Sundarapāṇḍya I . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Describes the king's victories over the Hoysala and the kings of Kēraja and Ceylon and refers to his performance of <i>Tulārāṣa</i> , the gold weighed in which was used for gilding the <i>sabhā</i> of the god.
571	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Badly damaged. Contains verses in praise of the king and refers to the gilding of the <i>sabhā</i> .
572	<i>Mukha-maṇḍapa</i> of the same shrine. Base of a pillar.	....	....	Śaka 1716, Ānanda, Āpi 16.	Tamil . . . .	Records some renovation done by Vaidyaḷiṅga Tambirāṇ of Tiruvaṇṇamalai-āḍiṇṇam who is said to have originally hailed from Māyūram.
573	Vajrayamādēvi.—Vēdanārāyaṇa temple. <i>Maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine. Door frame, southern side.	[Chōḷa] . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Records an undertaking given by the <i>mahasabhā</i> to pay the taxes on some lands belonging to the temple receiving 30 <i>kaṭu</i> realised by selling away some gold jewels and silver vessels of the temple of god... Iavinnagar-Ālvār as the services in the temple for which the lands had been granted could not be carried on with the burden of the taxes payable on them. Mentions Vānavamādēvivadi and Virāśōja-vāyakkāl. In characters of about the 11th century.
574	Gōpura of the same temple. Ceiling of the entrance. VRIDDHACHALAM TALUK	....	....	Hēvijambi, Mā [rgali] 20.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Mentions an agent of a Nāyakkār and refers to the leasing of land. In late characters.
575	Dharmannallār.—Stone set up in the <i>Iluppai</i> (mahuva) grove.	....	....	Śaka 168[1], Sid- dhārtti, Vaikāśi 31, Chaturthi, Wednesday, Pūṣya =1739 A.D., May 31.	Do. . . . .	Records that an assembly of the <i>aramanayāṇ</i> , <i>pōḷaiyākārār</i> , <i>nāṭṭār</i> and <i>talattār</i> , probably belonging to the place, granted the equal right of enjoyment of the proceeds of the grove containing various trees such as <i>Iluppai</i> , <i>Nelli</i> , mango etc. in Dharmannallār in Uttamā-simai included in Vriddhāchalam-simai

TANJAVUR DISTRICT						
MATAVARAM TALUK						
576	Nallāṣṭai.—Agnēśvar temple. Central shrine, north wall.	Chōla . . .	Tribhuvanavira (Kulōttunga III)	Year 33 . . .	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records the confirmation of the right of some people to the cultivation, etc. of the lands in the village by the <i>nagarattār</i> of Kulōttungaśōlapuram <i>alias</i> Nallāḍaimaṅgalam in Jayāṅgaḍaśōla-vaṇaṇḍu.
577	West wall of the same shrine, base.	Do. . . .	Rājārāja [II]	Year lost . . .	Do. . . .	Incomplete. Records an undertaking by some <i>Śivabrāhmaṇas</i> of the temple of [Agnēśvara]m-udaiyār of Kulōttungaśōlapuram <i>alias</i> Nallāḍaimaṅgalam to provide for the food-offerings and a <i>sandhi</i> lamp during the midday worship of the deity Tiruvāḍavūr-Perumāl, set up by Chēranāṇ Tōlar while renovating the temple, from the day of <i>Chittirai-vishu</i> in the 4th regnal year of the king out of the 62 <i>kalam</i> of paddy collected from many persons and deposited with them.
578	<i>Maṇḍapa</i> in front of the same shrine. East wall outside. Above the sculpture of a human figure with folded hands.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	States that the figure represents Chēranāṇ Tōlar who renovated the temple of the god. Cf. No. 577 above. In characters of about the 13th century.
NAGAPPATTINAM TALUK						
579	Tiruvāymūr.—Tyāgarājasvāmi temple, <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of Tiruvāymūrnātha shrine. North wall.	Chōla . . .	[Kulōttunga] III	Year 33, Dhanu, Pūrvapakṣa, Wednesday, Śaḍaiyam=1210 A.D., December 22.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records an undertaking given by the <i>Peruṅṅuṇi-sabā</i> of Kaṭṭimāṇkuḍi <i>alias</i> Śōlapāṇḍya-chaturvēdimāṅgalam of Vaṇḍāḷai-Vēlūr-kkūrram in Rājēndraśōla-vaṇaṇḍu to widen the street leading to a <i>tōppu</i> to which the deity was to be taken in procession. Refers to the 6th year of Rājārāja and to Rājārājappērār.
580	Do. . . . .	Do. . . .	Rājārāja III	Year [1]9, Mithuna, Śu. 10, Wednesday, Chittirai. Probably=1234 A.D., June 7.	Do. . . .	Unfinished. Stops with the mention of the officials of the temple of Tiruvāymūr-udaiyār in Rājēndraśōla-vaṇaṇḍu.
581	Do. . . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 29, Mithuna ba. [12], Friday=1244 A.D., June 3.	Do. . . .	Partly built in. Records the sale of land <i>ās chaṇḍēśvara-p-peruvilai</i> for 4000 <i>aṇṇaḍu-uṇṇāḍu</i> by the authorities of the temple of Tiruvāymūr-udaiyār to Pattarāyppanivār <i>alias</i> Aṭṭkōṇḍavillai of Neydalvāyil, to provide for the worship and offerings to the image of Tiruṇāṇampērā-pillaiyār set up by the purchaser of the land. Mentions Iśānūr <i>alias</i> Paramēśvara-chebatuvēdimāṅgalam wherein the donor is stated to have owned some <i>kāṇi</i> .
582	Do. . . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 29+1 . . .	Do. . . .	Do. Records an undertaking by Śīrāmūr-udaiyār Arayan Kamikkāḍaṇ Pavaḷakkunṇaṇ to provide for the expenses on the day of <i>tirukkāppu</i> of the festival, in the months of Puraṭṭāṣi and Chittirai, to god Vaṭṭanaiyāḍal-udaiyār from the proceeds of some land received by him as <i>kāṇi</i> from the temple, after paying the specified taxes thereon. Refers to the payment of some money into the temple treasury in this connection.

to the temples of Vriḍdhāchalaśvāmi and Dharmapurīśvara of Dharmanallūr for maintaining lamps. The grove is said to have been raised by Villavadaraiyaṇ Arunāchalam piḷḷai of the place and placed under the administration of Muttukumāraśvāmi-Tambrāṇ of Dharmapurattu-kkaṭṭai.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADRAS—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>TANJAVUR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>NAGAPPATTINAM TALUK—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Tiruvāymūr—<i>contd.</i></b>					
583	Tyāgarājasvāmī temple, <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of Tiruvāymūrātha shrine. North wall.	Chōla . . . .	Rājendra III . . . . .	Year 11, Mīna ba. 8, Wednesday, Mūlam=1258 A.D., February 27.	Tamil . . . .	Records the declaration of the <i>Peruṅgūṟi-mahāsabhā</i> of Iśānūr <i>alias</i> Paramēśvara-chaturvēdimangalam exempting from taxes the lands endowed by Vāṇakōvaraiyar as <i>maḍappuram</i> to the Tirutturaiṇyccaṇ-tirumaḍam, built by him, near the temple of Tiruvāymūr-udaiyār.
584	Base of the same wall . . . .	Do. . . . .	Rājārāja [III] . . . . .	Year 27, Kumbha ba. 7, Friday, Anuṣaṇ=1243 A.D., February 13.	Do. . . . .	Portions built in. Records an exemption from taxes granted by the <i>Peruṅgūṟi-sabhā</i> of Kaṭṭimāṅkuḍi <i>alias</i> Śōlapāṇḍya-chchaturvēdimangalam to lands endowed for services and offerings to god Pillaiyār set up by Śrī. Krishṇan <i>alias</i> Uḍappirappu-Alaḡiyappē[ra]ṇṇa, residing near the temple of Tiruvāymūr-udaiyār.
585	Do. Engraved in continuation of the above.	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Records the grant of a similar exemption in respect of lands in their village, endowed to the same deity granted by the <i>sabhā</i> of Iśānūr <i>alias</i> Paramēśvara-chchaturvēdimangalam.
586	West wall of the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> . Outside	Do. . . . .	Tribhuvanavīra (Kulōttunga III)	Year 33 . . . .	Do. . . . .	Records an undertaking given by the <i>Śivabrāhmaṇas</i> of the <i>muppaduvallu-kkāṇi</i> of the temple of Tiruvāymūr-udaiyār to provide the necessary commodities for the <i>tirukalabhach-chirappu</i> on the occasion of two festivals to god [Ādal?]-viṭṭakadēvar out of the interest on 1200 <i>kāṣu</i> deposited with them by Tiruchchirambalam-udaiyāṇ Divākara . . . . who seems to have received the amount from the <i>Śrībhāḍāram</i> of the temple for some lands sold to it.
587	Tiers of the same wall . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Rājārāja III . . . . .	Year 3[0], Dhanus ba. 4, Saturday, Maghā=1245 A.D., December 9, f.d.t. '12; f.d.n. '10.	Do. . . . .	Records the sale of land for 1400 <i>kāṣu</i> by the authorities of the temple of god Tiruvāymūr-udaiyār to Aṭṭondaviḷli <i>alias</i> Pattaraiyppaiyār of Noydalvayil who, in turn, endowed the same to meet the expenses for worship, offerings and procession of god Vaṭṭanaiyāḍal-udaiyār on the day of Tiruvādirai in the month of Mārgaḷi. Cf. No. 581 above.
	South wall of the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> . Base .	Do. . . . .	Virarājendra (Kulōttunga III)	Year 6 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Records a gift of 112 <i>kāṣu</i> by . . . . . Pānaṅgai, a <i>dēvaradiyāl</i> of Tiruvāymūr for a perpetual lamp in the temple of god Tiruvāymūr-udaiyār. The <i>Śivabrāhmaṇas</i> of the temple received the amount and undertook to maintain the lamp.



589	East wall of the same <i>mandapa</i> . Outside	Do. . . . .	Rājendra III . . . . .	Year 20, Dhanuś śu. 9, Friday, Aśvati=1265 A.D., December 18.	Do. . . . .	Stones disarranged. Records the sale of some land by the authorities of the temple of Tiruvāymūr-udaiyār in favour of Kūttan Andapillai of Iraiyanūdi who endowed the land as <i>jiṭṭam</i> for a guard at the western entrance of the temple, after renovating it. The guard was to pay the taxes on the land into the temple treasury. A stray stone to the proper right of this record contains portions of a date viz. the 5th <i>tiṭhi</i> of the <i>aparapakṣa</i> and refers to . . . . . <i>śōla</i> - <i>vaṇaṇāṇu</i> .
590	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	[Rājendra III]	. . . . . Makara śu. 3, Monday, Avittam.	Do. . . . .	Stones disarranged and fragmentary. Records the sale of temple lands by the authorities of the temple of god Tiruvāymūr-udaiyār to Villiyālvān Purriḍaṅkondān for 2000 <i>kāṣu</i> paid into the temple treasury and the endowment of the land by him for meeting the expenses of some service to a deity (name lost), for his own merit.
591	Do. . . . .	Pāṇḍya . . . . .	Jatavarman Sundarapāṇḍya [I]	Year 11, Sidiha ba. 12, Thursday, Pu- ṇarpūṣam = 1260 A.D., August 5.	Do. . . . .	Records the sale of land by the authorities of the temple of god Tiruvāymūr-udaiyār to Aḷagiyamaṇavāḷapperumāl Aṭkondanāyakaṇ of Teṅkuḍi for 150 <i>paṇam</i> and the endowment of the same by the latter for worship and offerings during an <i>upasaṇḍhi</i> to be called <i>Aṭkondanāyakaṇ-ṣaṇḍhi</i> after the donor following the <i>śiṟukālai-ṣaṇḍhi</i> . It was stipulated by the <i>śhānaltār</i> that the amount realised by the sale was to be utilised for the renovation of the temple of Perumālin stone upto the <i>kaṇṇō[a]ppaḍai</i> and for some minor repairs in addition. The balance left over was to be utilised for the god's (Perumāli's) procession ( <i>ēri-arula</i> ).
592	West wall of the Tiruvāymūrnātha shrine	Chōḷa . . . . .	Rājādhirāja [II]	. . . . .	Do. . . . .	In two fragments. One of them records a gift for a lamp by the headman Vānavi-pāyakaṇ and quotes the [2.]th day. The other fragment mentions the name of the king and <i>Aṟppaṣi Viṭaku</i> .
593	Do. . . . .	[Do. ?]	Tribhuvanaśchakravartti	Year 9 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Records the gift of money for a lamp by Indan-ūr-udaiyān Uḷaganāthan. The <i>Śivabrahmaṇas</i> undertook to supply one <i>uḷakku</i> of oil daily as interest on the amount endowed. In characters of about the 12th century.
594	Do. . . . .	[Do. ?]	Do. . . . .	. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Badly damaged. Appears to record the undertaking given by the <i>Śivabrahmaṇas</i> of the temple to maintain a perpetual lamp. Details are lost. Do.
595	Tiers of the same wall	Do. . . . .	Vikramachōḷa	Year 12 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Begins with the <i>praśasti</i> , <i>Pāṇḍu puṇara</i> etc. of the king. Registers an <i>uḷvari</i> listing the tax-free lands probably belonging to god Tiruvāymūr-udaiyār under the jurisdiction of the <i>Jr</i> ( <i>Uṟkū-iraiyili</i> ) and lying in Kaṭṭimānkuḍi, Iṣanūr. Amudamangalam and Alanguḍi.
596	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Rājādhirāja [III]	Year 11 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Records a gift of 50 <i>kāṣu</i> paid into the temple treasury by Pañchavaṇ Viḷupparaiyaṇ to maintain two perpetual lamps, one to be burnt before god Tiruvāymūr-udaiyār for the merit of Vēḷan-bhaṭṭaṇ <i>aiyus</i> . . . . . rāyar and the other before the goddess in the temple for the merit of the donor's forefathers. The <i>peruṇṇuri-śabbā</i> of Iṣanūr <i>alias</i> Paramēśvara-chaṭturvēdimangalam in Alā-nāḍu having received the money from the temple, made some lands tax-free stipulating that the lease-holders of the said lands should contribute ghee towards the maintenance of the lamps.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADRAS. — <i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>TANJAVUR DISTRICT — <i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>NAGAPPATTINAM TALUK — <i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>Tiruvāymūr — <i>contd.</i></b>					
597	Tyāgarājasvāmi temple. Tiruvāymūr-nātha shrine. Tiers of the west wall.	Chōla . . . .	Kulōttunga III . . . . .	Year 26 . . . .	Tamil . . . . .	Records the gift of a brass lamp with <i>nārāṣam</i> (rod) and 600 <i>kāṣu</i> for maintaining the same by Udaya-nāchechi <i>alias</i> Sivan-Perundēvi, wife of Vaippar-udaiyār Tiruvāgāvarum-udaiyār, a merchant residing at Pāṣai, stipulating that the lamp may be burnt during the three <i>sandhis</i> . The <i>Śivabrāhmaṇas</i> of the temple received the amount and agreed to maintain the endowment.
598	South wall of the same shrine . . . .	Do. . . . .	Rājārāja [III] . . . . .	Year 20, Ishabha (Rishabha) śu. 11, Monday. Śōti (Svāti). Probably—1236 A. D., May 19. The <i>tithi</i> ended at 34 of the previous day.	Do. . . . .	Records a gift of 800 <i>kāṣu</i> by Semborōdi Vattunaiyādal-udaiyār of Kāttūr for maintaining three <i>sandhi</i> lamps to be burnt before the deity. Alagiya-Vināyagappillaiyār set up by him in front of the <i>Śrīpīṭha</i> in the temple of Tiruvāymūr-udaiyār. The <i>Śivabrāhmaṇas</i> of the temple received the amount and undertook to burn the lamps. Cf. A. R. Ep. 1960-61, B. Nos. 299 and 301.
	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 24 . . . .	Do. . . . .	Badly damaged and partly built in. Records an undertaking given by the <i>sabha</i> of . . . . kuḍi in respect of an endowment made by a Muvēndavēḷār (name lost). Mentions Tirukkōraḷappichchan as a recipient of paddy probably as <i>maṭha-bhāgām</i> . Refers to a <i>tirumugam</i> . In character of about the 13th century.
600	Do. . . . .	Chōla . . . .	Tribhuvanachchakravartti-jendra (Kulōttunga III). Virarū . . . . .	...., Makara ...., Thursday, Mūlam.	Do. . . . .	Stones displaced and damaged. Records the exemption from taxes granted by the <i>Perunguṇi-sabha</i> of Paramēśvara-chaturvēdimaigalam in Rājēndraśōḷa-vaṇaṇḍu to some lands endowed for the worship and offerings, and for meeting the expenses during the procession, to some deity set up by an individual (name lost.)
601	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 7 . . . .	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Records a gift of 60 <i>kāṣu</i> for maintaining a perpetual lamp. Other details lost. In characters of about the 13th century.
602	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. Appears to record the gift of some amount of <i>kāṣu</i> by . . . . nākaradēvan <i>alias</i> Amarakōṇār probably of Mēlmalai-Palaiyanur-ṇḍu to maintain a perpetual lamp in the temple. The <i>Śivabrāhmaṇas</i> of the temple received the amount and agreed to provide one <i>ṇḍakku</i> of ghee daily for the lamp. Do,

603	Do. . . . .	Chōja . . . . .	Rājādhrāja [II] . . . . .	Year 12, Makara ba. 11, Monday, Mūlam=1175 A.D., January 20 or =1178 A. D. Jan- uary 16, f.d.n.'15	Do. . . . .	Badly damaged. Records a gift of money in <i>kāsu</i> to maintain a lamp.
604	South wall, outside . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Rājendra [III] . . . . .	Year....., Thursday, Rōhini.	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Ends of the lines are lost. Records a tax-free gift of some land to provide for the expenses in a <i>maṭha</i> which was established by a person (name lost) in the street on the southern side of the temple of god Tiruvāymūr-udaiyār by Kūttādunāyaṇ <i>alias</i> Rājendraśōja-kāraikkāḍ-ḍaiyaṇ. See No. 619 below.
605	Tiers of the same wall . . . . .	Pāṇḍya . . . . .	Varaguna . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Damaged and middle portion built in. Records a gift of 8 <i>kaṇāṇju</i> of gold to maintain a perpetual lamp for god Tiruvāymūr-mahādēvar. Other details are lost. Appears to be a later copy, being in characters of about the 12th-13th century.
606	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Engraved in continuation of the above. Records a gift of 8 <i>kaṇāṇju</i> of gold to maintain a lamp for god Tiruvāymūr-mahādēvar. Do.
607	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Records a gift of 5 <i>kaṇāṇju</i> of gold by Śāttaṇ Vādugaṇ to provide <i>oḷukkavai</i> at the time of the midday worship to god Tiruvāymūr-mahādēvar from the interest on the money endowed. Do.
608	Do. . . . .	Pāṇḍya . . . . .	Māraśjadaiyaṇ . . . . .	Year 4+11 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. Seems to record a gift for providing one <i>nāḍi</i> of cow's milk to the temple by a person, (name lost,) from Tonḍai-nāḍu. Do.
609	Do. . . . .	Chōja . . . . .	Rājakṣarivarman . . . . .	Year 9 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. Appears to record a gift of 8 <i>kaṇāṇju</i> of gold to maintain a lamp out of the interest on it by Śyānūraṇ of Śāṇḍiṭya-gōtra. Do.
610	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Engraved in continuation of the above. Appears to record a gift of gold to god Tiruvāymūr-udaiyār for a perpetual lamp. Other details are lost. Do.
611	Do. . . . .	Chōja . . . . .	Parakṣarivarman . . . . .	Year 13 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. Records a similar gift of gold probably by a person from Paṇḍi-nāḍu. Mentions the <i>sabhā</i> of Kaṭṭimāṇkuḍi. Do.
612	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Year 3[2] . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. Records a gift probably of gold to maintain half a lamp before god Mahādēvar of Tiruvāymūr. Do.
613	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Rājakṣarivarman . . . . .	Year 18+1 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Records an endowment to yield one <i>kuṟuṇi</i> of ghee per month for a perpetual lamp to god Tiruvāymūruḍaiya-perumāṇḍiga made by a resident of Sirrāmūr. Do.
614	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Rājārāja . . . . .	Year 2[.] . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. Engraved in continuation of the above. Records a sale of land made tax-free for 40 <i>kāsu</i> by the <i>sabhā</i> of Kaṭṭimāṇkuḍi-Vadavūr in favour of the temple of Tiruvāymūr-udaiyār to provide for various offerings during midday services and during two festivals to the god. Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADRAS.—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>TANJAVUR DISTRICT.—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>NAGAPPATTINAM TALUK.—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>Tiruvāymūr.—<i>concl'd.</i></b>					
615	Tyāgarājasvāmī temple. Tiruvāymūr-nātha shrine. Tiers of the south wall.	[Chōla]	....	....	Tamil . . .	Damaged. Records a sale of land made tax-free by the <i>Perunguri-sabhā</i> of Isanūr <i>alias</i> Paramēśvara-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in favour of the temple. Mentions king Rājarāja in the body of the record. Do.
616	Tyāgarāja shrine of the same temple. North wall, base.	Pāṇḍya . . .	[Vikramapāṇḍya] . . .	Year lost . . .	Do. . . .	Fragmentary and built in. Seems to record a tax-free gift of land for a <i>sandhi</i> instituted after his own name, to the god by the king. In characters of about the 13th century.
617	Vēdāranyēśvara shrine in the same temple. North wall, base.	Chōla . . .	Kulōttuṅga [III] . . .	Year 4, Makara śu. 10, Monday, Kārtikai. Irregular.	Do. . . .	Records the undertaking given by the <i>Śivabrāhmaṇyas</i> of the temple to maintain a perpetual lamp in the temple out of the interest on the 100 <i>kāṣu</i> they received from Vaittavāṇ . . . Dāmōdira[n] <i>alias</i> [Kulōttuṅga]chōla-kKaechiyārāyar of Periyakkūḍi.
618	Do. . . . .	Do. . . .	Rājarāja III . . .	Year 8 . . .	Do. . . .	Partly built in. Appears to record a list of lands in the village granted as <i>nandavanappuram</i> , <i>bhaṇḍārappuram</i> etc., by some individuals to god Tiruvāymūr-udaiyār, and made tax-free by the <i>Perunguri-sabhā</i> of Isanūr <i>alias</i> Paramēśvara-chaturvēdimaṅgalam. Mentions Araśūruḍaiyāṇ <i>alias</i> Kaḷappāla-rāyar as one of the donors.
619	Fragments built into in the <i>gōpura</i> of the same temple.	Do. . . .	Rājēndra III . . .	Year 21 . . .	Do. . . .	In several fragments, disarranged with portions missing. Refers to a grant of land made tax-free as <i>maḍappuram</i> for a <i>maṭha</i> by Rājēndrasōla-kKāraikkāḍudaiyāṇ and states that it was lying fallow. Other details are not clear. Among the names of individuals mentioned occurs Ayyanankakārappraiyāṇ. See No. 604 above.
620	Do. . . . .	Do. ? . . .	Tribhuvanacchehkravarti	.... trayōḍaśi .	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Records some endowment, details lost, for the procession of the god during some festivals. In characters of about the 13th century.
	<b>PAPANASAM TALUK</b>					
621	Valaṅgaśimāṇ.—Lintel of the entrance into the <i>garbhagriha</i> in the Marudārāmar temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records an imprecation against any one disputing over the wet and dry lands granted as <i>sarvaṇaṇya</i> to the temple of Śrī-Kayilāyanātha by Apparāyaṇ. In late characters.
622	Tiers of the south wall in the Varadarāja-Perumāḷ temple.	Vijayanagara .	[Kriṣṇa?]dēva-mahā rāya . . .	Śaka 1447, Pārthiva, Tai 2.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to record a grant of land for services to god . . . miḡamaṇ Perumāḷ-Varadarājaṇ by Paṭṭaṅgidhīra Vinait[?]tār Piḷḷai, an agent of the king, after regulating the payments to be made by the <i>kaikkōḷar</i> .

623	Stray stone within the compound of the temple.	....	....	Svabhānu, Āḍi [2?]	Do.	Refers to the land called <i>ambottankōl</i> endowed to god Varadarāja-pPerumāi by Mayilērum Perumāi. In late characters.
624	Stepping-stone at the gateway to the inner shrine of the same temple.	....	....	Khara, Āḍi 15	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record a gift of land to god Pāvai-Perumāi Varadarāja-Perumāi and Nāchchiyār by Appan Appu[?]ai, the agent of Sāṁva Deṇāyakkar. Do.
<b>TANJAVUR TALUK</b>						
625	Rājēndram.—South wall of the Kṣhāṇa-muktiśvara temple.	Pāṇḍya	Māṇavarman Kuladekhara	Year 31	Do.	Records the gift of land made tax-free for worship to god Pōdumuttisvaram-udaiyār of Rājēndrasōlanallūr, a hamlet of Śrī-Virudarājabhayāṅkara-chochaturvēdimāṅalam (?) for the well-being of the king, for the merit (?) of Tondaimānār and for the prosperity of the village by the <i>kūṭṭapperumakkāl</i> of the place. States that some land granted as <i>iraiyil</i> previously was found inadequate and consequently worship had been stopped. In characters of the 13th century.
626	West wall of the same temple	....	....	Year 12, Kumbham	Do.	Records a transaction connected with No. 625 above. States that the land granted to god Pōdumuttisvaram-udaiyār of Rājēndrasōlanallūr, a hamlet of Virudarājabhayāṅkara-chochaturvēdimāṅalam was found insufficient as the levies by the <i>ūr</i> could not be met and the <i>Sivabrāhmaṇa</i> in charge of worship ran away and that the <i>kūṭṭapperumakkāl</i> of the place now made a fresh grant of land for the well-being of the king. Do.
<b>TIRUTTURAIPUNDI TALUK</b>						
627	Tirukkoḷikkāḍu (Terkukkāḍu).—South wall of the central shrine in the Agniśvara temple.	Chōḷa	Rājārāja I	....	Do.	Built in. Contains the <i>prāśasti</i> , <i>Tirumayal pōla</i> , etc. Seems to record a grant of land for a perpetual lamp.
628	Same wall	..	....	....	Do.	Do. Contains the final portion of the record of a gift of land by purchase as <i>tiruvilakkuppurum</i> . In characters of the 11th century.
629	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Contains the final portions of the record of a gift of land, made tax-free on its being brought under the plough by different individuals, by the <i>ārār</i> of Gīrinallūr. Probably a continuation of No. 130 of 1935-36. Do.
630	North wall of the same shrine	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to record a transaction in land by the <i>sabha</i> of Tiruvāḍimāṅalam. Do.
<b>TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT</b>						
<b>KARUR TALUK</b>						
631	Tāṇḍōnimalai.—Slab fixed into the obelisk in <i>kāji-mānyam</i> .	....	....	1783 A.D., April 2	English, Roman	Commemorates the siege of the fort at Caroor (Karūr) and its evacuation on the said date. Also gives the details about the casualties.
632	Rock near the carved figure of god Ranganātha near the foot of the hillock.	....	....	Saka 1751, Kali 4930, Virōdhi, Tai 23, Wednesday, Ekādaśī, Tiruvāḍirai=1830 A. D., February 3, f.d.t. -88.	Tamil	Records the obeisance of Śūḍikkoḍutta-nāchchiyār at the feet of Ulaḡaṇḍāṇ (for Ulaḡaṇḍāṇ) and refers to the <i>tirumāṇ-jana</i> on the Tāṇḍōnimalai.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>MADRAS.—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>LALUDI TALUK</b>						
633	<b>Idaiyāttamangalam.</b> —Māṅgalyāśvara temple, central shrine, north, west and south walls.	....	....	....	Tamil	In fragments. Seems to record an undertaking given by the <i>peruṅgūri-sabhā</i> of Tiruvāṇkāvil to remit for a specific period (?) the tax on some lands purchased by Rājārāja-brahmāryar from the <i>kudimakkal</i> of the place and granted as <i>dēvadāna</i> by him, in lieu of 160 <i>kaḷaṅṅu</i> of gold which the <i>sabhā</i> owed the latter. The reign of Rājārāja is referred to in the body of the record. Mentions Dattap Tāyabhaṭṭap and others of the Rāthitara-gōtra who owned lands bounding the land granted. Cf. No. 634 below. In characters of about the 11th century.
634	Tiers around the central shrine of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to Mummudiśōlamangalam and Parāntakapuram as boundaries of a piece of land. Rāthitaraṇ Dattap Tāyabhaṭṭap is mentioned as a signatory. Cf. No. 633 above. Do.
635	<b>Kottūr.</b> —Śiva temple, central shrine, south wall, base.	Chōḷa	Rājārāja I	....	Do.	Do. Contains a portion of the <i>praśasti</i> , <i>Tirumagaḷ pōla</i> etc. Probably refers to some grant of land made by the <i>perumakkal</i> .
636	<b>Kottamangalam.</b> —Stone set up on the main road in the village.	Pāṇḍya	Jatāvarmaṇ Virapāṇḍya	Year 5, Mithuna śu. 15, Tuesday, Mūlam, Probably= 1301 A.D., June 20, f.d.t. '96, f.d.n. '04.	Do.	Do. Contains the representations of a plough, <i>pūrnakumbha</i> flanked by a lampstand on either side, and a drum. Mentions Irāvaḷar. Other details are lost.
637	Fillar in the Śiva temple in ruins in the centre of the village.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of the income ( <i>mēlvāram</i> ) from two plots of land in Kīramangalacheheri for <i>oḷukkavi</i> and for ghee for a lamp to god Piḍārār of Korramangalam by Eraṇ Chēndan of Vanḍiḷai-Chāttamangalam in Chemburāikkāṇḍam. In characters of about the 10th century.
638	Another stone in the same place	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Records the gift of a house-site by the <i>tāṇattār</i> , <i>kaikkōla-mudaliḷaḷ</i> and the <i>dēvaraḍiyār</i> to Āditta-dēvaṇ who set up the images of the <i>ārudaiyār</i> and the <i>nāchchiyār</i> . In characters of the 13th century.
639	Ruined shrine in the same place. Base of west wall.	Hoysala	Rāmanātha	Year [...]	Do.	Damaged. Records an undertaking given by the <i>āravar</i> of Korramangalam alias Jananūthanallūr in Kīlār-kūrram in respect of contributions in paddy for offerings to the deity Nāchchiyār whose image is stated to have been set up in

040	Base and tiers, east wall of the same shrine.	Chōja	Kulōttuṅgachōja	Year [1.]	Do.	Two fragments. Refers to the boundaries of a piece of land granted and contains the names of a few signatories. In characters of about the 12th century.
041	West base of a <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the same shrine.	....	....	Year 5	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to the <i>Peruṅguri-mahārabhā</i> of Korra-mangalam and to a sale of land. In characters of the 11th century.
042	Tiers of the eastern side, same <i>maṇḍapa</i> .	Chōja	Vikramachōja	....	Do	Fragmentary. Mentions Śrīlaṅgō Vaḍagōpuram-uḍaiyāṇ and refers to a grant of land.
043	Do. In a cow-shed in the same temple.	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Do. Mentions Brahmīśuram and refers to the procession of the god.
044	Wall of another shrine in the same place adjoining the road.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Refers to a sale of land. Mentions Kalār-kūrām in .... bhuvanamuḷududai-vaḷanāḍu and Śīrāmavadi. In characters of about the 11th century.
045	Stray stone in the same place	....	....	Year [5]	Do.	Do. Refers to an agreement between the <i>niyāyattār</i> and <i>ārār</i> of Abhimānamērunallūr and the merchants of Rājēndra-śōjapperunteru. Refers to a <i>brahmadēyam</i> in Kalār-kūrām in Ulagamūḷududai-vaḷanāḍu. Do.
046	Another stray stone	Chōja	Vikramachōja	....	Do.	Do. Damaged. Mentions a <i>brahmadēyam</i> in Kalār-kūrām.
047	Piece of a hexagonal pillar at the same place.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Refers to a sale of land. Mentions Śrutimān Jananāthan and Śīrāman Tiruvaṅganārāyaṇa-bhaṭṭar. In characters of about the 11th century.
048	Stray stones in the same temple	....	....	....	Do.	Fragments. One of the fragments refers to a gift of land by purchase and mentions Veḷḷāḷaṇ Śīrāḷaṇ of Abhimānamērunallūr; another to a grant of land by purchase to god Brahmīśuvaram-uḍaiyār; the third, to the grant of a piece of land for a lamp and so on. Some of them are in characters of the 11th and the rest are in those of the 12th century.
049	Stray stone in the house of the village physician.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Mentions Pūvāli-Iśvaram. In characters of about the 12th century.
050	Stone set up on the way to the Perumāḷ temple in ruins, in the village.	Chōja	Tribhuvanaviradēva (Kulōttuṅga III)	Year 34	Do.	Records that the temple, Śrī-Rājakēsarivinnagar in Korra-mangalam in Kalār-kūrām in Vaḍagarai-Rājarāja-vaḷanāḍu, was renamed as Eḷupattoṇpadu-nāṭṭu padineṅ-bhūmi-Aiṇṇōrruva-vinnagar. Mentions the signatory Periyannāṭṭuvēḷāṇ.
051	Tiers of the base on the southern side of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine in the same temple.	Do.	Rājakēsarivarman	Year 7	Do.	Records the provision made for food offerings during the <i>arhajāma</i> service to Śrī-Vāsudēva-vinnagar-emberumāṇ at Kīraṇṅalachehēri in the eastern division of Kalār-kūrām in Maḷa-nāḍu by Ekanḍan Rishikēśan, the <i>Śrīkāryam</i> of the deity, by investing 49 <i>kaḷāṅṇu</i> of gold belonging to the temple in land purchased from Achehiyaṇ Śrī-Vāsudēvaṇ. In characters of the 10th century. See No. 653 below.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADRAS.—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>LALGUDI TALUK.—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Kottamangalam.—<i>contd.</i></b>					
652	Tiers of the base on the southern side of the <i>mandapa</i> in front of the central shrine in the Perumā temple.	Chōja . . .	Vikramachōja . . .	Year 13 . . .	Tamil . . .	Records the undertaking given by two priests and the <i>Sri-vaiṣṇava-kāṇṇī</i> of the temple of Rājakesari-viṇṇagar-emberumān in Kottamangalam for maintaining a lamp before the deity Maṇavāḷāṭṭar in the same temple out of the interest on 3 <i>apṛāḍu-narṇāṭṭu</i> received from Oḷimati-uḍaiyān.
653	Tiers of the base on the northern side of the <i>mandapa</i> .	Do. . . .	Parakēsarivarman . . .	Year 11 . . .	Do. . . .	Records the grant of land after getting it freed from taxes for <i>ēkāṭṭu-tirumaṇṇaṇam</i> and for food offerings to Rājakesari-viṇṇagar-emberumān on the <i>drāḍaṣi</i> day in the month of Mārgaḷi by Acheḷiyan Bhaṭṭan Chakrapāṇi Sri-Vāsudēvaṇ, a <i>brahmādhīrāja</i> of Peruvengūr. See below, No. 654.
654	Do. . . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to record an undertaking given by the <i>sahla</i> of Kottamangalam to exempt the land granted to god Emberumān of Rājakesari-viṇṇagriham referred to above from taxes in lieu of some gold received from Acheḷiyan Bhaṭṭan Chakrapāṇi Sri-Vāsudēvaṇ. See No. 653 above.
655	Central shrine, north wall . . .	Do. . . .	Rājārāja I . . .	Year 20 . . .	Do. . . .	Commences with the <i>prāśasti</i> , <i>Tirumagal pōla</i> etc. Records an undertaking given by the <i>Srikōṇṇam</i> officers of Rājakesari-Viṇṇagriham to celebrate a festival on the day of <i>Sadayam</i> every month, and another festival in the month of Chittirai to extend over seven days ending on the day of <i>Sadayam</i> , the natal star of the king, with 300 <i>kalam</i> of paddy which was the produce of a piece of land formerly granted as <i>dēvādāna</i> to the god but which was not being utilised, on the orders of Avanam-uḍaiyān Māttāndan, a <i>paṇi-magan</i> of the king who checked the accounts of the temple in the course of his inspection in the <i>nāḍu</i> during that year. Mentions the measure <i>Rājāsrayan-marakkāl</i> .
656	Stones built in at the entrance into the <i>mandapa</i> .	[Do.] . . .	[Parakēsarivarman] . . .	....	Do. . . .	In four fragments. Seems to record a gift of land after purchase. Refer to the donor mentioned in Nos. 651, 653 and 654 above. One of the fragments mentions the month Mēsha. In characters of about the 10th century.
657	Stones built into the base of the front-side of the courtyard.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	In two fragments. One of them mentions a <i>Vishnugriham</i> and the other records the gift of 90 sheep for a lamp. Do.



	Alayanār temple in the village. Stones built into the walls.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	In four fragments. One of them records some provisions made for food-offerings and a lamp to Brahmīśvaram-udaiya-nāyanār of Korramangalam. Two others refer to grants of land. The fourth mentions Piḍāri. In characters of the 14th and 15th century.
659	Stone-set up near a well in front of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Mentions the <i>brahmadēya</i> Jaṇanāthanallūr. In late characters.
660	Lālgudi.—Saptarishīśvara temple, pillar in the <i>Vasanta-maṇḍapa</i> .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	States that this pillar was contributed by five persons whose names are given. In characters of the 13th century.
661	Another pillar in the same place . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Seems to state that this pillar was the contribution of some persons who belonged to the <i>Śi-gōpāl</i> community who had the lease-rights in Periya-Kannanūr in Valluvappādi-nāḍu. Do.
662	Pillar near the switch board in the <i>mēla-ṭaḍi-maṇḍapa</i> .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	States that this pillar was contributed by four members of the same community mentioned in No. 661 above, but who had the lease-rights in Kundārrūr in Valluvappādi-nāḍu for the <i>nūrukkāl-maṇḍapam</i> , to be named after their <i>nāḍu</i> . Do.
663	Easternmost pillar in the Natarāja-maṇḍapa.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	States that this pillar was the contribution of four persons who had the lease-rights in Pūndurai of the same <i>nāḍu</i> as mentioned in No. 661 above. For the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> mentioned in No. 662 above. Mentions Amarasundara-nāyanār. Do.
664	Amman shrine, pavement slab . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Seems to record a sale of land. In characters of the 11th century.
665	Left wall in the passage leading to the first <i>prākāra</i> .	Vijayanagara	Viruppaṇa-udaiyār . . . .	Prajāpati . . . .	Do. . . .	Records the gift of a plot of land in Virrirunda-Perumāṇallūr in Idaiyārru-nāḍu by purchase from Alagiyaṇavāḷapperumāl of Sōlamāḍēvi as <i>tiruvēḷakkuppuram</i> for one perpetual lamp to god Tiruttavatturaludaiya-nāyanār by Māyēśura-ppūriyan Sundarattōḷ-udaiyān of Tiruppuṅgūr, the accountant in the temple of Śivalokamuḍaiya-nāyanār in Tiruppuṅgūr in Tiruvāli-nāḍu.
666	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Virūpāksha . . . . .	Śaka 1419 (wrong for 1420). Kāḷa-yukti, Kumbha su. 11, Thursday, Tiruvādirai= 1499 A.D., February 21. The nakshatra ended at '49 on the previous day.	Do. . . . .	Records the gift of income from taxes including <i>korvāḷakai</i> , <i>śālavari</i> , <i>tiruvēḷippaṇam</i> , <i>kōḍu-veṭṭu</i> , <i>lōṇikavari</i> , <i>nakkuttivari</i> etc., as <i>sarvaśāntya</i> for worship and other services to God Tiruttavattural-udaiya Nambāyanār of Chennai-kkūram in Idaiyārru-nāḍu in Tenkai-Pāṇḍikulāśani-vaḷanāḍu by <i>mahāmaṇ-ḍāḷivaraṇ</i> Kōṇēśidēva-mahārājān.
667	Right wall . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Pratāpa-Dēvarāya II . . . . .	Śaka 1352 ( <i>Rāma-lōka</i> ), Śādhārāṇa, Makara, <i>arḥōḍaya</i> = 1431 A.D., January 14, Sunday.	Sanskrit, Grantha . . . . .	Records the gift of the village Tuvvāli to the deity Saptarishī-nātha by Vyāsebhārati, the disciple of Rāmachandra-Sarasvati.
668	<i>Maṇḍapa</i> to the south of the Vināyaka shrine in the first <i>prākāra</i> . Pillar.	....	....	....	Tamil . . . . .	States that this pillar was contributed by four persons having lease rights in Nālāṭṭir for the hundred-pillared <i>maṇḍapa</i> of Uḍaiyār Amarasundara-nāyanār. One of them is also referred to as <i>samaiya-mantri</i> . In characters of about the 13th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>MADRAS—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>LALGUDI TALUK—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Lālgudi—<i>contd.</i></b>						
669	Saptarishīvara temple. <i>Mandapa</i> in front of the central shrine, wall left of entrance (behind the Vishnu image).	Chōla . . . . .	Rājendra I . . . . .	Year 29 . . . . .	Tamil . . . . .	Partly built in. Contains part of the <i>prastāsi</i> , <i>Tirumanni vaṭara</i> etc., of the king. Seems to record an arrangement made by Tirulōkasundaram for the investment of some gold endowed for 4 perpetual lamps in the temple of Tiruttavattuppi Mahādēvar in land purchased from a <i>mahāsabhā</i> and for celebrating the <i>Tiruvādvai-tirunāḍi</i> annually in the temple with the excess of paddy left over after meeting the expenses for the lamps.
670	Do. In continuation of the above . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Records the gift of a number of gold jewels set with stones to the god and the goddess by the <i>mahēśvara-kkaṇṇani</i> Śivapādyadevan and another. Mentions Dēśavīṭṇakadevar.
671	Second <i>prākāra</i> , stone built into the walls of the kitchen.	Do. . . . .	Parakēsarivarmaṇ . . . . .	Year 20 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Damaged and incomplete. Seems to record a gift of land for some offerings during nights to Tirumēraḷ-pperumāṇaḍi and the exemption of the taxes on that land by the <i>sabhā</i> of Alaiyūr. In characters of the 10th century.
672	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Seems to record a grant of land to <i>Āgamapperu-makkal</i> for reciting and teaching the <i>āgama</i> in that place. Dantivarma[mangalam] and Alaiyūr are mentioned in this connection. In characters of the 11th century.
673	Do. . . . .	[Pāṇḍya] . . . . .	Mūjavarmaṇ . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	In three fragments. One of them refers to a <i>vyavasthāi</i> and perhaps to the installation of an image. The other two seem to be connected and they record a grant of land for offerings and a festival to god Kāmadēvapperu[mā], and they also mention Jananāthanallūr, Perungōnūr and [Kulōttu]ngāśōla-brahmārāyar. In characters of the 13th century.
674	Do. . . . .	....	....	Saka 13....., Śrīmu[kha], Tai 2.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Seems to record the obeisance of Kumāra Nara-saiyar. Mentions a <i>maṇḍapam</i> .
675	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Fragments. Contains the names of a few signatories. In characters of the 12th century.
676	Do. . . . .	....	....	...., Monday	Do. . . . .	Damaged and incomplete. Refers to a grant of 3,000 <i>kuṭi</i> of land. Mentions Kūma[dēvapperumā] and refers to a <i>tiruvīdaiyāḷam</i> land. In characters of the 13th century.
677	Store-room adjoining the kitchen, east and north walls.	Chōla . . . . .	Kulōttunga . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Mentions Tyāgavalli-vaḷanāḍu and a <i>sabhā</i> and refers to the grant of land made tax-free. In characters of the 12th century.

678	Do. North wall . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Fragment. Seems to refer to <i>Śaṅṅappē[rumakkā]</i> . In characters of the 10th century.
679	Base of the verandah of the store-room . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Two fragments. One of them mentions <i>Śrī-Sēṇāpati-ālvār</i> and refers to a grant of 500 <i>kuṭi</i> of wet land. The other records the grant of land as <i>tiruvīdaiyāḥam</i> for repairs of the temple and a festival at the instance of Pīlāi Pallava[raiyāṇ]. In characters of the 15th century.
680	<b>Malavaṇūr</b> .—Stone dug up from a field to the north-east of the village. . . . .			Bahudhānya, Ādi 15	Do. . . . .	Bears the figures of a <i>linga</i> and a <i>trīśūla</i> . Records the grant of 2 <i>chey</i> of land to god Malavētūrar by Vāṇadarāya-paṇḍāram. In late characters.
681	Another stone in a field called Sāmikuṇḍu . . . . .	...	...	Kali 4969, Prabhava, Vaikāḍi 27.	Do. . . . .	Records the gift of land to god Periyasvāmi of Peruṅgāvūr and another deity probably of the same village by Achehukutṭi and Sāṅgilimuttu of Malavaṇūr.
682	<b>Maṇakkāl</b> .—Kutāsānātha temple, central shrine, South wall, tiers. . . . .	..	....	....	Do. . . . .	States that this stone (?) was contributed by a <i>vēḷān</i> . In characters of the 12th century.
683	<b>Māndurai</b> .—Śiva temple, south wall, tiers. . . . .	...	.	[16]vara, Tai 10	Do. . . . .	Records the gift of land for worship and other services to the <i>nāyaṇār</i> probably of [Mān]durai situated on the northern bank. Two fragments in the same place mention respectively the <i>śirudas</i> such as <i>maṇōbhagavākāra</i> , <i>Māvarāyara-gaṇḍaṇ</i> etc., and the year 16vara. In characters of the 16th century.
684	Piḍāri temple, west wall, tiers . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to a grant of land as <i>śaṅṅappuṇaṅkāni</i> by two persons. Invokes the protection of the <i>Nagar-nāṭṭār</i> . In characters of the 11th century.
685	<b>Nagar</b> .—Aparatāvāra temple. Stone set up near the second entrance. . . . .	....	...	....	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Seems to refer to the lands allotted to the temple-servants viz., priests, <i>parichāraṅkas</i> and <i>svagampāḍias</i> . Refers to the land <i>turamugam-chey</i> and mentions a Piḍāri-kōyil among the boundaries. Cf. No. 687 below. In late characters.
686	Tiers to the left of the same entrance . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Refers to the restoration by Gaṅgaṇ of the image of Vinayaka-pīlāiyār looted in the course of a riot, in characters of the 12th century.
687	East wall, left of entrance into the <i>maṇ-ḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine. . . . .	....	....	Akshaya, Āvaṇi 27 .	Do. . . . .	Records the grant of land as <i>sarvaṁmānya</i> to the temple-servants mentioned in No. 685 above as well as to the garland-maker, bodyguard, servant-woman and the <i>dāsīs</i> of Aparatāvāra temple. Kōṇḍaṇḍarāma-dikṣitar was the <i>śikṣāṇika</i> of the temple. In late characters.
688	Do. Right of entrance . . . . .	Chōla . . . . .	Kulōttuṅga (III) . . . . .	Year 13, Rishabha śu. (for ba.) 11, Monday, Rēvati= 1191 A.D., May 29.	Do. . . . .	Incomplete. Records the sale of land in Malavaṇūr and Nagar by the <i>peruṅguri-mahāśabha</i> of Pelangāvūr in Kilpīlāru in Pāchochil-kūṭṭam to the temple of Piridi[va]checharam-udaiyār in Nagar in Kālār-kūṭṭam in Rājārāja-vaṇaṇḍu, in order to pay off their tax-obligations ( <i>karabūḍai</i> ) in respect of some lands which had been deserted by the lease-holders who could not fulfil their obligations in their turn to the <i>sabhā</i> due to failure of crops.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADRAS—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>LALGUDI TALUK—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>NAGAR—<i>contd.</i></b>					
689	Aprathivara temple. <i>Manḍapa</i> , south wall.	Pāṇḍya . . .	Māra-varman Kuladekhara	Year 29, Rishabha ba. 3, Friday, Mūlam=1297 A.D., May 10, f.d.t. '15.	Tamil . . .	Records a <i>vyavasthā</i> by the <i>mahāśabdhā</i> of the place which met at the <i>manḍapa</i> in the temple of Prithivallivaramudaiyanāyanār in Nagar, a hamlet of Pōsala Virasōmi-śvara-chaturvēdimangalam, an <i>agaram</i> of Vikramapuram apparently exempting from taxes the lands granted by Anantanāryana-bhaṭṭan of Gōmadam and his brothers to the deity (name lost) set up as <i>śrayaṅga</i> in the <i>prakāra</i> of the temple by Anantanāryana-bhaṭṭan.
690	Do. . . . .	[Do.] . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Mentions Pōsala-Virasōmīśvara-chaturvēdimangalam. In characters of the 13th century.
691	North wall in the same place. . . .	Chōla . . .	Tribhuvanavīradōva (Kulōttunga III)	Year 11, Karkaṭaka śu. 2, Sunday, Rēvati. Irregular.	Sanskrit and Tamil, Grantha and Tamil.	Begins with a Sanskrit verse stating that this is a record in the <i>Pāścimadvāra</i> issued by the <i>Māhēśvaras</i> . Records a <i>śamaya-śāsanā</i> bestowed by a congregation of the <i>Śrī-Rudra-māhēśvaras</i> and the <i>Māhēśvaras</i> of many <i>mandalas</i> and some other bodies at the <i>Nārpattēnāyiravan-tirukkāvācam</i> in the temple of Tāyilunallivaram-uḍaiyār in Mēlāittiruvāsal in Śrīmāhēśvaranallūr in Mimalai-nāḍu at the instance of the deity Chandēśvara, granting some land as <i>tīlpāchārya-kkāṇi</i> and also some honours and privileges of the <i>śamaya</i> on Tillaianāyakan <i>alias</i> Tiruttavatturai-āchāriyan and his brother for their services to the said temple and to the <i>śamaya</i> . Tillaianāyakan is said to have been the <i>Tachchāchāriyan</i> of Maṇakkāl <i>alias</i> Viruderājabhajyanakara-chaturvēdimangalam in the <i>kāṭaimūri</i> of Mala-nāḍu.
692	Central shrine, south wall, base and tiers	Do. . . .	Rājśādhirāja II . . . . .	Year 6, 80th day .	Tamil . . .	Begins with the <i>prastāvi</i> , <i>Kaṇai śūṇḍa pār eḷum</i> etc., of the king. Records that the king granted as <i>dēvadāna-iraiyūi</i> , some land in Tilaḍakkudi in Nerukuppaikkandam for various services to Piruduvali-livaram-uḍaiyār in Nagar in Kalār-kūrram at the instance of Akalaṅka-nāḍālvān. Also contains the details of the estimated yield of paddy from the land granted.
693	Do. . . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Contains portions of the same <i>prastāvi</i> as in No. 692 above.
694	West wall, tiers . . . . .	[Do.] . . .	....	.... śu. 3, Wed- nesday, Rōhiṇi.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to record a gift of land to provide for worship and offerings to the image of Subrahmanya-piṭṭaiyār set up in the temple. In characters of the 12th century.
695	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Vēṇkaḍatturāivar śai</i> . In late characters.

696	North wall, tiers . . . . .	.....	.....	Śaka 14[.]4	Do. . . . .	Damaged and illegible. Seems to record a gift of land as <i>dēvadāna</i> .
697	Stone set up to the left of entrance of the Pillaiyār temple in the village.	.....	.....	.....	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Probably refers to a gift of land free from taxes to Pillaiyār. Mentions Tipparasār, Muttuviramarasār etc. In late characters.
698	Stone found in a field . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to refer to some <i>ubhayam</i> to a temple and to <i>mahā-pradśham</i> . Do.
699	Pinnavāśal.—Kallāsanātha temple, central shrine, west wall, tiers.	Vijayanagara	Narasimharāyār-kumāra—Dhammarāy-ar.	Śaka 1426 (for 1427), Krōdhana, Makara śu. 11, Monday, Rōhinī=1506 A.D., January 5, f.d.n. '10	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Seems to record the assignment of income from several taxes to Tiruvapurisuramudaiya-nāyanār in Punnaiśādal in Kalar-kūrṇam by a chief (name lost), described as <i>śōḷa-bhīman</i> , <i>śōḷanāyanaṇ</i> and as the lord of Uraiyār. Mentions Rājarāja Viḷupparaiyaṇ probably as a signatory.
700	Pūvāḷūr.—Tirumūlanātha temple, tiers and base of western verandah in the first <i>prākāra</i> .	Chōḷa	Parāntaka I	Year 89	Do. . . . .	In several fragments. Refers to a gift of land as <i>dēvadāna-iraiyū</i> to god Tirumūlāttānamudaiya-perumāṇ probably by Nakkaṇ Madisūdan. Mentions Kārikudicheṣeri, Brahmapurinaḷlūr, etc.
701	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Rājarāja I	Year 1[.]	Do. . . . .	Do. Contains parts of the <i>prasasti</i> commencing with <i>Kāndaśūrchchūlai</i> , etc., of the king. Records an undertaking given by three <i>Śivabrahmaṇas</i> of the temple at Pūvāḷ in the western division of Kilār-kūrṇam to arrange for food-offerings at the midday service to god Mahādēva with the interest on the paddy received by them from Chēndi, the <i>brāhmaṇi</i> of Rāthitaraṇ. Chakrajātāmakutaṇ Amarabhujāṇaṇ.
702	Do. . . . .	[Do.]	.....	.....	Do. . . . .	Do. Seems to record the grant of land by a <i>brāhmaṇi</i> and the exemption from taxes like <i>ṭrai</i> , <i>echchōru</i> etc., on that land granted by a <i>sabha</i> receiving some gold. In characters of the 10th century.
703	Pillar lying near the office in the temple	.....	.....	Kilaka, Mādi . . .	Do. . . . .	Records that the pillar was contributed by Ammani Ammani, a lady who was a resident of Pūvāḷūr. In late characters.
704	Śāttamaṇḡalam.—Stone under a tree in the midst of the fields.	.....	.....	[Prajā]pati, Purat-jādi 24.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Details other than the date are lost. Do.
705	Seṇṇivāyakkāl (near Śāttamaṇḡalam)—Sundarēvara temple, <i>ardha-maṇḍapa</i> , stone built into the lintel.	[Chōḷa]	...	.....	Do. . . . .	In several fragments. Seems to record a gift of land for food-offerings, a lamp etc., to the god and for the maintenance of the persons who play on <i>paḍaṇam</i> and <i>maṭṭaḷam</i> in the temple. A few small pieces on the tiers of the <i>mahāmaṇḍapa</i> refer to a gift of land. In characters of the 11th century.
706	Śirudaiyār.—Stones built into the walls of the Pīḍāri temple.	.....	.....	.....	Do. . . . .	Do. Seems to record a transaction, executed by the <i>śraṇavar</i> , relating to a contribution in paddy. Also refers to some renovation. In characters of the 13th century.
707	Śirumayaṇḡudi.—Viśvanātha temple, Amman shrine, east wall, tiers.	[Chōḷa]	.....	.....	Do. . . . .	Do. Two of the fragments refer to a gift of land. Another mentions Kurukulaṭṭaraiyaṇ as one of the signatories. A fourth piece refers to Rājarājadēva. Do.
708	Tāḷakkudi.—Stone built into the <i>maṇḍapa</i> near the main road.	.....	.....	.....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Mentions Aḷudaiya-nāyanār. In characters of the 12th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADRAS—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>UDAIYARPALAYAM TALUK.</b>					
709	<b>Gaṅgaikondaśūlapuram.</b> —Stone fixed into the wall of the platform at the entrance into the main shrine of the Brhadiśvara temple.	Chōla	Kulōttunga [1].	....	Sanskrit, Grantha	Contains part of a <i>prastāvi</i> in two verses in the <i>Śardūlavikrīṭa</i> metre wherein the conquest of a fort, a victory over the Pāṇḍyas and the setting up of a pillar of victory are mentioned. It also seems to refer to the <i>Pārasikas</i> . In characters of about the 12th century.
	<b>TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT</b>					
	<b>TIRUCHCHENDUR TALUK</b>					
710	<b>Pārkuḷam</b> (hamlet of Tirukkōjūr).—Stone set up in front of the Elementary School.	....	....	....	Tamil	Beginning and end lost. Contains some names such as <i>Avaninārayana-Viḷuppādarāya-vēḷān</i> , the <i>saṁayakkaṇakku</i> , and <i>Vaiṭṭamānedi.. ayyaṇ</i> , the <i>deśāntarikkaṇakku</i> . In late characters.
711	<b>Tēṭtiruppērai.</b> —Makaraṇḍuṅguḷaikkādar temple. Entrance in to the <i>mahā-maṇḍapa</i> . Southern door-post.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the construction of the <i>naḍaimāḷigai</i> by Viñjāraṅgaṇṇapār [Viḷḷaṅgāmoḷi of Muḍālam. In characters of about the 13th century.
712	Fragments built into the wall of the first <i>prākāra</i> in the same temple.	Chōla	Rājēndrachōla	....	Do.	Appears to record a grant for the food offerings to some deity. In characters of early 11th century.
713	Do.	....	....	[Śaka] 1443, Mārgaḷi 1[6].	Do.	In several disarranged fragments. Seems to refer to a grant, probably of land, for the provision of food-offerings to god Makaraṇḍuṅguḷaikkādar.
714	Do.	....	..	[Śaka] [1]491, Paṇḡuṇi.	Do.	Do. Refers to the <i>sabhaiyār</i> and a car festival in Chittirai.
715	<b>Tirukkōjūr.</b> —Vaiṭṭamānidhipperumāl temple. Central shrine. North wall.	Pāṇḍya	Maṇavarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍya II	Year 11, 30th day.	Do.	Commences with the <i>prastāvi</i> , <i>Pūmālar-tiruvum</i> , etc., of the king. Records the king's order from his seat <i>Maḷavarāyaṇ</i> in his palace at Madurai, issued at the request of Aiyaṇ Maḷavarāyaṇ to the <i>ārār</i> of Tirukkōjūr and Pūraṅguriḥchi revising the taxes and dues payable on the taxable lands in those two villages after surveying them with the measuring pole of 18 feet named <i>Viṇḍapāṇḍiyan-kōl</i> as the same lands remained untilled due to the excessive taxes levied previously. The measure of capacity called <i>Mudal-Viṇḍapāṇḍiyan</i> is also mentioned. Cf. No. 521 above.
716	Same wall	Do.	Tribhuvanaśekhavaratti Maikondaṇ.	Year 11, 74th day	Do.	Engraved below No. 715 above and is the copy of the same royal order as in No. 715 above.

717	West wall of the same shrine	Do.	Māgarvarman Sundarapāṇḍya I	Year 20, 1080th day	Do.	Commences with the king's <i>prabasti</i> , <i>Pū maruviya Tirumāṇḍaiyūm</i> , etc. Records a royal order from the seat <i>Maḡavarāyaṇ</i> , issued at the request of Maḡavarāyaṇ, granting the village Vallakkūlam in Amudaguna-vaṇaṇḍu exuding the lands given as <i>kāraṇmai</i> to Śrīrāmaṇ Periyaṇambi alias Kulāśekhara-Brahmādarājaṇ of Nālūr, as a tax-free <i>dēvadāna</i> to god Paḷḷikōṇḍarūḷiṇa Paramasvāmin of Tiruk-kōḷūr in Tiruvaḷudi-vaṇaṇḍu, for conducting a festival in the temple in the month of Paṅguṇi, the festival terminating with <i>virṭham</i> on the day of <i>Aviṭṭam</i> , the natal asterism of the king. The gift took effect from the 20 +1+1st year of the king. Contains in addition the <i>uṣari</i> of the royal order. Text published in <i>Śentamiḷ</i> , Vol. XII, pp. 346 ff.; <i>Prakastī</i> alone published in <i>South India and Her Muhammadan Invaders</i> , pp. 208 ff.
718	South wall of the same shrine	Do.	Kōṇērīṇmaikōṇḍāṇ	20+1+1	Do.	Incomplete. Contains a copy of the royal order recorded in No. 717 above.
719	<i>Maṇḍapa</i> in front of the same shrine. East wall(outside). North of entrance.	Do.	<i>Emmaṇḍalamumkōṇḍa</i> [I].	Year 21	Do.	Fragmentary. Appears to record an order of the deity. Refers to the <i>Vēṇṇaiṭṭēppu</i> of the god and to a <i>sabhā</i> .
720	Same place	Ruler of Trāvaṇcoore	Udayamārttāṇḍavarmaṇ pūr Mūttavar.	Tiruppāp- ...., Purattāṣi 11	Do.	Do. Records an order of the god while seated on the seat called <i>Rōmīṣaṇkaṭṭiḷ</i> in the pavilion called <i>Madhurakavi-ppandal</i> situated within the compound of the temple, granting temple-land (?) in Iraṇḍāṅguḍi belonging to the temple as <i>kāviyāṭchi</i> to Mārttāṇḍaṇ Mārttāṇḍaṇ, a <i>kaikkōla</i> . Probably the land had originally been granted to the temple by the king in the month of Āṇi in Kollam 707.
721	Do.	Do.	Do.	[Kollam] 707, Āṇṇaṣi 28.	Do.	Damaged. Records the order of the deity allotting a share in the <i>prasādam</i> (offerings in the temple) to Nāyinaḷ, the daughter of Alagiyaṇambi belonging to Iraṇḍāṅguḍi. Cf. No. 720 above.
722	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Later portion lost. Records the order of the deity addressed to Ambalattāḍi Tirumālirūṇjōlaipparāṇ of Viḷattūr alias Jayangoṇḍaśōḷanallūr in the eastern division of Mīḷalai-kkūrṇam regarding some lands, the lease-rights of which were purchased from the <i>sabhā</i> of Śrīvaikundaṇ alias Rājendra-chaturvēdimāṅgalam by the person mentioned above. In characters of about the 14th century.
723	Do.	....	....	Kollam 589, Purattāṣi 9, śu. 13, Thursday, <i>Aviṭṭam</i> =1413 A.D., September 7.	Do.	Records the gift of a perpetual lamp weighing 50 [ <i>palam</i> ] and a hundred <i>Neymēni-Kaṭiyugaraṇaṇ-panam</i> for its maintenance to god Vaittamānidhipperumāl of Tirukkōḷūr by Kāmaṇ Kumaraṇ of Kuṭṭamaṅgalattuchchēri in Malai-maṇḍalam. The amount was made over to two Brāhmanas who undertook to contribute oil for the lamp.
724	Do	....	....	....	Do.	Beginning lost. Records a gift of land made tax-free. Also refers to another piece of land granted previously as <i>tiruvīḍaiyāṭṭam</i> and now made tax-free. In characters of about the 15th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADRAS—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>TIRUCHOENDUR TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>Tirukkōjūr—<i>concl'd.</i></b>					
725	Vaitṭanānidhiperumāl temple. <i>Maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine. East wall (outside), north of entrance.	Pāṇḍya	Tirunelvēlpperumāl	Year 30, Arppaṣi 2[2].	Tamil	Damaged. Records an order of the deity in respect of the distribution of <i>prasādam</i> probably to Pāṇḍipperumāl out of the food-offerings during the <i>Srībhā</i> in the midday <i>sandhi</i> called <i>Virapāṇḍiyan-sandhi</i> instituted by the king and Pāṇḍipperumāl and for which they endowed some lands in Pālikkōṭṭai in Śūrakkuḍi-nāḍu.
726	Chērachōlapāṇḍyēśvara temple in the same village. Central shrine. North wall.	Do.	Jatavarman Kulaśekhara	Year 3+7	Do.	Records an undertaking given by the <i>Śivabrāhmaṇas</i> in respect of the <i>tirumantirappuvanam</i> ( <i>tirumantirappōṇagam</i> ) service during the early morning service to god Śōlapāṇḍyēśvaram-udaiyār of Tirukkōjūr <i>alias</i> Ulōkachintāmaṇipuram in Tiruvāḷudivalanāḍu to be conducted with the interest on 20 <i>achchu</i> deposited for the purpose by Śūryadēvaṇ Kappan Minavadaraiyaṇ <i>alias</i> Nārpattōṇṇāyira Pillai. In characters of about the 13th century.
727	South wall of the same shrine	Do.	Śōṇḍu vaṇangiyarūṭiya Sundarapāṇḍya [I].	Year 20	Do.	Partly built in. Records the sale of some land through a <i>tirum-ugam</i> in favour of Chāṇḍēśvaram-udaiyār of Tirukkōjūr <i>alias</i> Ulōkachintāmaṇipuram as the <i>kāḍamai</i> on the <i>dēvadāna</i> lands previously granted could not be paid probably by the <i>sabbā</i> .
728	Same wall	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Do. Appears to record a sale of land by the <i>sabbā</i> , probably in favour of the god. Refers to some land that was lying fallow and to Dēvar Naraśimgaḍe[var]. The year [20] of some king is referred to in the body of the record. In characters of about the 13th century.
729	Do	Pāṇḍya	Tribhuvanachohakravarti Kōṇṇēriṇmai-koṇḍāṇ.	...	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record a gift of land by purchase to the god. Also refers to a <i>dēvaraṭṭiyāl</i> of the temple. Do.
730	Do.	Do.	Tribhuvanachohakravarti....	Year 39, Aippaṣi	Do.	Do. Seems to record a grant of land to god Śōlapāṇḍyēśvaram-udaiyār. Details are lost. In characters of about the 14th century.
731	<i>Maṇḍapa</i> in front of the same shrine. South wall.	Do.	Sundarapāṇḍya	Year 5+1, Āvaṇi	Do.	Damaged. Refers to the construction of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> by Arbuda-kkūttan and his two brothers and probably to an undertaking given by them to maintain a perpetual lamp. Mentions <i>Niyāyaparipūḷaṇa pperunderuvu</i> of Tirukkōjūr <i>alias</i> Ulōkachintāmaṇipuram. In characters of about the 13th century.



732	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Māgavarman Sundarapāṇḍya I . . . . .	Year 9 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Records that Korrar Periyān alias Sundarapāṇḍya Bhaṭṭa, a Śaṅbrāhmaṇa of the temple, took over the duty of supplying daily 6 kuṇḍam of water for the <i>tirumanjanam</i> of god Śōlapāṇḍyēśvaram-udaiyār from Uyyavandān Tiruchohirram-balam-udaiyān, a Brāhmaṇa of Tirukkōḷūr, probably for some consideration.
733	Mandapa in front of the Nandi image in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Damaged and partly built in. Refers to the transaction, recorded in No. 720 above. Other details lost. In characters of about the 16th century.
734	Fragments built into the walls of the same temple.	Pāṇḍya . . . . .	Māgavarman Sundarapāṇḍya II . . . . .	Year 11, day . . . . .	Do. . . . .	One of the fragments contains parts of the king's <i>prasaṁsi</i> , <i>Pūmalai tiruvum</i> etc., and the king's order issued on the date quoted to the <i>tanaiyār</i> of the temple of god Śōlapāṇḍyēśvaram-udaiyār. Two other fragments mention Māgavarāyan and some signatories. Another fragment refers to some transaction to take effect from the month of Kārttigai of the 12th regnal year of the king.
735	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	One of the fragments contains portions of a <i>prasaṁsi</i> and another refers to the deity Śōlapāṇḍyēśvaram-udaiyār. In characters of the 13th century.
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>						
<b>AURANGABAD DISTRICT</b>						
<b>KHULDABAD TALUK</b>						
736	Daulatābād—Slab found among the debris around the Jain temple. Impression from Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, South Western Circle, Aurangabad.	....	....	.... Māgha	Local Nāgarī. . . . .	Dialect, Damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 14th century.
737	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Contains five lines of writing. Do.
<b>BOMBAY DISTRICT</b>						
738	Bombay.—Prince of Wales Museum. Rim of a bowl made of grey schist. Impressions from the Director. Findspot: Gandhāra West Pakistan.	Maurya . . . . .	Aśoka . . . . .	....	Prakrit, Kharoṣṭhī . . . . .	Contains the text of the Seventh Rock Edict excepting for the initial eighteen letters from <i>Dēvanam</i> to <i>savva</i> in <i>savvapraśanda</i> . Cf. the Shāhbāzgarhī version of this edict, <i>CII</i> , Vol. I, p. 59, Plate between pages 56 and 57 and the Plate facing p. 64 (top).
739	Do. Bronze tripod. Do. Findspot: Not known.	....	....	....	Tamil . . . . .	Records that the stand weighing 55 <i>palam</i> was donated by Perumāṇḍi-nāyakkār to god Viśvanāthadēvar. In characters of about the 13th century.
740	Do. Bronze lamp. Do. Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Telugu . . . . .	Reads: <i>Śrī-Vīrēva(śa)radēvaraku</i>    In characters of about the 14th century.
741	Do. Broken slab. Do. Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Kannāḍa . . . . .	Fragmentary. Refers to a grant for offerings to god Mallikārjuna. In characters of about the 11th century.

**B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—contd.**

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MAHARASHTRA—concl'd</b> <b>BOMBAY DISTRICT—concl'd.</b> <b>Bombay—concl'd.</b>					
742	Prince of Wales Museum. A second slab	....	....	Saka 1397, Jaya, Magha śu. 1	Kannaḍa	Records the grant of the village Voraūr to Kṛṣṇavayya by Mādana-nāyaka, in the presence of god Nārāyaṇa of Hubballi. Also records the renewal of the grant of the same village to the same donee by Immaḍi Siṅga-nāyaka in the presence of the god Aubbajadēva of Bāḍa.
743	A third slab	[Ā]upa	Pādyaḥakavartti Dattāpēndradēva	....	Do.	Records that the Śaiva preceptor Gaganasīva-śaivāchārya made a gift of land in the village Kanyāna situated in Yijapu, granted to him by the king, to god Vighhṛēvara of Nagarēvara. In characters of the 13th century.
	<b>DHULLIA DISTRICT</b> <b>SHIRPUR TALUK</b>					
744	Bōrāḍḍi.—Broken slab lying in the locality known as Dhābābāvaḍi.	[Tughluq]	Muhammad	Saka....., Śrīmanukha	Sanskrit and Marāṭhi, Nāgarī	States that Mēlugidēva, son of Siṅghanadēva constructed a temple and a well. Adds that the record was written by Mēlugidēva himself. In characters of the 14th century.
	<b>OSMANABAD DISTRICT</b> <b>TULJAPUR TALUK</b>					
745	Andur.—Slab fixed into a dilapidated wall in the village.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI), ruling from Kalyāṇa.	Chālukya-Vikrama 32, Śarvajit, Mārgga-śira śa. 15, Sunday, C h ā ḍ ḍ i m a s i - g r a h a n a = 1107 A.D., December 16. The weekday was, however, Monday on which day there was a solar eclipse.	Kannaḍa	States that <i>yuvārāja Vallabha</i> Mallikārjuna granted the village of Boṭṭakoreyūr to the god Māṇikēśvara of Āṇādūr at the request of his feudatory <i>mahā-pradhāna, maneverggade, daṇḍanāyaka</i> Nāchimarasa. Also records subsidiary grants of lands, tax-money, betel leaves and nuts and money to the same deity by <i>sunkaverggade</i> Sōmānāthayyanāyaka, Dāi-marasa, Sōbhanānāyaka, the <i>sunkaverggade</i> of Āṇādūru-300 and others.
746	Same slab	Do.	Rhāḷakannalla (Sōmēśvara III)	Year 11, Naja, Kūrttika śu. 1, [M o n d a y] = 1136 A.D., September 28.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record a grant by the queen Rājāladēvi towards the maintenance of a perpetual lamp in the temple of the same deity, Māṇikēśvara, referred to in No. 745 above.

747	Do. . . . .	Yādava of Dēvagiri	Bhīlāma . . . . .	Regnal year 5, Krōdhi, [Āśvina], Thursday, Viśu- sankramana. Pro- bably=1184 A.D., September 27.	Do. . . . .	Damaged and fragmentary. Mentions <i>mahāpradhāna</i> Gaṇ- dareyya.
POONA DISTRICT						
748	<b>Junnār.</b> —Back wall between the two doors of the two cells in the verandah situated to the right of the unfinished <i>chaitya</i> cave at the foot of the hill.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Records the gift of a two-celled cave ( <i>bigubha</i> ) by two brothers ( <i>bhātu</i> ) Budhamita ( <i>Buddhamitra</i> ) and Budharakṣita ( <i>Buddha-rakṣita</i> ) of the Laṅkudīya family (or clan), who were the sons of Āśasama ( <i>Āśasarma</i> ) and the inhabitants of Bharukachchha. In characters of about the 2nd century A.D. Lüders' List, No. 1169.
749	Do. Above the 3rd cistern to the left of cave No. 37 (Bhūtalīga) in the Manmodi group.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Kuṁṁya Duhubbhaya</i> (2) <i>Shasāya deya-dhama poṭhi</i> . Do.
750	<b>Poona.</b> —Pātālēvara cave, pillar at the entrance of the cave.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Badly damaged. Purport not clear.
SANGLI DISTRICT						
MIRAJ TALUK						
751	<b>Miraj.</b> —Slab fixed into the base of a shop left of the <i>dargah</i> of Bārā Imām. Impression from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 2282).	....	....	....	Local dialect (Marā- thī), Nāgarī, Persian, Thulth.	Bilingual. Seems to record an imprecation against any one disturbing the assembling of the evening market and the lighting arrangements in the locality. Mentions the Sūrasān. In characters of about the 16th century. For the Persian portion, see App. D. No. 139.
THANA DISTRICT						
752	<b>Kapheri.</b> —Rock-cut cave No. 3, trench No. 3. A rectangular solid piece of rock. Impressions from the Superintendent, South Western Circle, Archaeological Survey of India, Aurangabad.	....	....	Year 9, <i>Gima, divasa</i> ....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Fragmentary. All details excepting the date are lost. In characters of about the 2nd century A. D.
753	Same cave, trench No. 16. Edge of a rectangular trough slab with a depression in the centre. Do.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Records that the trough is the gift of a Buddhist nun named Priyam[k]arā. In characters of about the 3rd century A. D.
754	Do. Trench No. 3. A rectangular mutilated stone. Do.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Southern	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to the installation of some object. In characters of about the 5th century A. D.
755	Cave No. 2, trench No. 4. A small broken stone. Do.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Appears to record that the stone is a gift of a Buddhist nun (name lost) and refers to the <i>bhagavat</i> . Do.
756	Same trench. Rectangular solid block. Do.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Do. Contains three lines. Purport not clear. Refers to Kapha in line 2. In characters of about the 3rd century A. D.
757	Cave No. 4. Trench No. 1. A broken stone. Do.	....	....	....	Southern . . .	Do. Only two letters at the end of a line of this record having six lines, are preserved. In characters of the 3rd-4th century A. D.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>MYSORE</b>						
<b>BELLARY DISTRICT</b>						
<b>MALLAPURAM TALUK</b>						
758	Tungabhadra Dam.—Slab lying in two pieces at the entrance of the office of the Assistant Engineer. Findspot: Modalaghatta, Bellary District.	Chalukya of Kalyāṇa	Trailōkyamalla	Śaka 9. .... Mārggaśira śu. 5, Uttara-yāyana-saṁkrānti	Kannada	Fragmentary. Records gifts of land, oil-mill etc. for worship of a deity and to other individuals by .... dēvi. All other details are lost. Refers to <i>Mahāsāmantha</i> , <i>Manneya</i> Ajjarasa of the Raṇamūrkhā (?) family and to a feudatory who was administering Kisukāḍu-70, .... 70, Torṇagale, .... yavāḍi-140 and other divisions. Mentions Pannāvajya-kōṭa and the Kōṭakapa country.
<b>BIDAR DISTRICT</b>						
<b>BHALKI TALUK</b>						
759	Gorṭa.—Slab lying in the field of Śaṅkarappa.	Do.	Vikramāditya (VI).	....	Do.	Badly damaged and worn out. Registers gifts of lands, house-sites and money income to the temple probably of god Rudrēśvara in <i>agrahāra</i> Gōraṇṭe and also for maintaining the students and teachers of an educational institution attached to it by Rudra-chaṇḍa and the <i>mahājānas</i> of the place. Contains genealogical accounts of the king and the chief. The record was composed by .... ra Mallapayya.
760	Same slab	Do. (?)	Bhūlōkamalla (?)	....	Do.	Registers further gifts of land to the same deity by Bhāskara-bhaṭṭōpādhyāya who was the preceptor of king Bhūlōkamalla.
761	Slab built into the court-yard of the house of Prayāgabāyi Nāgappa Hāḷambaro.	....	....	Chalukya-Vikrama [6]3, Kūḷaka, Pushya śu. 1, Monday, Uttara-yāyana=1128 A.D., December 24.	Do.	The beginning of the record is lost. Registers gifts of lands for worship, offerings and burning a perpetual lamp to the temple of god Mallēśvara situated near that of Nagarēśvara in Gōraṇṭe, a <i>sarvanamayad-agrahāra</i> , by the <i>mahājānas</i> of that place. Also registers a gift of a garden (?) to the same deity by Pullavaḍugara Māyipayya-nāyaka and [Rā]yipa-nāyaka.
762	Right niche in the <i>mandapa</i> of the Mahā-dēva temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. States that Chinnisēṭṭi and Bāchana, sons of Hammikabbe and disciples of Tribhuvanaśeṇa-siddhā[nta]-dēva got the image of the goddess (name lost) made. In characters of about the 12th century. Cf. No. 767 below.
763	Left niche in the same place	....	....	....	Do.	States that Rēvasēṭṭi and Jinnaṇa, sons of Basaviṣēṭṭi and his wife Lōkanabbe and disciples of Muni Svratā-siddhānta-dēva got the image of goddess Padmāvatī made.
764	Slab built into the platform of <i>Harijana-Chāvaḍi</i>	....	....	Chalukya-Vikrama 37, Nandana, Pushya śu. 4, Monday, Uttara-	Do.	Registers a gift of one load of millets daily for offerings and a perpetual lamp to god Kumbhēra by <i>śeṇabōva</i> Gaṅgarasa and Sāvāsi Māṇikabhaṭṭa who was the <i>perggaḍe</i> of <i>Bhaṭṭa-vēṇṭheya-dāṇḍanāyaka</i> Sāvāsi Pommapayya. Cf. No. 765 below.

				rāyana-saṁkramaṇa =1112 A. D., December 23, Monday, f. d. t. -59. The saṁkramaṇa occur- red on Tuesday.		
765	Slab lying in front of the Hanumān temple	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Registers a gift of two <i>dramma</i> s per month to god Rudrēśvara- dēva for the <i>ganḍha</i> by the persons mentioned in No. 764 above.
766	Three faces of a pillar lying in the same place.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI) ruling from Kalyāṇapura.	.....bhi, Kārttika amāvāsyē, Tues- day. Probably=1082 A.D., November 20. The cyclic year was Dundu- bhi.	Do. . . . .	Damaged and top portion lost. States that the king's precep- tor Rudramiśra, having received the village Hulicheru in Bhalunke-86, a <i>kaṇṇapa</i> of Mēlaṭṭali as <i>dakṣiṇā</i> from the king when the latter performed several <i>kratus</i> in his name at Ghaṭṭada-Bōrihalla, made over the same through a copper-plate grant as a gift to god Rudrēśvaradēva installed by him at <i>agrahāra</i> Gōraṇṭe for worship, offerings and other services in the temple and for feeding and clothing the asce- tics, teachers and students therein. Further gifts of land- income from taxes like <i>tippe-suṅka</i> and an oil-mill are regis- tered. Kēṭabōva, the mason and Bāshōja, the smith who were temple servants received one house-site each. The early part of the record gives an account of the family of this preceptor of Vasistha-varṇa who is said to have been born of Gōvardhana-bhaṭṭa and Arasikabbe by the grace of god Kumbhēśvara of Bāgevaḍi.
767	Pillar set up in the field of Mahā- dēvappa Kanakaṭe.	[Do.]	....	Bhūlōkavarsha 5, Sādhārana, Śravana ba. 7, Monday= 1130 A. D., July 28.	Do. . . . .	Records the death of Tribhuvanasaṇa-siddhāntadēva who is highly praised. Cf. No. 762 above.
768	Another pillar in the same place .	[Do.]	....	[Chālukya-Vikrama ?] ..lambi, Chaitra..	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Refers to a Jaina preceptor. Mentions Singi- setti and Vardhamāna. In characters of about the 12th century.
BIDAR TALUK						
769	Anadūr.—Two faces of a slab lying in the grave-yard behind the <i>hiṣṭ-maṭha</i> .	[Do.]	Jagadēkamalla (II) . . . . .	Śaka 1059, Kāla- yukti, regnal year 1, Pushya śu. 15, Utrāyana-saṁkrān- ti. Irregular.	Do. . . . .	Registers a gift of lands, flower-garden, house-sites, income from taxes and oilmills for worship and offerings to god Nārāṇēśvaradēva of Anadūr and for feeding Brāhmanas and ascetics in the <i>saṭra</i> , by <i>maṇḍalēśvara</i> Baddarasa, the <i>manneya</i> , and <i>mahāpradhāna</i> , <i>manevergaḍe</i> Bammaṇṣya- daṇḍanāyaka, the <i>sāmantikey-adhikāri</i> of Aṭṭale-nāḍu under the orders of the king when he visited the temple of Mahā- bhairava Mallāradēva in the first year of his rule and had the <i>kaṭasa</i> of the temple installed. Gives a genealogical account of Baddarasa and <i>mahāpradhāna</i> Gōpadēva-daṇḍanāyaka.
770	Bidar.—Fragment of a slab kept in the office of the Conservation Assistant in the fort.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Contains a portion of the imprecatory verses. In characters of about the 11th century.
771	Three faces of a broken stone kept in the same place.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Commences with the imprecatory verses. Seems to refer to a gift of land, details of which are lost. Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MYSORE—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>BIDAR DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>BIDAR TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i></b>					
772	<b>Rañjōle-Khēpi</b> —Slab kept behind the Hanumān temple.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI)	....	Kannada . .	Broken into three pieces and badly worn out. Registers gifts of lands and money to gods Licchmīśvara and Mañjalēśvara of Rañjōru by <i>mahāmāṇḍalēśvara</i> Bhairavādēva of the Sinda family whose genealogical account is given in detail. The gift was made into the hands of Vartēvarādēva who was an <i>ārādhyā</i> . Further gifts of land and money made by the <i>mahājānas</i> and other individuals to the deity Hemmēśvara, and to the Brāhmaṇas of the <i>brahmapuri</i> of that god and also to Bhāskara who wrote the record are enumerated. Rañjōru is said to have been situated in <i>Attale-nādu</i> which was governed by Jagatsēvyā who was one of the four sons of Nidudōl-Sinda, the progenitor of the family. The other three sons, viz. Satyasēvyā, Prabhusēvyā and Budhasēvyā are stated to have been ruling over Faliyāṇḍa-maṇḍala, Bāgaḍaga-dēsa and Ballare-nādu respectively.
773	Same slab . . . . .	Yādava of Dēvagiri	Sīnghaṇa . . . . .	Year 10, Vibhava, Māgha purnamī, lunar eclipse, Thursday, Pushyā-nakshatra=1209 A.D., January 22. The <i>nakshatra</i> was <i>Āślēsha</i> .	Do. . . . .	Very badly damaged. States that <i>mahāmāṇḍalēśvara</i> Ādyarasa had the god <i>Hajjēśvarādēva</i> reinstalled besides installing god <i>Ādyēśvarādēva</i> and made a gift of 200 <i>matṭar</i> of his own land at Hajjuvalage for the repairs (of the temple) after leaving the feet of <i>ārādhyā</i> Ballahādēva.
774	Slab built into the right wall (outside) of the Hanumān temple.	Kalachuri of Kalyāṇa.	Rāyamurāri Sōvidēva	Śaka 1001; year 2, Sarvadhāri, Uttarāyana-samkrānti.	Do. . . . .	Registers a gift of land, gardens and income from taxes to god Brahmēśvara of Rañjōru for worship, offerings and repairs and for feeding ascetics etc., after leaving the feet of Chandra-bharana-munindra by <i>śrikaraṇa</i> , <i>antah-pura-vergade</i> , <i>mahā-paśāyita</i> Barmadēva-dandanāyaka who received the lands from <i>mahāmāṇḍalēśvara</i> Bāchidēvarasa of the Sinda family. The record contains genealogical accounts of both these chiefs as also of the preceptor who was the <i>āchārya</i> of the <i>Hajjēśvara</i> temple. The temple of Brahmēśvara was established by Bāchidēvarasa.
	<b>DHARWAR DISTRICT</b> <b>DHARWAR TALUK</b>					
775	<b>Dharwar</b> —Impressions received from Dr. G. S. Dikehit, Karnataka University. Findspot: <b>Kolhāpur (?)</b> .	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa.	Trailōkyamalla Nūmaḍi Taila (III) ruling from Kalyāṇa.	Śivarātri 14, Monday.	Do. . . . .	Damaged and left half of the slab broken. Seems to register a gift of land to god Saṅkēśvarādēva. Refers to a general (Kāldāsa ?) whose genealogy as also that of the king are

776	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Badly damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of the 10th-11th century. Cf. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 1.
777	Do. Findspot : Bij (F) . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Records the death of Bonnama-nāyaka in a fight. Refers to Bijja-bhūbhūja. In characters of about the 12th century.
778	Do. Findspot : Korōchi (P) Hat- kanangale Taluk, Kolhapur District.	....	....	(1) Saka 1720, Kālayukta, Māgha śu. 1 : (2) Saka 1742, Vikrama, Māgha śu. 14, Monday. Irregular.	Sanskrit and Kanna- ḍa; Kannaḍa.	Records the construction of a <i>Jinālaya</i> and installation of the image of Pāravanātha and other deities therein on the first date probably by Rāyappa and Rēchappa, sons of a certain <i>nāyaka</i> , whose name is not clear. The second date seems to be the one on which the inscribed slab was set up.
GULBARGA DISTRICT						
CHITAPUR TALUK						
779	Nippāni.—Slab set up outside the Malli- kāruna temple.	Obhājukya of Kal- yāna.	Jagadēkamalla (Jayasimha II)	Saka 960, Bahudhā- nya, Vaiśākha ba. 6, Thursday= 1038 A.D., April 26. The week-day was, however, Wednesday.	Kannaḍa. . . .	Records that the queen Sōmaladēvi, who was governing Alande- 1000, installed the image of goddess Sarasvatī at Supāni (i.e. modern Nippāni) and granted three hundred <i>matṭar</i> of land and two gardens for the worship of the goddess, for main- taining the <i>vidyārthīs</i> and for their preceptor. Also records the grant of fifty <i>gadyānas</i> of gold. After the usual impre- cations, the record further states that Durggasimha, the <i>mane-vergaḍe</i> of the queen, built the Sarasvatī-maṇḍapa at Supāni.
GULBARGA TALUK						
780	Bōlēvād.—Slab set up near the <i>agasi</i>	....	....	San (Saka) 1[5]16 .	Local Nāgarī.	Seems to mention a name (not clear).
781	Dastāpnr.—Three sides of a slab in front of the Hanumān temple.	Obhājukya of Kaly- āna.	[Tribhuvanmalla] (Vikramāditya VI).	(1) Year 2, Phālgā, Śrāvāṇa, Amā- vāsya, Sunday= 1077, A.D. August 21, f. d. t. -27. (2) Year 24, Pramā- di, Kārtika śu. 12, Thursday= 1099 A.D., October 27, f.d.t. -68.	Kannaḍa ; Sanskrit, Nāgarī.	The Kannaḍa portion of which the Sanskrit version is a copy, is partly damaged. The Sanskrit version records the crea- tion of an <i>agrahāra</i> , and its gift to Chandayana-dvivedi-bhaṭṭo- pādhyāya of Viśvāmītra-gōtra on the first date. It further records that, on the 2nd date, the image of the god Ādikēśava was installed and 55 <i>nivartanas</i> ( <i>matṭar</i> in the Kannaḍa version) of land granted for the worship of the deity, repairs to the temple etc.
782	Gobbaravādi.—Slab built into the wall of the Anantalinga temple.	....	....	Saka 14[10], Kṛṣṇa	Kannaḍa, Nāgarī	Seems to record the construction of a corridor ( <i>pauḍi</i> ). Men- tions a servant ( <i>ḍiṅgariga</i> ) Haramānu, son of Vaijanātha of Kāśyapa-gōtra.

given. Mentions Bijjala and the *mahājānas* of an *agrahāra* (name lost). Published in *Inscriptions in Northern Karnataka and the Kolhapur State*, Inscription No. 11.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MYSORE—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>GULBARGA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>GULBARGA TALUK—<i>contd.</i></b>					
783	Gulbarga.—Slab set up in the Municipal garden.	Chäluyka of Kal-yäna.	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI), ruling from Jayantipura.	Year 42, Hemajambhi, Pushya śu. 8, Monday, Uttarāyana-samkrānti, Vyatipāta=1117 A.D., December 3. There was no <i>saṅkrānti</i> on that day.	Kannada . . .	Incomplete. Records that the king's subordinate <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Hommādīyarasa, while ruling over Kaḍagañchi, along with four others i.e. Kēśamarasa, the <i>prabhu</i> of Kaḍagañchi, Mallarasa, Padmarasa and Būhbarasa, granted lands (details lost) for worship and offerings to god Mallikārjuna installed by Gōvindañña at Kaḍagañchi.
784	Harsūr.—Three fragments lying near the Parvatadēva temple.	Do.	Permmāḍi (Vikramāditya VI)	....	Do. . . .	Contains the genealogy of the king and that of Sāgara-setti and Bhāskara-setti. Records the construction of the temple of god Bālēśvara by Bhāskara-setti and of a temple of god Kēdārēśvara by (his brother) Sāgara-setti. Mentions Gonkana-nāḍu, a subdivision of Alande-1000 in Kuntala-dēśa.
785	Slab lying on the left (outside) of the same temple.	Do.	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI).	Year 21, Iśvara, Pushya ba. 3, Thursday, Uttarāyana-samkrānti=1097 A.D., December 24.	Do. . . .	Do. Mentions the king's son Sōmēśvara III, the latter's son Perma Jagadēkamalla and his brother Taila III. Also mentions Jagadēkamalla's subordinate Bammaṇayya, his wife Lakṣhādēvi and their son Hommāḍidēva. Records the renovation of the temple of god Bālēśvara, originally built by Bālī-setti, by Bhāskara-setti and the completion of the temple of god Kēdārēśvara, originally started by Kēti-setti, by Sāgara-setti in the <i>sarovanamāyā-agrahāra</i> Sāleya-simāla, situated in Gonka-nāḍu, a sub-division of Alande-1000 in Kuntala-janapada. Further records that Gonkarasa, the ruler of Gonka-nāḍu, Nāmarasa, the <i>prabhu</i> of Simāla, other <i>prabhus</i> and the <i>vaiśya</i> Kēti-setti together granted 2 <i>maṭṭa</i> of flower-garden to the deity Bālēśvara for worship in and repairs to the temple, etc. The record enjoins Bammaṇayya, Lakṣhādēvi and Hemmāḍidevarasa, among others, to protect the grant.
786	Slab built into the floor of the Venkaṭarama shrine in front of the Ananta-sayada temple.	Kalaohuri of Kal-yāna.	Rāyamurāri Sōma . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī . .	Incomplete. Gives the genealogy of the Kalaohuri family and records the installation of a <i>suvarṇa-kalāśa</i> by the king's minister Mādhava-dandanātha, son of Māyidēva and Sāvitrī, in the temple of Lakṣmīpati built by Paramardī-dēva. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXVIII, pp. 23 ff. and Plate.
787	Slab set up against the wall inside the Bōrlingēśvara temple.	Do.	Rāyamurāri Sōyidēva, ruling from Modeganūr.	Khara, Māgha śu. Paurṇami, Thursday, lunar eclipse=	Kannada . . .	Gives the genealogy of the Kalaohuri family and records that <i>mahāpradhāna</i> , <i>hriyodandanāyaka</i> Mādhavayya-nāyaka along with <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Vīra Rāmadēvarasa and Vīra



				1172 A.D., January 13.			
788	Slab set up against the wall inside the Jaina temple.	Chālukya of Kal-yāpa.	....	....	Do.		Goṅkarasa made a gift of the village Ankuḷage in Goṅka-nūririppatti-aruvattu to the deity Bhogēśvara of Sāleyasi-maja. Records further gifts to the same deity by the <i>dēśis</i> and <i>nakharas</i> .
789	Hero-stone in front of the Karibasappa temple.	....	....	....	Do.		Since the slab containing the record is plastered with cement, nothing can be made out. In characters of the 12th century.
790	Holkunda.—Slab in the locality called <i>Khandāri</i> .	Chālukya of Kal-yāpa.	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI).	Year 37, Vijaya, Bhādrapada, śu. Pūṇami, lunar eclipse—1113 A. D., August 28. The week day was Thursday.	Do.		Seems to record the killing of an elephant by Bhiveya. The sculpture in relief depicts a hero killing an elephant. Do.
791	Slab fixed to the floor of the Baḍigēra well.	....	....	....	Do.		Records the gift of 35 <i>matṭar</i> of land to the west of the village by the <i>maḥajanas</i> , and 40 <i>matṭar</i> of land to the east by the queen Chandaladēvi, to the god Kēśavādēva of Polagunde, a <i>bhātta-grāma</i> of the queen.
792	Another slab in the same place . . .	....	....	....	Do.		Mentions Basuvapa in the last line. In late characters.
793	Slab built into the <i>buruz</i> wall . . .	....	....	....	Do.		Records the name of Basuvapa, son of Chanamala and Narsaka. Do.
794	Slab fixed into the outer platform of Tajuddin Badsha Dargah.	....	....	....	Marāṭhi, and Mōḍi.	Nāgarī	Seems to refer to the maintenance of some accounts. Do.
795	Jivanagi.—Slab fixed into the floor of the Hanumān temple:	....	....	....	Do.		Purport not clear. Seems to mention a certain <i>malika</i> Nara-ju[d]ina. Do.
796	Pillar in the same temple . . . .	Chālukya of Kal-yāpa.	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI), ruling from Jayantipura.	Year 50; Viśvāvaṇa, Vaiśākha śu. 13, Sunday. Irregular.	Kannaḍa		Fragmentary. Contains only the imprecatory portion. In characters of the 12th century.
797	Slab set up in the <i>prākāra</i> of the Bimba-nātha temple, in front of the central shrine.	Do.	Jagadēkamalla (II), ruling from Kal-yānapura.	Year 11, Vibhava, Mārgaśīra ba. 14, Monday. Irregular.	Do.		Grant portion is worn out. Seems to record some grants made to the god Nakharēśvara of Jivanige by the <i>Achāryya</i> Lākṣmēśvara-panḍita, the <i>perggaḍes</i> and the <i>aśēha-nakha-ras</i> of the village.
798	Kamalāpur.—Slab lying in front of the Hazarat Teg Burhanuddin Dargah.	....	....	Śaka 1232, Śādhā-rapa.	Do.		States that Kriyāśakti-panḍita, the <i>achāryya</i> of the <i>sthāna</i> of god Bibbēśvara of Jivanige, along with the <i>prabhu</i> s and the <i>samasta-nagara</i> , made certain grants of land to god Pārāva-nātha of the village attached to Śāntinātha of Alande. The gift was made at the instance of Bhānuśeṇayya.
799	Same slab . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.		Records that Gaṅgideśvarāpaya granted land for the main-tenance of a <i>dharm-ṭa</i> (charitable picotta).
800	Slab lying in the Hiri-maṭha . . .	....	....	....	Senakrit,	Nāgarī	Another version of No. 798 above. In characters of about the 14th century.
801	Slab fixed into the steps of the Rāmatīrtha	....	....	....	Kannaḍa.		Mentions <i>hiri-maṭha</i> and seems to record some grant. In late characters.
802	Kerūr.—Slab built into the wall of the village <i>ghaḍe</i> .	....	....	....	Marāṭhi ?	Nāgarī	Reads : <i>Vīrō Dhanī Mudhōjideva</i> [ * ] <i>gnē</i> . Do.
				Śaka 909, Sarvajit, Phālguna śu. [7], Sunday, Rōhini—988 A. D., Feb-ruary 26.	Kannaḍa.		Damaged. Records the grant of 96 <i>matṭar</i> of land to the god Nāgēśvara of Kereyūra by Nāga-gāvunḍa. Mentions <i>aruvaṇa</i> .

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MYSORE—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>GULBARGA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>GULBARGA TALUK—<i>contd.</i></b>					
803	<b>Nāgaṇṇa.</b> —Slab set up against the wall of the Śaraṇa-Basavēśvara temple.	....	....	Śaka Prabhava, Chaitra śu. 1, Monday, Śravaṇa. Irregular.	1887, Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records that on the date quoted, the temple, probably of the god Nāgabhūṣaṇa of Nāgāpuri who is eulogised in a stanza, was completed.
804	<b>Saṇṇūr.</b> —Slab built into the floor of the Rāmalinga temple.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī and Mōḍī.	Purport not clear. Seems to contain the name Guṇḍapa in the last line. In late characters.
805	<b>Saraḍigi.</b> —Slab lying in front of the Hanumān temple.	....	....	....	Kannaḍa .	Damaged. Refers to a feudatory ruler of Saṭṭaḷḷige-1000, a subdivision in Banavāsi-nāḍu, and seems to record some grants of land situated in Saravaḍige. In characters of about the 10th century.
806	Slab outside the Śaraṇa-Basavēśvara temple.	....	....	Vya[ya]?	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Illegible. Contains the word <i>sahagamaṇa</i> in line 2. In characters of the 15th-16th century.
	<b>MYSORE DISTRICT</b>					
	<b>KOLLEGAL TALUK</b>					
807	<b>Bastipura.</b> —Rock on the hill outside the village.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Kannaḍa .	Commemorates the death of the Jaina ascetic Pushpanandi. In characters of about the 10th century.
808	Another rock in the same place . . .	....	....	....	Kannaḍa . . .	Mentions the death of Pushpanandi and refers to Purimaṇḍala-muni. Do.
809	Slab built into a platform . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Śrīman-mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Tribhuvanamalla</i> . In characters of about the 13th century.
	<b>RAICHUR DISTRICT</b>					
	<b>MANVI TALUK</b>					
810	<b>Amarāvati.</b> —Slab set up near the Išvara temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Completely worn out. Seems to mention some Jaina teachers. In characters of about the 12th century.
811	<b>Arōli.</b> —Slab in front of the Išvara temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Refers to a well built by <i>Kulakaraṇi Appāji</i> . In late characters.

812	<b>Atnūr.</b> —Slab built by the side of the steps of the Išvara temple.	Chālukya yāna.	of Kal-	Trailōkyamalla (Sōmēśvara I)	....	Do.	Records a gift of money made by <i>daṇḍanūyaka</i> Pōtimayya in the presence of <i>manneya</i> Nayyaparasa and Sādhyaśiva-panditachārya, the <i>sthānādhipati</i> of Pallēśvara of Mudu-gūṃḍūru, when <i>Mahāmāṇḍalēśvara</i> Rēvarasa was governing Egedore-2000. Also records a grant of 2 <i>matṭar</i> of land each to <i>Brahmapuri</i> Chāṇḍamayya and a <i>talāra</i> .
813	Slab set up in front of the <i>agasi</i>	....	....	....	Āṅgirasa, Mārgasīra śu. 1.	Do.	Incomplete. Only gives the date. In characters of about the 17th century.
814	Pillar set up in the same place	....	....	....	Āṅgirasa	Do.	Records the arrangement made for the lease of certain land, specifying the quantity of paddy and ghee to be given, during the specified periods. Do.
815	<b>Daddala.</b> —Slab lying behind the village.	Chālukya yāna.	of Kal-	Bhuvanaikamalla (Sōmēśvara II)	Saka 991, Saumya, Uttarayana-sah- krānti.	Do.	Records a grant of twenty-four <i>matṭar</i> of fertile ( <i>nigara</i> ) land in three plots, one <i>matṭar</i> of flower garden and one oil-mill and five house-sites to the <i>Girigōṭemalla-Jinālaya</i> constructed by Māḷisetti at Ponnappālu, by <i>mahāsāmanta</i> Maḷeyamarasa of Mānuve who bears, among others, the epithet <i>Girigōṭemalla</i> . Mentions Peḍakalu Jaṭāchōḷabhima-mahā-rāja of Kalikōla-anvaya as a feudatory of the king.
816	<b>Gōgēbāl.</b> —Slab set up near the temple of Basavappa.	....	....	....	[Saka] .24	Do.	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to refer to a grant of money. In characters of the 9th-10th century.
817	Slab lying by the side of the path leading to the field of Kawtāl Sivanappa.	Kalachuri of yāna.	Kal-	[Rāyamurāri Sōvidēva]	Saka 1097, Jaya, Mārgasīra, Pār- pimā.	Do.	Damaged. Records a grant of money to a certain god. Mentions <i>Mummuridaṇḍas</i> , <i>Seṭṭiguttas</i> and other local bodies.
818	<b>Gudihāl.</b> —Slab built into the wall of the Išvara temple.	....	....	....	....	Do.	States that Sōvayya, the son-in-law of <i>mahāsāmanta</i> Dāsappa and Māchigāṇḍa made a grant of six <i>matṭar</i> of land and a garden to (god) Mahādēva of Ingūnige. In characters of about the 13th century.
819	<b>Jammalaḍinni.</b> —Slab in the field of the <i>Paṭavāri</i> .	....	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to the border probably of the village in which the stone is found. In late characters.
820	<b>Kātaraki.</b> —Slab set up near a well	....	....	....	Saka 1523, Plava, Chaitra śu. Pū- rṇimā, Friday. Irregular.	Do.	The portion following the date is worn out.
821	<b>Koravi.</b> —Boulder at the entrance of the village.	....	....	....	Yuva, Jyēshṭha śu. 1.	Do.	Damaged and worn out. In late characters.
822	<b>Nugḍōṇi.</b> —Slab set up near the Basav- ēśvara temple.	....	....	....	....	Do.	Records that the land measuring twelve <i>matṭar</i> belonged to god Nakharēśvara of Śiriyūr. In characters of the 13th century.
823	Pillar set up in front of the same temple	Rāshṭrakūṭa		Kannara	....	Do.	Damaged. Seems to refer to a grant of land. In characters of about the 10th century.
824	Slab set up in the same place	....	....	....	Saka 956, Bhāva	Do.	States that <i>daṇḍanūyaka</i> Chākimayya made a grant of six <i>matṭar</i> of land to god Mahādēva of Biṇḷakurika.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MYSORE—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>RAICHUR DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>MANVI TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>Nugdōpi—<i>concl'd.</i></b>					
826	Slab lying in the field known as <i>Maṇṇa-ppana-hotu</i> .	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa.	....	Śaka 957, Yuva, Māgha ba. Thursday. Probably=1036 A. D., January 22.	Kannāḍa . . .	Seems to record a grant of 20 <i>matṭar</i> of land, one <i>matṭar</i> of garden, house-site and an oil-mill for a lamp by queen Sōmala-dēvi to the religious teacher Gōkarṇarāśi-jīya on the occasion of an Uttarāyāṇa-saṁkrānti in Pūshya-bahula, Wednesday, i.e. the 24th December, 1035 A.D.
826	<b>Rājāladinnī.</b> —Slab set up near the <i>maṭha</i> .	....	....	....	Nāgarī . . .	Worn out. Mentions a <i>maṭha</i> . In late characters.
827	<b>Sirwār.</b> —Boulder at the foot of the hill.	....	....	....	Kannāḍa . . .	Seems to refer to some arrangement ( <i>saṁgraha-sthiti</i> ) made by the two-hundred ( <i>Mahājānas</i> ) of Śirivura for the regular payment of taxes such as <i>pañchaka</i> , <i>daśaka</i> and <i>viśaka</i> . In characters of about the 10th century.
828	<b>Suṅkanūr.</b> —Slab set up near the temple of Maṇṇa-Basavaṇṇa.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa.	Jagadēkamalla . . . . .	Śaka 95[3], Bahudhānya (7), Māgha śu. [2], Saṁkrānti, Sunday. Irregular.	Do. . . . .	Seems to state that queen Bijjaladēvi, while camping at Poṭṭalakere, made some grant of land. The grant portion is damaged.
829	<b>Suṅkēśvar.</b> —Slab in the field known as <i>Suṅgūḍa-gaddi</i> .	....	....	Khara, Chaitra śu. 15, Thursday.	Do. . . . .	States that while Mallidēva was ruling, two <i>matṭar</i> of wet-land were granted to a certain Bommayya. In characters of about the 13th century.
830	Slab near the Maruḷayyanagudi	....	....	Jaya, Āshāḍha śu. 11, Monday.	Do. . . . .	States that a land measuring 15 <i>matṭar</i> was granted to Bommayya, at the instance of <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Mallidēva. Do.
831	<b>Taḍkal.</b> —Fragmentary slab built into the wall of the <i>uḡasi</i> .	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Jagadēkamalla (Jayasimha II) ruling from Ētagiri.	Śaka 955, Śrīmukha, Chaitra Amāvāsyā, Sunday, Saṁkrānti, solar eclipse. Probably=1033 A.D., April 1, f.d.t. 25.	Do. . . . .	Mutilated. Refers to a grant of land probably made by queen Bijjaladēvi to a Bhalara (i.e. <i>bhatāra</i> ). Mentions <i>agrahāra</i> Taḍkal.
832	Slab near the house of the <i>Patṭil</i>	[Yādava of Dēvagiri]	Rāmachandra . . . . .	Nandana, Āsvijja ba. 13, Monday. Irregular.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Mentions the village Bāḡu[ahā]la.
833	<b>Tupdūr.</b> —Fragmentary slab set up the <i>huḍe</i> .	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	....	[Chālukya] Vikrama . . . . . śu. 3, Thursday.	Do. . . . .	Right half is broken and lost. Records the installation of the image of a god and a grant of land made to provide for its worship. Mentions Tuppadūru.

RAICHUR TALUK						
834	<b>Raichur.</b> —Loose slab leaning against the well near the tomb of Dārā-gāh. Impressions from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 2217).	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary and damaged. Mentions Pemnukonda in line 3. In characters of about the 15th century.
RAJASTHAN						
BHARATPUR DISTRICT						
GIRD (DHOLPUR) TAHSIL						
835	<b>Dhólpur.</b> —Slab in the custody of the Mahārājā of Dhólpur. Impressions from the Curator, State Museum, Bharatpur. Findspot: Not known.	Chāhāvāpa . . .	Chandamahāsena . . . . .	Vikrama 898 ( <i>vasu-nava-ashṭa</i> ), Vaisākha sū. 2, Sunday, Rōhini=842 A. D., April 16.	Sanskrit, Siddha-mātrikā.	Describes the king as the grandson of Isuka and the son of Mahisharāma and his queen Kōphullā and records the construction and consecration of a temple of god Chandasvāmin and a tank on the north-eastern side of it by the king in a jungle. Published in <i>ZDMG</i> , Vol. XI, pp. 39 ff. Bhandarkar's List, No. 27.
CHITTORGARH DISTRICT						
CHITTORGARH TAHSIL						
836	<b>Chittōrgarh.</b> —Broken slab. Impressions from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle, Baroda.	Khumānavamśa (i.e. Guhila of Mēdapāta)	Jaitrasinhha . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Seems to record the construction of a Jain temple. Gives the genealogical list of a Jain family beginning with Yaśōnaga of the Prāgvāta-vaṃśa flourishing in Chitrakūta (i.e. Chittōrgarh). Mentions <i>Āchārya</i> Subhachandra who was probably worshipped by the Chāhamānas, Paramāras and the Gūjaras. Contains part of a <i>bandha</i> drawn in the centre of the slab. Composed by Subhakīrti and engraved by Sōdhāka. In characters of about the 12th century. Cf. <i>PIRANWC</i> , 1904-05, No. 2202.
837	Do. . . . .	....	<i>Mahārājādhirāja Mahārājā Rāja</i> ....	...	Do. . . . .	Do. Records the construction of a <i>dēva-kulikā</i> of Rēvata by Virāva. In characters of about the 16th century.
838	Do. . . . .	[Pratihāra]	Bhōjadēva . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Siddha-mātrikā.	Do. Records the construction of a [ <i>Paṭṭasālā</i> ] and some grant probably to the same. The king's officer Siddha and his son Sēsha are mentioned.
839	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Do. Refers to a person whose second name was Khomāna and to a <i>sandhivirāhi</i> . In characters of about the 12th century.
840	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddha-mātrikā.	Do. Seems to be part of a <i>prāśasti</i> . In characters of about the 8th century.
MANDALGARH TAHSIL						
841	<b>Mēnal.</b> —Pedestal (right side) of the Vasantamūrti image kept in the sculpture shed. Impressions from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle, Baroda.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads: [ <i>Om</i> ]   <i>Chālā-śrī-Bhāva</i> ]- <i>Vasantamūrtiḥ</i> . In characters of about the 14th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>CHITTORGARH DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>MANDALGARH TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>Ménal—<i>contd.</i></b>						
842	Pillar in the upper <i>Sabhā-maṇḍapa</i> of the <i>mothā</i> . Impressions from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle, Baroda.	Chāhamāna	Prithvirāja II	Vikrama 1226	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the construction of a <i>maṭha</i> by Bhāvaśrama-muni. Cf. Bhandarkar's List No. 346; <i>JASB</i> , Vol. IV, Part I, p. 46.
843	Pillar in the <i>Sabhā-maṇḍapa</i> of the Suhavēśvara temple. Do.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1226	Do.	Seems to record that a sum of 20 <i>Ajayapriya-drammas</i> out of the income of the temple of Suhavēśvara should be paid annually to the temple of Āśādharīśvara (?) as formerly ordered by queen Suhavadēvī. Refers to the son of <i>Thakura Vilha</i> , a <i>Kāyastha</i> of Māthura lineage hailing from Pārauli. Transcribed by D. R. Bhandarkar in <i>PRASWIC</i> , 1906-07, p. 59, No. 2191. Cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 342.
844	Pedestal of another image in the same place as No. 841 above. Do.	Do.	Rājakumāra Dinakara Mēghanāda	Vikrama 1[3]1[2], Bhādrapada śu. 12, Monday, Śravaṇa=1256 A.D., August 16.	Do.	Records that the king pays his perpetual obeisance in the form of his image set up in front of the temple of Śiva at Mahānāla. Gives also the king's pedigree. Cf. <i>JIH</i> , Vol. XL pp. 9-14 and Plate.
845	Another image in the same place. Do.	[Do.]	Bhāva Sōmēśvara	Vikrama 1236, Jyēshṭha ba. 12.	Do.	Describes the king's exploits and states that the image was his representation.
846	Broken slab in the same place. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions Bhairava in line 5. Contains another inscription engraved in smaller characters recording a grant of land for food offerings. In characters of about the 12th century.
847	Pillar in the <i>Sabhā-maṇḍapa</i> of Mahānāla temple in the same village. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions Mahānāladēva and Mahanta Kaṭuva, son of Mahā-munrin Vāghā. In characters of about the 14th century. Noticed in <i>PRASI, WC</i> 1905-06, No. 2180.
<b>DUNGARPUR DISTRICT</b>						
<b>ASPUR TAHSIL</b>						
848	Barōḍā.—Slab in the Jain temple. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1364, Vaiśākha śu. 5.	Do.	States that the slab recording the <i>tapo-pañikā</i> of the Tīrthankaras from Kārttika badi to Āśvina sudi was set up by Jinachandra sūri. Cf. <i>Jain Inscriptions, Jaipur</i> , Part III Introduction, pl. opp. p. 35 and text line 22; Cf. <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1961-62, No. B 644.

SAGWARA TAHSIL						
849	Semalia.—Slab (situation not known). Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1700, Vaisākha śu. 10.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record that <i>Mahārāula</i> Puñjāji built a temple in the village <i>Semaliya</i> and that his son <i>Sūrasīṅgha</i> consecrated the same on the date mentioned.
JAIPUR DISTRICT						
DUDU TAHSIL						
850	Mozamābād.—Tripolia Gateway. A huge pillar set up to the right. Impressions from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 2128).	....	....	Vikrama 1751, Māgha śu. 4.	Do. . . .	Damaged and illegible. Purport not clear.
851	White marble slab set up to the right of the entrance (inside) at the same place. Do. (Acc. No. 2127).	.....	Rāmasī (i.e. Rāmashīṅgha)	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī; Persian, Nasta'liq	Bilingual. Seems to refer to the rule of the king. In late characters. For the Persian portion, see App. D. No. 191.
852	Right of the entrance and left of the Persian record. Do. (Acc. 2126).	Mughal . . .	Aurangzeb . . . . .	(1) Vikrama [172]6, (2) Vikrama [17]41, Māgha śu. . .	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records some construction and consecration by <i>Vairisāl-Mahārāja</i> and refers to a <i>Jāgirdār</i> named <i>Yasā</i> .
PHAGI TAHSIL						
853	Phāgi.—Bibōlai-kā-Tālāb. Wall of the temple near the steps. Do. (Acc. No. 2130).	....	....	Śaka 1620, Āyina ba. 6, Bira[vāra], (Thursday)=1698 A.D., October 13. (The month was <i>amānta</i> )	Do. . . .	Badly damaged. Seems to record the construction of the tank.
JAISALMER DISTRICT						
JAISALMER TAHSIL						
854	Jaisalmer.—Stone fixed into the wall of a chapel-shaped structure called <i>Oswālōn-kā-Dādā</i> . Impression from the superintendent, Western Circle, Baroda.	Chief of Jaisalmer .	Mularāja . . . . .	Vikrama 1861, Śaka 1726, Vaisākha ba. 3.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the construction and consecration of the foot-prints of <i>Gāṅgajī-gaṇi</i> by his disciple <i>Pandita Rūpachandra</i> . The engraver was the <i>sūtradhara</i> <i>Ālama</i> .
855	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Vikrama 1843, Śaka 1708, Māgha ba. 9, Friday=1787 A. D., January 12.	Do. . . . .	Records the construction and consecration of the foot-prints of <i>Jayavallabhajī-gaṇi</i> , who was a <i>Mahōpādhyāya</i> , by his disciple <i>Pandita Rūpavajra</i> together with his disciples <i>Trilōkachandra</i> and <i>Kisanachandra</i> . The engraver was <i>Śivadānaka</i> .
856	. . . . .	Do. . . . .	<i>Bāda</i> Bhimastō. . . . .	Vikrama 1663, Mārgaśīrṣha ba. 6, Monday, Pushya=1606 A.D., November 10, f.d.t. '03.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Traces the genealogy of the minister <i>Tōjapāla</i> and states that he, together with the members of his family, installed the <i>pādukā</i> of the preceptor <i>Jinagunaprabha-sūri</i> and that the consecration of the same was done by <i>Jinēśvara-sūri</i> . The writer and the engraver were <i>Matisāgara</i> and <i>Śivadāsa</i> respectively.

Sr. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King .	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>JAISALMER DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>JAISALMER TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i></b>						
857	Ludarvā.—Pillar inside the temple of Mātāji.	Chief of Jaisalmer .	Mahārājādhirāula Harirāja . . . . .	Vikrama 1626, Phālguna śn. 2, Monday=1570 A.D. February 6, f.d.t. 13.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to refer to the construction of a <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the temple and mentions Prithirāja, his brother Jagamāla Rāi, etc., belonging to the Bhāṭi family.
858	Pillar of the hall facing the same temple	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Vikrama 163[1] (current), Bhādrapada śn. 10, Wednesday = 1574 A.D., August 11.	Do. . . . .	Records the construction of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the temple of <i>Mātāji</i> by Bhivaji, who was the son of the king. Written by the <i>guru</i> Kāṇha and engraved by Bhōjarāja.
859	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Seems to be a copy of No. 858 above.
<b>JHALAWAR DISTRICT</b>						
860	Jhalāwār.—Jhalāwar Museum. Stone in the Museum. Museum No. 65. Find-spot: Jhālirāpātan.	....	Durgagana . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Siddha-mātrika	Gives a <i>prasaśi</i> of the king and seems to mention his brother whose name is lost. This introductory portion is similar to that of <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1952-53, No. B 420 and is engraved on the back side of the stone containing that record. Published in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. V. p. 182 and Plate.
<b>JHALRAPATAN TAHSIL</b>						
861	Jhālirāpātan.—Pillar in the Śitalādeva-Mahādeva temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>śrī-Dēva[jaḥ]</i> (2) <i>śrī-Saṅkaragana</i> (3) <i>Vikrama-chaṇḍa</i> (4) <i>śrī-Saṅkaragana</i> (5) <i>Dī[ṛgha]chārya</i>  In characters of about the 8th century.
862	Same pillar . . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads : (1) <i>[I]hapa pranamati   </i> (2) <i>nityam nityam   </i>  In characters of about the 10th century.
863	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions a person (name not clear) who was the son of <i>Pristā(?)</i> In characters of about of the 12th century.



864	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Records the obeisance of <i>Sa° Sāvādēva</i> , son of <i>Bhūlā</i> . Also records the obeisance of some other person like <i>Gangādhara</i> , etc. In characters of about the 13th century.
865	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Records the obeisance of <i>Rāvuta ūdā</i> , son of <i>Rāvuta Sijha</i> of <i>Datiyā</i> . Do.
866	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Records the obeisance of <i>Kusumadēva</i> , son of king <i>Valhapa-dēva</i> . Do.
867	Another pillar in the above temple row. 5th	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgari .	Reads: (1) <i>śrī-Mōsukah/sula-</i> (2) <i>śrī-Manchukah</i>  In characters of about the 10th century. See <i>PRASI, W.C.</i> , 1905-06, p. 56.
868	Another pillar in the same temple .	....	....	....	Local Nāgari. Dialect,	Records the obeisance of <i>Kūlhū</i> and <i>Bhōjā Rāni</i> on the occasion of their first meeting ( <i>gōṇā</i> ). Refers to <i>Sādhu Chhōhāḍa</i> . In characters of about the 12th century.
869	2nd pillar in the sixth row . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Records the obeisance of persons like <i>Tivaṭā</i> , <i>Mōmā</i> , <i>Kāku</i> , <i>Suhava</i> , <i>Dhavalā</i> , etc. In characters of about the 10th century.
870	Same pillar . . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddha-mātrikā.	Reads: <i>Samva[pu]rah pranamati</i> . In characters of about the 9th century.
KOTA DISTRICT						
LADPURA TAHSIL						
871	<b>Kōṭāh</b> .—Slab in the Museum. Findspot: <b>Rāmgarh</b> . Bhaṇḍ Dēvar Śiva temple.	[Paramāra]	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgari .	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to invoke <i>Mahālakṣmī</i> in the beginning. Mentions <i>Paramāra</i> in line 15, <i>Bhōja</i> in line 16 and <i>Vikrama</i> in line 21. In characters of about the 12th century.
872	<b>Rāmpurā</b> .—Slab kept outside the <b>Raghu-nāthji</b> temple.	[Hādā]	<i>Mahārāja Mahārōva Kishōrsimha II.</i>	Vikrama 1877, Ā-śvina śu. 10, Monday =1820 A.D., October 16, f.d.t. -10.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Seems to record some construction by a merchant of <b>Rāmpurā</b> and some instructions by the <i>darbār</i> in that connection to the revenue officers like the <i>Paṭel</i> , <i>Paṭwāri</i> etc. Mentions the name of <i>Jālamasingha</i> and his son <i>Mādhōsingha</i> .
NAGAUER DISTRICT						
JAIL TAHSIL						
873	<b>Barikhāṭu</b> .—Mohallāh Lōhāran, house of Hāji Muhammad Siddique; loose slab. Impressions from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 2108).	[Chāhamāna]	<i>Mahārājādhirāja Sōmēśvara</i>	Chaitra ba. 3, Thursday.	Sanskrit, Nāgari .	Fragmentary. Refers to <i>mahāmāṇḍalēśvara</i> <i>Ilhanadēva</i> and mentions a <i>pratāṭi</i> (street). In characters of about the 12th century.
MERTA TAHSIL						
874	<b>Mertā City</b> .—Jāmi Masjid. Pillar to the left of the middle steps, eastern face. Do. (Acc. No. 2090).	....	<i>Mahārāja Ghōkalasīgajī</i>	Vikrama 1854, Śrāvana ba. 2, Tuesday=1797 A.D., July 25.	Do. . . . .	Seems to record that the proceeds from the rent of the shop attached to the mosque were made over to meet the expenses of the latter.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>NAGAUER DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>NAGAUER TAHSIL</b>						
876	<b>Nagaur.</b> —Stone beam fixed at the entrance to a small mosque on the bank of the <i>Jināni</i> tank. (Originally fixed at the entrance of the gateway demolished by the Municipality). Do. (Acc. No. 2004).	Mughal.	Aurangzeb	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī; Persian, Nasta'liq.	Bilingual and damaged. Records the laying of the foundation for the Islāmī-darvājā. Mentions a <i>mahārājadhīrāja</i> , who was the <i>amala</i> and Gahalōta Durgarāsīha who was the <i>kōtvāl</i> . For the Persian portion, see App. D. No. 230. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Mosl.</i> , 1949-50, pp. 47-48, Pl. XVI, L.
<b>NAWA TAHSIL</b>						
876	<b>Bhilal.</b> —Memorial pillar near the well. Impressions from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle, Baroda.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the excavation of the well by Vignāja. In characters of about the 10th century. Cf. No. 877 below.
877	Another pillar. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1048, Mārgaśīra ba. 12.	Do.	Records the death of Chāhuāṇa Vig[r]aja, son of Viṣṇurāja.
878	3rd pillar. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1030, Kārttika śu. [11]..	Do.	Almost effaced. Appears to record the death of a certain Chhandradēu.
879	<b>Lichana.</b> —Stone built into the well. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1559, Āshāḍha śu. 4.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Refers to the village Lichāna and mentions the names of some individuals like Bhīla, son of Kheṭa, Gōu, brother of Jēkha, etc.
880	<b>Marōth.</b> —Stone built into the wall of Jinnatājī-lā-mandir about two miles north of the village. Do.	....	<i>Mahārāja</i> Bhivasiṅgha	Vikrama 1859, Śaka 1724, Vai- śākha śu. 6, Satur- day=1802 A.D., May 8.	Do.	Records the renovation of the temple and the arrangement made for its maintenance by Mahēśadānaji, son of Sālina-siṅgha and grandson of Chatrasāla.
<b>PARBATSAR TAHSIL</b>						
881	<b>Banwāl.</b> —Red sand-stone pillar at the Mārājī-kā-Thān. Do.	....	....	.... ba. 1 .....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged and fragmentary. Mentions [Si]ddhādēva in line 8. In characters of about the 10th century.
882	<b>Bari Sāpēr.</b> —Memorial pillar near the well. Do.	....	....	Vikrama [1]211 (current), Māgha śu. 2, Saturday= 1154 A.D., Janu- ary 16, f.d.t. '67.	Do.	Records the death of a certain Kumarpāla in a fight.

883	Another pillar. Do. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 11[1]6, Mārgaśīrsha ba. 6, Sunday=1059 A.D., November 28. (The month was <i>amānta</i> ).	Do. . . . .	Records the death of a person called Mahidhara.
884	Bassi.—Loose white marble pillar under the banyan tree at the site called Titro about one mile to the south of the village. Do.	Chāhamāna . . .	Mahārāja Ajayapūladēva . . .	Vikrama 1189, Kārttika śu. 5, Sunday=1182 A.D., October 16.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Seems to record the death of the king on the given date and the performance of <i>sati</i> by his three queens, one of them being the chief queen Sōmaladēvi.
885	Gaṅgavā.—Memorial stone behind the Śiva temple about a mile to the west of the village. Do.	....	....	Vikrama [13.], Kārttika śu. 12, Monday.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Seems to record the death of two individuals one of whom was Sōdhika. Probably the memorial was set up by a certain Chāhaḍa.
886	Another stone. Do. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1203, Phālguna ba. 10, Monday=1147 A.D., January 27, f.d.t. '85.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Seems to mention the names Kirttisinhā and his son.....sinhā.
887	3rd stone. Do. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1309 (current), Chaitra śu. 10, Thursday=1252 A.D., March 21, f.d.t. '48.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Seems to record the death of Mālā's son whose name appears to be Vājra.
888	4th stone. Do. . . . .	....	Vāhaḍadēva . . . . .	Vikrama 1[5]10, Chai[tra*], ba. 14, Monday=1453 A.D., August 9.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Records the death of Sib (Śiva)-sinhā son, of Mahāsinhā.
889	Khōkhar.—Memorial stone near the well in a field outside the village. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1162, Śrāvaṇa śu. [7].	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the death of Salakhuā.
890	Makrānā (Gunaoti).—West wall of the well known as Paharkuvā. Impressions from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 1992).	....	....	Vikrama 17[68], Bhāḍavā (Bhādrapada) ba. 11.	Local dialect, Nāgarī; Persian Nasta'liq.	Bilingual. The beginning of each line in the first part is missing and the second part is very much damaged. Seems to mention Sahijahaja (i.e. Shah Jahān?) in line 3. Probably records the construction of the well. For the Persian portion see App. D. No. 236. There is another record of the same period in 6 lines, much worn out, on the right side of the Persian inscription.
891	Stone erected near the well called Qāzī-kā-ku'ān, near the platform containing two graves. Do. (Acc. No. 2120).	Chauhān . . .	Harisigha (i.e. Harisinhā) . . .	Vikrama 1742, Āshāḍha śu. 5.	Do. . . . .	Do. Records the grant of 44 <i>bighas</i> of land by Qāzī Aphajala Muharramada. For the contents of the Persian portion see App. D. No. 241.
892	Pedestal of a <i>kirtī</i> at Jhālā-tālāb. Marble-slab fixed in the centre of the floor of a <i>chhatrī</i> . Do. (Acc. No. 2121).	Do.	Māna-singha . . . . .	Vikrama 1678, Phālguna ba. 5, Monday=1622 A. D., January 21.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the construction and consecration of a building and a tank by the king at an expense of Rs. 3101/-. Refers to <i>mahāsati</i> Lachhā.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>RAJASTHAN—contd.</b> <b>SIROHI DISTRICT</b> <b>SIROHI TAHSIL</b>					
893	<b>Ākūā.</b> —Stone lying in the courtyard of Purohit Motiji's house.	Chauhān	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Purport not clear. A crude representation of a cow and a calf is engraved above the writing. In late characters.
894	<b>Bāldā.</b> —Marble slab in the Hanumān temple.	Dēvaḍā Chauhān	Jagamāla and his son Akharāja (I).	Vikrama 1563	Do. . . .	Damaged. Mentions Arbudāchala and the village Bāldā.
895	Stone near the 'Andāvā' arahaḥ (a wheel for raising water from a well), belonging to Shri Jajha Singh and others.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Broken at the top right side. Purport not clear. Mentions the engraver Śitā Māla. In late characters.
896	Stone in the field belonging to Danaji and others.	....	....	Vikrama 1761, .. [3]	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Indifferently engraved. Mentions Rāja Kūmara.
897	Stone in the field belonging to Keesaji Mupaji.	....	....	Vikrama [1657 ?]	Do. . . .	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear.
898	<b>Fāsariyā.</b> —Stone under a tree near 'Andāvā' arahaḥ.	Dēvaḍā Chauhān	Akharāja (I)	Vikrama 15[7]0, Kārttika ba. 2.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Mentions Thākur Ana..... (illegible) and Dēvaḍā Śāhmatasi. Details not clear.
899	<b>Fungani.</b> —Stone lying outside the village on the way to the Mahādeva temple.	....	....	Vikrama ..... Bhādrapada 4u. 3, Sunday.	Do. . . .	Records the date only. In late characters.
900	Marble slab fixed on the floor inside the Hanumān temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Worn out. Seems to refer to some construction. Mentions [Lachha]manasaigha and the village Phungani. In characters of about the 17th century.
901	Stone under a tree near the same temple.	....	....	..... [Bhādrapada].	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Badly damaged. Reads: Mahārājā[dhīrāja ?] [Śikha] in lines 2-3 and Chāḍa-suta-rava .... Kikava ..... shadgura-dharas in lines 6-7. In characters of the 13th or 14th century.
902	<b>Jalā.</b> —Stone lying in the courtyard of Shri Bhikaji Adaji's house.	....	....	Vikrama 1[7]25, Chaitra ba. 7.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the gift of an arahaḥ called [Dhabrā] probably by Dēvaḍā Vapaji and Padmaji.
903	Stone in a field belonging to the same person.	....	....	Vikrama 17[65 ?]	Do. . . .	Indifferently engraved.
904	Stone in a field belonging to Shri Paip Singh Vijaya Singh.	....	....	Vikrama [16]47, Āshāḍha [4u.] 13.	Do. . . .	Badly damaged and worn out.
905	<b>Kōtrā.</b> —Stone in the courtyard of Shri Karandanji's house.	Dēvaḍā Chauhān	Akharāja	....	Do. . . .	Defaced. Purport not clear. In late characters.

906	Krishangarū (Mśā).—Back of a brass image of Pāravanātha in the Sumatinātha temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1074, Vaiśākha śu. 5.	Saukrit, Nāgarī	Records the name Śrāvaka Sāhila who was probably the donor. Published in <i>Arbuddachala-Pradakṣiṇā Jaina-Lēkha-Sam-dāha</i> , p. 76, No. 224. Cf. <i>A. R. Rajputana Museum</i> , Ajmer, 1936-37, p. 2.
907	Back of another image in the same place	....	....	Vikrama 153[3], Vai. (Vaiśākha) śu. 12, Thursday=1477 A.D., April 24.	Do. . . .	Records that the image of Śāntinātha was caused to be made by Vyā° Lakhāka, son of Vyā° Sōmā and his wife Sōnaladā, and a resident of Kiragrāma for his own merit. Its consecration was done by Lakshmisāgara-sūri. Ibid., No. 225.
908	Back of a third image . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1536, Māgha ba. 5, Sunday=1480 A.D., January 2.	Do. . . .	Records that the image of Kunthmātha was caused to be made by Sā° Sālāha, son of Sā° Mājā of the Prāgvāta-jñāti along with his wife Virāṇi and son Sā° Nālāha and others. The image was consecrated by Jinachandrasūri who is stated to be the <i>nāyaka</i> of the Kharatara-gachchha, in the <i>paṭṭa</i> of Jinabhadra-sūri. Ibid., No. 226. Cf. <i>A. R. Rajputana Museum</i> , Ajmer, 1936-37, p. 6.
909	Back of a fourth image . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1537 Jyā. (Jyēṣṭha) ba. 8, Saturday=1481 A.D., April 21.	Do. . . .	Records that the image of Suvidhinātha, caused to be made by Lāṇka, son of Vyā° Kājā and his wife Madhu, was consecrated by Lakshmisāgara-sūri. Ibid., p. 77, No. 227.
910	Back of a fifth image . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1552, Vaiśākha, śu. 5, Monday=1496 A.D., April 18.	Do. . . .	Records that the image of Ādinātha was caused to be made by Vyā° Tīhāka, son of Vyā° Vāchhā of Nāndiagrāma and his wife Subhāsini, with his family for the merit of his (maternal) grandmother named Hanūri and others. The image was consecrated by Hēmaṇvimala-sūri of the <i>paṭṭa</i> of Sumatisādhū-sūri. Ibid., No. 228. Also cf. <i>A. R. Rajputana Museum</i> , Ajmer, 1936-37, p. 6.
911	Back of a sixth image . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1713, Vaiśākha śu. 7, Friday=1657 A.D., April 10.	Do. . . .	Records that the image of Nēminātha caused to be made by Vyā° Mōham, a resident of Sirōhi, was consecrated by Vijayārjāsūri.
912	Stone lying outside the village near the Mahādēva temple.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Damaged and worn out. Purport not clear. Reads.....
913	Stone in a <i>chhatrī</i> outside the village . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1753, Phālguna ba. 5.	Do. . . .	<i>Mahārāja śrī</i> .....in line 6. In late characters. Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear.
914	Stone slab on a <i>Chabūtrā</i> near <i>Māmājī-kā-arahaṭ</i> .	....	....	Vikrama 1757, Kārtika [ba. 7] 13, Monday=1700 A.D., October 28.	Do. . . .	Seems to record the construction of a platform ( <i>thurū</i> ). Mentions a certain Su[th]°dara....
915	Stone slab near the <i>arahaṭ</i> belonging to Shri Nain Mal Modi on the way to Mirpur.	Dēvaḍā Chauhān	Suratāpa . . . .	Vikrama 16[51], Jyēṣṭha ba. 13, Sunday=1695 A.D., April 27. (The month was Adhika-Jyēṣṭha).	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a step-well probably by Sōlamkī Khētā and Rāyasi. Also mentions the names of Kuvara Rāja Siga, Dēvaḍā Prathī Rāja, etc.
916	Maḍiyā.—Stone near the 'Haridvā' <i>arahaṭ</i> in a field belonging to Shri Nataji Manaji.	....	....	Vikrama 1[8]42, [Bhādrapada ba. . . ].	Do. . . .	Indifferently engraved. Refers to a piece of land ( <i>khēara</i> ) Details not clear.
917	Stone in another field belonging to the same person.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to record a gift. Mentions a certain Chitā Kalā. In late characters.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>SIROHI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>SIROHI TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Maḍiyā—<i>contd.</i></b>					
918	Stone in a field belonging to Mali Motiji .	....	....	Vikrama 1800, Jyēṣṭha śu. 13.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record a gift (?) of land ( <i>khēlara</i> ). Mentions the <i>sākhi</i> of Dēvaḍā [.] vageji.
919	Mirpur—Jain temple, pilaster on the right wall inside the main entrance.	....	....	Vikrama 1552, [Pauṣa bṛ. 5, Wednesday?]. Irregular.	Do. . . .	Records the pilgrimage of <i>Sēṭhi</i> Kālā and <i>Sēṭhi</i> Thūkarasi.
920	Another pilaster on the same wall at the same place.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the pilgrimage of Vāpadēva. In late characters.
921	Left wall at the same place . . . .	....	....	Vikrama [1*]552	Do. . . .	Indifferently engraved. Seems to record the pilgrimage of a person (name not clear).
922	Pilaster on the left wall at the same place .	....	....	Vikrama 1552, Chaitra śu. 7, Monday—1496 A.D., March 21.	Do. . . .	Records probably a gift made by Bāi Nāthī, daughter of Bāi Karamī. Mentions Jitamūla Sukkha (Sukha?) mālā as a <i>sākhi</i> . Transcribed in <i>Arbūdāchalu-Pradakṣiṇā-Jaina-Lēkha-Saṁdōha</i> , p. 80, No. 235.
923	Lintel of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> in the same temple	....	....	Vikrama 1558, Vaiśākha śu. 13, Sunday=1500 A.D., April 12.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> in the temple of Jirāvalā Pāravanātha by Karamāi, wife of Saṁ. [Ratna]-pāla, on the advice of Udayasūgara-sūri for the merit of her husband. Also records the obsequies of Māngi, daughter of Saṁ. Karamāi. Ibid., No. 236.
924	Lintel of another <i>dēvakulikā</i> . . . .	Dēvaḍā Chauḥān ?	Mahārāja Rāpāji . . . .	Vikrama 1556, Dvitiya-Jyēṣṭha śu. 1, Friday=1500 A.D., May 29.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> in the temple of Jagannātha (i.e. Pāravanātha) for his own merit by Saṁgharī Dēva, son of Saṁgharī Sachavira and his wife Padmāi, and its consecration by Hēmaṁbala-sūri. Ibid., pp. 80-81, No. 237.
925	Wall left of the entrance outside the <i>garbha-griha</i> .	....	....	Vikrama 1555, Māgha śu. 4, Tues- day=1449, A.D., January 15.	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the <i>ślaga</i> (service) of Dēvakaraṇa, son of Sā. Vachhā, Kurā, son of Amipāla and Saṁ. Adā, son of Saṁ. Hīnā. Ibid., p. 79, No. 233.
926	Below No. 925 above . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 155[7]. Phālguna śu. 1.	Do. . . .	Mentions Sō° Sāmā, son of Sō° [.] samarī, a resident of Niṇēra. Ibid.
927	Below No. 926 above . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1657	Do. . . .	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear.

928	Môhabbatnagar. (Môhagaon).—Marble slab in a cenotaph outside the village.	....	....	Vikrama 17[6]5, Māgha śu. 14.	Do. . . .	Records the name of Dēvaḍa Krapaji (Karpaji).
929	Marble slab in another cenotaph at the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1880, Vaiśākha śu. 7, Wednesday=1824 A.D., May 5.	Do. . . .	Records the installation of the <i>chhatrī</i> of Dēvaḍārāja Tēja-sigha.
930	Saṭṭ stone on a platform at the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1784, Vaiśākha ba. 7, Friday=1728 A.D., April 19.	Do. . . .	Records the name of Sambalāji.
931	Nān.—Saṅgamśēvar temple, beam resting on two pillars in the <i>mandapa</i> .	Sōngirā Chauhān ?	Mahārājakula Rāuta Sādhadēva	Vikrama 1335, Bhādrapada śu. 2, Thursday=1279 A.D., August 10, f.d.t. 18.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records that the ruler donated 120 <i>dra*</i> ( <i>drammas</i> ) for the construction of a <i>cha[ṭ]ṭī</i> for the god Saṅgamśēvara. Also mentions two persons named Bhāviāra and Chāhuāna Dūhgara who donated annually 129 <i>drammas</i> and 2 <i>drammas</i> respectively.
932	Another beam at the same place . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1345, Jyēṣṭha śu. 2, Sunday=1289 A.D., May 22.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a <i>chaṭṭī</i> by Sōhaḍa, son of Ajā, in the temple of Saṅgamśēvara.
933	Pillar in the <i>mandapa</i> . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 13.., .....ba [1], ....	Do. . . .	Badly damaged. Records the obsequance of a person to the god Saṅgamśēvara. Mentions another named Vāhaḍa in line 2.
934	Pedestal of an image in the <i>garbha-griha</i>	....	....	....	Nāgarī . . . .	Reads: <i>Om</i> (expressed by symbol)    <i>Va° Jasaramātai</i> . In late characters.
935	Slab in the field attached to 'Bōkdavā' <i>arahaṭ</i> .	Dēvaḍā Chauhān	Suratāna . . . . .	Vikrama 1638 (current), Śrāvaṇa śu. 7, Sunday=1581 A.D., August 6.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to refer to some lands. Mentions a certain Ratana. Details not clear.
936	Slab built into the water-trough of 'Dudāvā' <i>arahaṭ</i> .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains two parts. The first part is defaced and its purport is not clear. The second part reads: (1) <i>Sadavāna</i> . (2) <i>Masalāji</i> . In late characters.
937	Stone lying loose near 'Dīvā' <i>arahaṭ</i> . First side.	....	....	Vikrama 1857, [Śrāvaṇa] ba. 7.	Do. . . .	Seems to record the gift of the <i>arahaṭ</i> called Dīava. Details not clear.
938	Do. Second side . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1959, Jyēṣṭha ba. [2 ?].	Do. . . .	Seems to refer to an <i>arahaṭ</i> .
939	Stone near the 'Sāhlāvā' <i>arahaṭ</i> . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1832, Bhādrapada ba. 12.	Do. . . .	Seems to record the gift of an <i>arahaṭ</i> . Mentions Jātājī as <i>sākeṭī</i> .
940	Sartārā —Saṭṭ stone on a platform opposite the new Panchayat building.	....	....	Vikrama 1885, Phālguna śu. 8, Friday=1829 A.D., March 13.	Do. . . .	Records the death of Opāji on the given date and the performance of <i>saṭṭ</i> by his wife subsequently.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>RAJASTHAN—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>SIROHI DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>SIROHI TANSIL—<i>concl'd.</i></b>					
941	<b>Savarāṭh.</b> —Sculptured slab on a <i>chhatra</i> in the village.	....	....	Vikrama 19[0?]5, Jyēshtha ba. 5, Friday=1849 A.D., May 11, f.d.t. 59.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the setting up of an image ( <i>pratīṭi</i> ) of Pīthōji, brother of Dēvaḍā Dēvigaji (Devi Sigaji?), who died fighting, probably in a battle.
942	<b>Śiṣiyā.</b> —Stone on a dilapidated platform under a pipal tree.	Dēvaḍā Chauhān	Suratāpa	Vikrama 1839, Chaitra śu. 4, Tuesday=1582, A.D., March 27.	Do.	Damaged. Purport not clear.
943	<b>Sindrath.</b> —Marble slab fixed to the wall of a stepwell ( <i>vāḍ</i> ) in the village.	Do.	Vairisāla (I)	Vikrama 1736, (Āshādhādi), Śaka 1601, Māgha śu. 13, Monday, Pūshya =1680 A.D., February 12.	Sanskrit and local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the construction of the step-well by Sadākūari (Sadākumārī), the queen of <i>Māhārāja</i> Akharāja. Gives the genealogy from Suratāpa to Vairisāla. Mentions Dudā son of Śivadāsa as the chief mason. Noticed in <i>A.R. Rajputana Museum</i> , Ajmer, 1938-37, p. 7.
944	Stone beam resting on a pilaster and a pillar.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions <i>salavāṇa</i> (mason) Lakshmidāsa. Hīrā and others. In late characters.
945	<b>Tawrl.</b> —Jain temple; pilaster on the right wall inside the main entrance.	Dēvaḍā Chauhān	Vijāḍa	Vikrama 1330, Kārttika śu. 11, Monday=1273 A.D., October 23.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Worn out. Mentions <i>Raḍ</i> Vijāḍa and records probably a donation to a Brāhmaṇa (name not clear) by [Subu]ḍa, son of Ghōshū.
946	Pillar in the <i>Nauchauki</i> .	....	....	Vikrama 1340, Vaiśākha ba. 1, ....	Do.	Do. Records some constructions by a person named Vāmaṇa (?), son of . . . (name lost).
947	<b>Vardarā.</b> —Marble slab fixed into the wall (outside) of the Hanumān temple.	Dēvaḍā Chauhān	Suratāpa	Vikrama 1638, Jyēshtha ba. 10.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record the grant of the village Varadarā to <i>chārava</i> (poet) Dudā Sāha.
948	<b>Vālāngarl.</b> —Back of a brass image in the Jain temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1535, Māḡ (Māgha or Mārgaśīrṣa) ba. 6.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the setting up of an image of <i>Muni</i> Suvrata by Nisala together with his family, in Śānāgrāma. The image was consecrated by Lakshmisāgara-sūri.
949	Stone near the entrance of Śānvalāji temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1639, [Śrāvaṇa] ba. [13 ?]	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Worn out. Mentions Śrī [Rāma ?]-[Siḡa]ji in lines 4-5.
950	Stone slab near the step well ( <i>vāḍ</i> ) in the village.	....	....	Vikrama 1736, Chaitra śu. 1, Sunday=1680 A.D., March 21.	Do.	Records that <i>Pēja-Sāhu-rāja</i> Chaturbhuja donated an <i>arahaṇa</i> . Mentions the sun and moon as witnesses.



951	Stone fixed near the door of Shri Dharma Shankar Ramnath's house.	....	....	Vikrama A . . . . . 1.	1718.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Reads <i>mahājana</i> in line 6.
952	Stone in the 'Kēśava' arahaṭ belonging to Shri Chammī Ram Devī Chaud.	....	....	Vikrama Jyēṣṭha . . . .	176[5].	Do. . . .	Seems to record the gift of the <i>arahaṭ</i> . Mentions [Dēvaḍi Kēśava].
953	<b>Verū Sāpādar.</b> —Stone in a field attached to 'Jōvād' arahaṭ.	Dēvaḍi Chauhān	Suratāga . . . . .	Vikrama Māgha śu. 1.	1637.	Do. . . .	Records the grant of land ( <i>kṣēta=kṣēṭra</i> ) by the ruler.
TONK DISTRICT							
NIWAI TAHSIL							
954	<b>Niwāl.</b> —Temple of Dāmōdarji. Marble slab fixed into the right corner of the facade. Impressions from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur (Acc. No. 2124).	....	....	Vikrama Vaiśākha Akṣaya-tṛtīyā.	1749. śu.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of the temple of Dāmōdarji and Rādhākṛishṇa by Gīrdharadāsa, son of Sāramgadharā, who was the son of Gōpāla.
UDAIPUR DISTRICT							
KUMBHĀLGARH TAHSIL							
955	<b>Kumbhālgarh.</b> —Broken slab. Impressions from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle, Baroda.	[Yādava Chūḍāsama]	....	Vikrama	1554	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	In two fragments. Contains parts of verses describing a place on the bank of a river. Mentions a Sōratapati. Cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 867.
UTTAR PRADESH							
ETAWAH DISTRICT							
956	<b>Etāwāh.</b> —Stone lying in the <i>kuti</i> of a Bābā, near the Etāwāh Fort Mound, 2 miles from the city. Impressions received from the Superintendent, Northern Circle, Agra.	....	<i>Mahārāja Ajayasimha</i> . . . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	The king claims to belong to the line of his paternal uncle Jayachandra of Kanauj. Appears to record that at the instance of the king, his <i>purōhita</i> made preparations for a <i>Chandimahāyāga</i> , but had to give up and take away the image of Durgā installed in the fort and hid it in a pit ( <i>garha</i> ) fearing that the <i>Mlechhas</i> (i.e. Muhammadans) might destroy it. In characters of about the 13th century.
957	Do. . . . .	....	Sūrōddharana . . . . .	Saka 1271, ( <i>śatānka-vīti-akṣai-dharā</i> ), Tapas (i.e. Māgha) śu. 3 ( <i>Girijāṭhī</i> ), Monday=1350 A.D., January 11.	....	Do. . . .	Records the erection of a memorial stone ( <i>smāraka-śīla</i> ) by the king at the outer entrance of a Śiva temple which was situated in a fort.
958	Do. . . . .	Chauhān	Śūrasēna . . . . .	Saka 148[2]	....	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Seems to record the creation of a lake and garden by the king and the installation of an image at the centre of the lake.
959	Do. . . . .	....	Vijayasēna, son of Mahipāla Virasēna	Saka Vaiśākha śu. 9.	1113.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Appears to be a <i>Vijayalēkhā</i> (writing of victory) probably of the king. Mentions Ajayachandra, Jayachandra and Gōri.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1962-63—concl'd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>UTTAR PRADESH—cont'd.</b>						
<b>VARANASI DISTRICT</b>						
960	<b>Sārṇāth.</b> —Slab in the Museum. Findspot: <b>Syedpur Bhitari</b> , Syedpur Tahsil, Ghazipur District, U. P.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, mātrikā.	Siddha- Fragmentary. Records the construction of a <i>chaitya</i> probably by a person called Kalāśa. In characters of about the 7th century A.D.
961	Another slab found in the Museum discovered at the site during repairs.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Brāhmī.	Later Records the Buddhist formula <i>yē dharmmā</i> °, etc. In characters of about the 5th century A.D.
962	<b>Vārāṇasī.</b> —Right side of the upper part of an image on a pillar kept in the Bhārat Kālā Bhavan. Findspot: <b>Rāj-ghāṭ</b> .	....	....	....	Southern	Damaged. Reads: <i>Vāmanasvā[mt]</i> . Do. Cf. <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1947-48, No. B 161.
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b>						
963	<b>Salt Lake City.</b> —Metal lamp in the possession of Mr. Robert G. Harding, Consulting Engineer and member of the University Archaeological Society, Salt Lake City, Utah. From photographs sent by him through the Embassy of India, Washington 8, D. C., through the Director General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi. Findspot: Bed of Río Turriale, in <b>Costa Rica</b> , Central America.	....	....	....	Malayālam	Appears to record the name of the donor or the maker of the lamp, and the numeral sign probably standing for 40, which represents either the amount of money spent for the making of the lamp or its weight in <i>sērs</i> . In modern characters.
<b>CEYLON</b>						
964	<b>Mankanni.</b> —Stone slab. From a photograph received from Professor K. Kanapathi Pillai, Professor of Tamil, University of Ceylon, Peradeniya. Findspot: <b>Mankanni</b> .	King of Ceylon	Abhayaśīlāmēghapanmar <i>alias</i> Chakravartī Jayabāhudēvar.	Year [4]3	Tamil	Seems to record a grant of land to a monastic establishment by Mindaṇ Korraṇ, a <i>kankāni</i> and a member of the body called <i>tiṛuppaṭṭi-chchivigaṇṇar</i> . The land is stated to have formed part of the land granted for the donor's maintenance by Gajabāhudēvar. The whole transaction was approved by Mānābharaṇadēvar. In characters of about the 12th century.

**C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—contd.\***

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b> <b>BILASPUR DISTRICT</b> <b>BILASPUR TAHSIL</b>					
1730	<b>Pāli.</b> —Śiva temple. Inscriptions in the <i>maṇḍapa</i> , Inscription No. 1.	Kalachuri of Ratanpur	Jājalladēva I . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the unspecified <i>kṛti</i> (i.e. meritorious work) of the king. In characters of the 12th century. Published in <i>CII.</i> , Vol. IV, p. 419 No. 78.
1731	No. 2 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Ibid., No. 79.
1732	No. 3 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Ibid., No. 80.
1733	No. 4 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Ibid., No. 81.
1734	<b>Ratanpur.</b> —Temple of Mahāmāyā; stone built into the left side of the door way of the sanctum.	Do. . . . .	Vāharēndra . . . . .	....	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	In verse. States that the king had a force of a thousand horses and sixty elephants and mentions Gōvinda, the Mayor of Ratnapura ( <i>Ratnapura-prajādhipa</i> ), who was the king's trusted servant. In characters of about the 10th century. Ibid., pp. 555, Inscription A.
1735	Stone built into the right side of the same door way.	....	....	Vikrama 1552	Do. . . . .	Do. Records the eulogy of Chhītaku, a <i>sūtradhāra</i> belonging to the Kōkāsa family and states that he was the son of Man-matha and brother of Māḍana. The writer was Dityana. Ibid., p. 556, Inscription B.
	<b>JANJIRA TAHSIL</b>					
1736	<b>Akaltārā.</b> —Stone built into the plinth of the Siddhēśvara-Mahādēva temple. Findspot: <b>Kōṭgaḍh</b> , Bilaspur District.	Kalachuri of Ratanpur.	Ratnadēva II . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the construction of a temple of Rēvanta and the excavation of a tank by Vallabharāja, a feudatory of the king. Also traces the genealogy of the Kalachuri rulers of Ratanpur from Ratnadēva I to Ratnadēva II. The record was composed by Dēvapāṇi. In characters of the 11th century. Ibid., pp. 430 ff.
1737	<b>Kugḍā.</b> —Detached stone . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Prithvidēva II . . . . .	Kalachuri 893	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Contains a description of the exploits and charity of Vallabharāja who was a feudatory of the king. Ibid., pp. 446 ff.
1738	<b>Śeōrinārāyan.</b> —Stone built into the plinth of Chandrachūdēśvara temple.	Do. . . . .	Jājalladēva II . . . . .	Kalachuri 919	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Seems to record the donation of the village Chhī-cheli by Āmanadēva for the purpose of defraying the expenses of incense, lights, etc. for the worship of the god Chandrachūḍa and the erection of a temple of Durgā in front of the shrine [of Chandrachūḍa] by Vikannadēva who was the uncle of Āmanadēva. Ibid., pp. 519 ff.
1739	Pedestal of a statue in a shrine in the courtyard of Nārāyaṇa temple.	....	....	Kalachuri 898 (current), Śrīnaga-śū. 2, Monday-1146 A.D., September 9. (The year was <i>Kārtikādi</i> ).	Do. . . . .	Records [the installation of] the statue of a warrior named Sarigrāmasiṃha. The eulogy was composed by <i>Paṇḍita</i> Talapasirṃha. Ibid., pp. 582 ff.

\* Continued from Appendix C of Annual Report for 1961-62.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>CHHATARPUR DISTRICT</b>						
<b>CHHATARPUR TAHSIL</b>						
1740	<b>Khajurāhō.</b> —Image in a Jain temple	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Mentions a <i>kshetrapāla</i> named Varāhendra. In characters of about the 11th century.
1741	Another image in the same temple	....	....	Vikrama 1205, Māgha ba. 5.	Do.	Records the names of <i>Śrēṣṭhī</i> Triḍrakṣa Āhaya and Lakṣmi- mīdhara, sons of <i>Śrēṣṭhī</i> Pānidhara of the Grahapati family. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. I, p. 153, No. VII; Bhandarkar's List, No. 273.
1742	A third image in the same place	Chandēla	Madanavarmadēva	Vikrama 1215, Māgha āu. 5.	Do.	Records that the image was caused to be made by the <i>Sādhu</i> Sālḥē, the son of Pāhilla who was the son of the <i>Śrēṣṭhī</i> Dēdū, of the Grahapati family. Also records the obeisance of Mahagaṇa, Mahichandra, Sirichandra, Jinachandra, Udayachandra and others, the sons of Sālḥē, to Sambhava- nātha. Ibid., No. VIII; Bhandarkar's List, No. 300.
<b>DHAR DISTRICT</b>						
<b>DHAR TAHSIL</b>						
1743	<b>Dhār.</b> —Two pillars in the Bhōjaśālā	Paramāra	Naravarman	...	Do.	Contains two verses in <i>Anuṣṭubh</i> metre and a chart called <i>Varṇa-nāga-kṛpāṇikā-bandha</i> exhibiting verbal termina- tions of the ten <i>lakāras</i> together with 16 <i>dhātu-pratyayas</i> . In characters of the 12th century. Ibid., Vol. XXXI, pp. 29 ff.
<b>DURG DISTRICT</b>						
1744	<b>Dēorhijā.</b> —Satī pillar on the southern side of the temple near the tank.	....	....	....	Nāgarī	Damaged. Contains only a few letters. In characters of about the 12th century.
1745	<b>Gurur.</b> Two sides of a pillar in a field behind a deserted temple on the road- side.	Sōmavamśa	Rānaka Vāgharāja	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged. Records the gift of land to the gods Umānātha and Kālā Bhairava by Nāyaka Āditya. Do. Published in <i>Ind.</i> <i>Ant.</i> , Vol. LV, p. 44. Bhandarkar's List No. 1891.
<b>KAWARDHA TAHSIL</b>						
1746	<b>Chaurā.</b> —Stone slab in two pieces in the Maṇḍavā Mahal.	Phapī or Nāgavamśa	Rāmachandra	Vikrama 1406, Jaya	Do.	Gives the legend of the origin of the family and records the construction of a Śiva temple by the king. Bhandarkar's List, No. 707; Hiralal's List, second edition, pp. 174 ff.
1747	<b>Chhapri.</b> —Inscriptions on the pedestals of statues in the Bōramadēo temple. Inscription No. 1.	....	....	....	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Mentions <i>Jōgi</i> Kānḥō and describes him as proficient in all the arts and as a human incarnation of Rama. In characters of about the 11th century. Published in <i>CHI.</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 580 ff., A.
1748	Inscription No. 2		Lakṣmanadēva (Lakṣmaṇadēva)	....	Do.	Gives the names of the king, his wife, son and daughters. Do. Ibid., B.

1749	Inscription No. 3	....	<i>Rānaka</i> Gōpālādēva . . . .	Kalachuri 840	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Gives only the date. Ibid., C.
1750	Inscription No. 4	....	....	....	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	States that the image of Umā-Mahēśvara was caused to be made by Sādhu, the son of Dhāngū. In characters of about the 11th century. Ibid., D.
1751	<b>Kawardhā.</b> —Southern face of a square pillar in Rāmji's temple.	....	<i>Mahārāja Śī(śrī) Rāmadēva</i>	Vikrama 1404, ...., Phālguna śu. 1[2], [Punarvasu?], Tuesday - 1348 A. D., February 12.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Seems to record the performance of <i>sati</i> by Dē-māi.
1752	Pedestal of a statue kept in the Burhā Mahādēva temple. Findspot: - Bōria, Kawardha Tahsil, Durg District.	....	<i>Mahārājaka Jasarājādēva</i>	Kalachuri 910	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records the construction of a temple by <i>Thākura</i> Māltu, the <i>mahāmātya</i> (chief minister) of the ruler, for the religious merit of his father. Published in <i>CII.</i> , Vol. IV, p. 585 f., 112A.
1753	Pedestal of another statue at the same place. Findspot: Do.	....	Do. . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Mentions <i>Danḍ-nāyaka</i> Jāgu, the son of Dhirachha[n*]dra. In characters of about the 12th century. Ibid., B.
1754	<b>Sāhaspur.</b> —Pedestal of the statue of Sahaarājuna or Sahaarabāhu lying under a tamarind tree near a tank.  GOONA DISTRICT RAGHOGARH TAHSIL	....	<i>Yaśōrāja</i> . . . . .	Kalachuri 934, Kārtika śu. 15, Wednesday=1182 A.D., October 18.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the eulogy of the king and mentions that his queen was Lakshmadēvi, his sons were Bhōjadēva and Rājādēva and his daughter was Jāsalādēvi. Ibid., pp. 595 ff.
1755	<b>Raghōgarh (?)</b> —Findspot: Not known.  JABALPUR DISTRICT	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Rānaka-śrī-Hāradēva-ubhaya</i> . In characters of about the 12th century.
1756	<b>Bēsāni.</b> —Broken stone slab lying near the temple.  JABALPUR TAHSIL	....	....	Kalachuri 958, Prathamā Āshādha śu. 3.	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. States that various amounts of <i>drammas</i> were received from several persons named Jagadēva, Puja, Vanda-dhāli, etc. Published in <i>CII.</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 368 ff.
1757	<b>Bhārāghāt.</b> —Gaurīśankara temple; slab built into the wall to the right of the entrance into the sanctum.	Kalachuri of Tripuri	<i>Mahārāja Vijayasinhadēva</i>	....	Do. . . . .	Records the obeisance of the queen-[mother] Gōsalādēvi, the king and [the heir apparent] Ajayasinhadēva to a deity who appears to be named Bhagnakhidra (i.e. the destroyer of diseases). Ibid., pp. 363 ff.
1758	<b>Jabalpur.</b> —Detached stone. Findspot: Not known.  MURWARA TAHSIL	Do. . . . .	<i>Jayasimha</i> . . . . .	Kalachuri 926	Do. . . . .	Records the construction of a temple of Śiva by Vimalakīva, the religious preceptor of the king who endowed the temple with three villages on the occasion of a solar eclipse. Ibid., pp. 331 ff.
1759	<b>Bihāri.</b> —Stone in the compound of Vishnuvarāha temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Appears to record a gift of money. Mentions Tripuri-sthāna. In characters of about the 11th century.
1760	<b>Chhōṭī Dēōri.</b> —Pillar in the village	Kalachuri of Tripuri	<i>Śaṅkaragana I</i> . . . . .	....	Sanskrit (corrupt), Siddhamātrikā.	Seems to record the donation of a granary by Chuṭu Nāgaka in [charge of] the <i>viśaya</i> of Kakandakuṭu. In characters of about the 8th century. Published in <i>CII.</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 176 ff.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>MADHYA PRADESH—contd.</b>						
<b>MANDSAUR DISTRICT</b>						
<b>MANDSAUR TAHSIL</b>						
1761	Mandsaur.—Loose slab	Guhilōt	Mahārājadhara Raja Samgrāma	Vikrama 1576, Śaka 1441, [Pauṣa] Śr. 5, Monday. 1519 A.D., December 26.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records probably a grant of land and mentions the <i>gardabha</i> curse. Also gives the names of <i>Raja-śrī-Rava</i> , <i>Arōkamala</i> , <i>Thānapati</i> of <i>Daṣapura-nagara</i> , <i>Sāha</i> <i>Sahasamala</i> , <i>Samgavi</i> <i>Jēṣa</i> and <i>Saha</i> <i>Vachhā</i> .
<b>NIMAR DISTRICT</b>						
1762	Māndhātā.—Stone slab probably in the Mātangēśvara temple.	Mughal	Akbar	Vikrama 1626, Śaka 1491, Vaiśākha Śr. 7, Saturday-1569 A.D., April 23.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the renovation of the temple of Mātangēśvara on the northern bank of the Narmadā in Mahishmati by some person belonging to Pōravada-jāti for the attainment of spiritual merit.
1763	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1622, Śaka 1587, (wrong for 1487).	Do.	Records the renovation of the temple of Śiva situated on the northern bank of the Rēva, near the confluence, at Mahish-mati by Tryambakadāsa and others.
<b>RAIPUR DISTRICT</b>						
<b>MAHASAMUND TAHSIL</b>						
1764	Rājim.—Stone slab built into the left wall of the <i>mandapa</i> of the Rājivalōchana temple.	Kachhūri of Ratnapur.	Prithvidēva II	Kachhūri 806, Mūgha Śr. 8, Wednesday-1145 A.D., January 3.	Do.	Records the construction of a temple of Rāma and the grant of the village Sālmaliya for the purpose of offerings of food to the deity by Jagapāla, also called Jagasimha. Published in <i>CHI.</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 450 ff.
1765	Pillar inscriptions in the same temple. No. 1.	....	....	....	Siddhamātrikā	Pilgrim-records. Two mention Mūnadēvi, and Salōpatunga, in characters of about the 9th century, and the third in ornamental characters. Cf. Hirala's List, second edition, No. 189.
1766	No. 2	....	....	....	Do.	Pilgrim records giving names of Pōrṇāditya, Salōnatunga and Mūnadēvi. In characters of about the 9th century. Ibid.
1767	No. 3	....	....	....	Do.	Pilgrim's record. Mentions Pōrṇāditya. Do. Ibid.
1768	No. 4	....	....	....	Do.	Pilgrim-records giving names of Bhagavati and Ratnapurushottama. Do. Ibid.
1769	No. 5	....	....	....	Do.	Pilgrim's record. Mentions Vidēśāditya and Kramantavidēśa. Do. Ibid.

1770	Other inscriptions. No. 1 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	In shell characters.
1771	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.
1772	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.
1773	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.
1774	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.
1775	No. 6. . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.
RAIPUR TAHSIL						
1776	Araug.—Stone in the pavement of the courtyard of Jhali Rauti's house.	....	....	....	....	Do.
1777	Raipur.—Red sand-stone slab in the Museum. Findspot: Kōtgaḍh, Janjgir Tahsil, Bilaspur District.	Kalachuri of Ratanpur.	Prithavidēva II . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Records that the king constructed a temple of Śiva at Kōtgaḍh and made certain donations for the worship of the deity. Published in <i>CII</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 436 ff.
1778	Another red sand-stone slab in the same place. Findspot: In the <i>mandapa</i> of a temple at Khalāri, Mahasamund Tahsil, Raipur District.	Kalachuri of Raipur	Haribrahmadēva . . . . .	Vikrama 1470, Śaka 1334, Pūya, Māgha 6u. 9, Saturday, Rōhini. Irregular.	Do. . . . .	Records the construction of a temple of Nārāyaṇa by a shoe-maker named Dēvapāla, son of Śivadāsa and grandson of Jaman, at the town of Khalvāṭikā (i.e. Khalāri). Ibid., pp. 575 ff.
RAISEN DISTRICT						
RAISEN TAHSIL						
1779	Sāñchi.—Stūpa 1, Aśoka-pillar at the south gateway.	Mauṛya . . . . .	Aśoka . . . . .	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Contains the text of the minor Pillar edict of the king. Published in <i>The Monuments of Sāñchi</i> , Vol. I, p. 287, No. 1.
1780	North-east quadrant rail-pillar (outside)	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Ujēniya upāsikāya Pusaya [dāna]</i> . Ibid., p. 303, No. 38.
1781	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Ujēniya Dhamakānaṁ dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 40.
1782	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: ..... <i>sinigā</i> ..... <i>dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., p. 304, No. 51.
1783	Cross bar (Do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: [ <i>Ujēniyā Dhamayasūyā mutubhikkhuniya dānaṁ</i> ]. Ibid., p. 305, No. 60.
1784	Rail-pillar (Do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Ujēnakasa pāneṣaṇa</i> , (2) <i>Isidatasa dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 61.
1785	Cross-bar (Do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Ujēniyā Upāśikāyasa [dāhita] Ja. [ya] dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., p. 307, No. 80.
1786	Do. (Do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: (1) <i>hātukuniya</i> (2) <i>sūca dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 81.
1787	Do. (Do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Ujēniya Devulaya dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 82.
1788	Do. (Do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Ujēniyā Vipulāyā dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., p. 308, No. 86.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>RAISEN DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>RAISEN TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Sāñchi—<i>contd.</i></b>					
1789	Pillar (outside) . . . . .	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads : (1) [ <i>Sv</i> ]etapathasa [ <i>Yona</i> ]sa (2) <i>dānaṃ</i> Ibid., No. 89.
1790	Cross-bar (outside, turned upside down facing east gateway).	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : . . . <i>yanāye dānaṃ</i> Ibid., p. 309, No. 99.
1791	Screen of the eastern entrance. Cross-bar (outside).	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Datakalavaḍasa dānaṃ</i> Ibid., p. 310, No. 110.
1792	Do. (Do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Mo[ra]jāhikaṭā Śi[ha]ḍasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 313, No. 159.
1793	Do. (Do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Su[bā]hisa . . . dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 316, No. 171.
1794	Rail-pillar (Do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Bedakaḍā Badikasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 317, No. 179. (Reading given in the book is incorrect).
1795	Coping stone (outside, facing south gateway).	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Kaṭakañyakaṣa Aya-Patudaṣa</i> . (2) <i>bhikkhuno dānaṃ</i> Ibid., p. 318, No. 190.
1796	Cross-bar (outside) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Pusasa dānaṃ [Mā]hisaṭiyaṣa</i> . Ibid., p. 321, No. 213.
1797	Do. (Do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : [ <i>Śi</i> ]ḥasa <i>bhikkhuno dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 322, No. 222.
1798	Do. (Do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Tambalamada Kujaṣasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 223.
1799	Do. (Do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Ujeniye Agisimaye dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 324, No. 245.
1800	Do. (inside, turned upside down) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : . . [ <i>ya</i> ] <i>Ujenikāye bhikkhuniye dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 248.
1801	Do. (outside) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Arapasa Asūḍṣasa dānaṃ Ugā . . sa cha bhikkhuno</i> . Ibid., p. 325, No. 250.
1802	Do. (Do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Māhisaṭiya Devabhagasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 327, No. 276.
1803	Do. (Do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Peḍṭakasa (?) . . ghisaṣa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 328, No. 284.



1804	Rail-pillar	(Do.)	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Ujeniyā Tāpa-</i> (2) <i>siyānaṁ nusa-</i> (3) <i>ya Mitāya</i> (4) <i>dānaṁ. Ibid., No. 285.</i>
1805	Coping stone	(Do.)	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Aya-Dhanakasa bhichhuno dānaṁ. Ibid., p. 329</i> No. 294.
1806	Cross-bar	(Do.)	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Kurārū Sa[n]valitasa dānaṁ. Ibid., p. 331, No. 309.</i>
1807	Coping stone	(Do.)	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Vediā Mohikāye bhichhuniye dānaṁ. Ibid., p. 332,</i> No. 318.
1808	Rail-pillar	(Do.)	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: (1) .. <i>sika</i> .. (2) [ <i>Va</i> ] <i>radatasa dana. Ibid., p. 334, No. 340.</i>
1809	Coping stone (outside, facing north gate- way).		....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Ujenishāre Morajābhikāṣa dānaṁ. Ibid., p. 336,</i> No. 359.
1810	Rail-pillar (ground balustrade fragment)		....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Ujeniyā Visvade-</i> (2) <i>vasa pajāvatiyā</i> (3) <i>Mulāya dānaṁ. Ibid., p. 337, No. 368.</i>
1811	Cross-bar	(Do.)	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Ujeniya</i> . . . . Ibid., p. 338, No. 379.
1812	Do.	(Do.)	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Ujeniya Balakaya dānaṁ. Ibid., No. 380.</i>
1813	North gate, 1, left pillar		....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: (1) .. <i>ka pāpakārīna sava malāṁ paṭipajeyā</i> .. (2) [ <i>pach-ānata</i> ] <i>riya-kārekānām cha gatiṁ gachheya</i> <i>yo ilo. Ibid., p. 340, No. 389.</i>
1814	Pavement slab		....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Utarasa rajukasa dānaṁ. Ibid., p. 343, No. 408.</i>
1815	Do.		....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Dhamayasāsa dana. Ibid., p. 346, No. 455.</i>
1816	Do.		....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Nagaya dana. Ibid., No. 457.</i>
1817	Do.		....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Yugakasa dana. Ibid., No. 458.</i>
1818	Do.		....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Bhadabhuṭino dana. Ibid., No. 461.</i>
1819	Do.		....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Avāḍhiya Vanijaya dana. Ibid., No. 462.</i>
1820	Do.		....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Balagutasa dānaṁ. Ibid., p. 355, No. 557.</i>
1821	Do.		....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Kurariya Kāṇāya bhichchuniya</i> (2) <i>dānaṁ. Ibid., No. 560.</i>
1822	Do.		....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Kuravāye Kāṇāya bhichchuni-</i> (2) <i>ya dānaṁ. Ibid., No. 561.</i>

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>RAISEN DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>RAISEN TANSIL—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>Sānchi—<i>contd.</i></b>					
1823	Payment slab . . . . .	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmi	Reads : (1) <i>Kurariya Dhamasc-</i> (2) <i>[na]ya bhikkuniya</i> (3) <i>dānañ. Ibid., No. 562.</i>
1824	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>[Ku]rarā[ya] Sirideviya dānañ. Ibid., p. 356, No. 563.</i>
1825	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Kurariya Dhamasenāya bhikku-</i> (2) <i>niya dānañ. Ibid., No. 564.</i>
1826	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Varadala-bhāginiya-Dā-</i> (2) <i>belāya dānañ. Ibid., No. 565.</i>
1827	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Sujātāye. Ibid., No. 566.</i>
1828	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Ujjeniye Asvarakhiyāye dānañ. Ibid., No. 568.</i>
1829	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Ujjeniye Mita-mātu dānañ. Ibid., No. 571.</i>
1830	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Ujjeniye Mitaye bhichhu . . Ibid., p. 358, No. 591.</i>
1831	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Samikayā bhikkuni-</i> (2) <i>ya dānañ. Ibid., No. 595.</i>
1832	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Dhamadinasa</i> (2) <i>dānañ. Ibid., No. 596.</i>
1833	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Varadatasā dānañ</i> (2) <i>bhāginiya Varasenūya</i> (3) <i>dānañ. Ibid., p. 359, No. 597.</i>
1834	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Vitirinahiya Mahi-</i> (2) <i>rakkhitasā dānañ. Ibid., No. 598,</i>

1835	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Nādinagarā Uṭaradātaya</i> (2) <i>dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 600.
1836	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Nādinagarā Kāboja</i> (2) <i>sa bhikkhuno dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 601.
1837	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Ujētiya Revāye dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 605.
1838	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Takāripādā Saṃgha</i> . . . Ibid., No. 606.
1839	Stair-way . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : . . <i>gūtāya bhikkhuniya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 361, No. 621.
1840	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Nādinagarikaya</i> [Pusa f]- (2) <i>siriya bhikkhuni-</i> (3) <i>ya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 622.
1841	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) [ <i>Nādinagarā</i> ] <i>Araha</i> [ya] (2) <i>bhikkhuniya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 623.
1842	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Saṃghāya Dāsaka-mātu dāna</i> . Ibid., No. 625.
1843	... . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Dhamarakhitasa</i> . . . . . (2) <i>rakarakasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 362, Appendix, viii.
1844	... . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Vitriṇahaya Bhuta-</i> (2) <i>rakhitasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., Appendix, xiii.
1845	Stūpa 2, Ground balustrade. Screen of Northern entrance. Coping-stone (inside).	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Nāgilasa dānaṃ Ayasa aṭṭevasino</i> . Ibid., p. 363, No. 632.
1846	Do. North-west Quadrant. Cross- bar.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Dhamarakhitasa seḷhasa Ku-</i> (2) <i>dasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 633.
1847	Do. Coping-stone (inside) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Pusarakhitasa dānaṃ Ayasa aṭṭevasino</i> . Ibid., No. 634.
1848	Do. Cross-bar (Do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Bhikkhunikāya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 364, No. 641.
1849	Do. Rail-pillar (Do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Dhamarakhitāya</i> . . . . . (2) <i>dānaṃ Korami</i> [kaya ate]vāsintā. Ibid., No. 645.
1850	Do. Do. (outside) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Rohanikasa Udubaraghariyasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 365, No. 652.
1851	Do. South-east Quadrant. Cross- bar (inside).	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1). . . . . <i>bhikkhuno</i> . (2) <i>Budharakhitasa Ananimitakasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 655.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—contd.</b>					
	<b>RAISEN DISTRICT—concl'd.</b>					
	<b>RAISEN TAHSIL—concl'd.</b>					
	<b>Sāñchi—concl'd.</b>					
1852	Stūpa 2, South-east Quadrant. Cross-bar (inside).	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmi	Reads : <i>Dhamagutāsa Pusiniyā cha dānañ</i> . Ibid., p. 366, No. 661.
1853	Do. Do. (Do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Valiya Koraiye bhikkhu-</i> (2) <i>niye dānañ</i> . Ibid., No. 663.
1854	Do. Rail-pillar (Do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Dhumasenaya Korariya dāna bhikkhuni-</i> (2) <i>ya</i> . Ibid., No. 664.
1855	Do. Cross-bar (Do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Utaradātāya. diyā dīhita dānañ</i> . Ibid., No. 667.
1856	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Phagulāya bhikkhuniyā dāna</i> . Ibid., No. 668.
1857	Do. South-west Quadrant. Coping-stone (inside).	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Ayasa Budharakhitasa Pokhareyakasa dānañ</i> . Ibid., p. 367, No. 675.
1858	Do. Rail-pillar (inside) to the right of the Entrance.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Vipākāya Vā-</i> (2) <i>phāhanikāya</i> (3) <i>dānañ</i> . Ibid., No. 676.
1859	Do. North-west Quadrant. Coping-stone (inside).	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>ya Sidakaḍḍiyā dānañ</i> . Ibid., p. 368, No. 681.
1860	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Sidakaḍḍiyā Golāya dānañ</i> . Ibid., No. 682.
1861	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Budhapālita[ya*] Sidakaḍḍiyāya dānañ</i> . Ibid., No. 683.
1862	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Budhagutāya Sedakaḍḍiya dānañ</i> . Ibid., No. 685.
1863	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Bhūtagutāya Sagareyikāya Dhamadatta-sunhusāya dānañ</i> . Ibid., p. 369, No. 687.
1864	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Arahakasa bhikkhuno bhāṇakasa dānañ</i> . Ibid., No. 691.

1865	Do. .	Rail-pillar (inside)	....	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Idag[da]sa dānaṣa</i> . Ibid., No. 692.
1866	Stāpa 3.	Berm balustrade pillar	....	....	....	Do. .	Reads : (1) <i>Nādinagarā</i> .... (2) <i>imilaya bhikhunaga dāna</i> . Ibid., p. 374, No. 720.
1867	Do.	Pillar in the stairway balustrade.	....	....	....	Do. .	Reads : ... <i>sa mātu dānaṣa</i> . Ibid., No. 721.
1868	Do.	Another pillar in the same place	....	....	....	Do. .	Reads : (1) <i>Kururāto Ga</i> .... (2) <i>dānaṣa</i> . Ibid., No. 723.
1869	Do.	Another pillar, ground balustrade.	....	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Bhikhuniyā Valāyā dānaṣa thabho</i> . Ibid., No. 724.
1870	Do.	Cross-bar in the same place	....	....	....	Do. .	Reads : (1) <i>Alaṇasa bhikhuno dānaṣa</i> (2) <i>Mālasa bhikhuno dānaṣa</i> . Ibid., No. 726.
1871	Do.	Another cross-bar, in the same place	....	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Samghāya bhikhuniyā dānaṣa</i> . Ibid., p. 375, No. 731.
1872	Stāpa 1	. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Koraghariyā upāśikāya oḷā</i> . Ibid., p. 376, No. 737.
1873	Do.	. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. .	Reads : ... <i>maya Nādināgarikāya bhikhuniyā</i> .... Ibid., No. 738.
1874	Pillar of temple No. 40	. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. .	Reads : (1) <i>Ujeniyā bhikhū</i> - (2) <i>nina paca[da]</i> . Ibid., p. 379, No. 730.
1875	Sāñchi Museum.—Stone slab, Findspot : Kānakheḍa Raisen District.	Sāksa . . . .	Śrīdharavarman	. . . . .	(1) Year 13, Śrāvapa ba 10. (2) [Kalachuri] 102.	Sanakrit. Brāhmi.	Late Records the excavation of a well by the king for the increase of welfare and prosperity and the attainment of spiritual merit and fame. Published in <i>CII.</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 13 ff. Cf. <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1956-57, C. No. 92.
REWA DISTRICT							
1876	Chandrehā.—Two stone slabs built into the back wall of the front verandah of the monastery.	....	. . . . .	. . . . .	[Kalachuri] 724, Phālguna śu. 5.	Sanakrit Nāgarī	Records the construction of a <i>maṣa</i> and the excavation of a tank and a well by Prabōdhasīva of the Mattamayūra (clan), genealogy of the spiritual heads of which is given. Also states that this ascetic repaired and re-excavated a well which was formerly dug by his preceptor Prasāntasīva. The <i>prasaśi</i> was composed by Dhāmsata, and was written by Dāmōdara. It was engraved by Nilakantha by the command of the <i>sūtradhara</i> Śūraka. Ibid., pp. 198 ff.
REWA TAHSIL							
1877	Mukundpur.—Slab lying in the ruins of a small temple of the north-west of a tank called Rūpasāgar.	Kalachuri of Tripuri	Gāṅgēyadēva	. . . . .	[Kalachuri] 772, Kārttika śu. 12, Wednesday. Irregular.	Do. .	Records that the <i>Śrēṣṭhi</i> Dāmōdara, the ornament of the family of Grahapati, caused a temple of Jalāsāyana (Vishnu) to be constructed. The <i>sūtradhara</i> was Sāmbhūka. Ibid., pp. 234 ff.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—contd.</b> <b>REWA DISTRICT—contd.</b> <b>REWA TAHSIL—contd.</b> <b>Mukundpur—contd.</b>					
1878	Stone in the P. W. D. office at Govindgarh.	....	....	Vikrama 1397, Vyaya, Pushya, ba. 3, Saturday=1341 A.D., January 6. The month was <i>Amānta</i> .	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgri.	Records the death of some person (name not clear) and states that the image was caused to be made by Nā[ga]dēva, son of [Harsha]-dēva.
1879	<b>Rewa</b> .—Sand-stone slab in the Secretary's office. Findspot: Not known.	Kalachuri of Tripuri	Karṇa . . . . .	[Kalachuri] 812, Māgha śu. 10, Thursday=1061 A.D., January 4.	Sanskrit, Nāgari .	Damaged and fragmentary. Records that Vapulla, who defeated the forces of Trilōchana in the battle of the yellow mountain, erected a temple of Śiva in the village of Kādambari in which he caused a liṅga under the name of Vapul-lēvara to be installed by sages. The composer of the <i>prāśasti</i> was Vijhūka, son of Hṛishīkēśa. Ibid., p. 278 ff.
1880	Stone slab placed in the front wall of the palace. Findspot: GUGGI, Rewa Tahsil.	Do. . . . .	Kōkalladēva (II) . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Contains the spiritual pedigree of the Śaiva ascetic (name lost) who put up this record. Records the grants made by the king Keyūravarsha (i.e. Yuvarājadēva I) for the worship of the god Śiva and for the benefit of the Śaiva ascetics who were in charge of the temple. Ibid., pp. 224 ff. Cf. No. 1878 above.
1881	Stone slab deposited in the guard hall of the old place. Findspot: Not known.	Do. . . . .	Vi [jayasinha*] . . . . .	[Kalachuri] 96[.] .	Do. . . . .	Records the royal grant of the village Dhōṭṭavāda in the <i>Rēvā-pattalā</i> to a donee whose name is lost. Published in <i>CII.</i> , Vol. IV. pp. 365 ff.
1882	Stone in the Rewa Museum. Findspot: GUGGI, Rewa District.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Records the obeisance of <i>Sūtradhāri</i> Rāhula. In characters of about the 10th century.
1883	<b>Alha-Ghāt</b> .—Block of stone about a hundred yards from a large cave, near the foot of the Alha-Ghāt.	Kalachuri of Tripuri	Narasimhadēva . . . . .	Vikrama 1216, Bhādrapada śu. 1, Sunday=1159 A. D., August 16.	Do. . . . .	Records that <i>Rāṇaka</i> Chhīhula, son of Jālhana, the <i>Mahārāṇaka</i> of the Pipalāma fort, caused the <i>Shajashadikā ghāṭa</i> to be constructed and [a temple of] the goddess Amikā (Ambikā) to be built near the road leading to it. Published in <i>CII.</i> , Vol. IV. pp. 322 ff.
1884	Stray stone . . . . . SHAHDOL DISTRICT	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Mentions <i>Rājaputra</i> Sākhadēva, Rā° (for <i>Rājaputra</i> ) Tāma dēva Ra° Himē, etc. In characters of about the 13th century.
1885	<b>Amarakantak</b> .—Pedestal of a statue	....	....	[Kalachuri] 922 .	Do. . . . .	States that the statue is an exact representation of Nārāyaṇa, son of Mūdhavāksha, the <i>Lēkhanādhyaksha</i> (Superintendent for writing). Published in <i>CII.</i> , Vol. IV. pp. 598 ff.

1886	Inscriptions on stone figures in the Narmadamāyī temple. No. 1.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Paṇḍita-śrī Śrī-varakasyā-mūrtiḥ</i> . In characters of about the 12th century.
1887	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Kalatra-Vāchhīlikasya-mūrtiḥ</i> . Do.
1888	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Nāgarī . . . . .	Reads : [ <i>Sakhu-Siḥ</i> ] <i>Nārāyaṇa</i> . In characters of about the 13th century.
1889	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads : <i>Vanijā[rā]-śrī Rū Sāgava</i> . Do.
1890	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī . . . . .	Damaged. Mentions a Kāyastha whose name is not clear. In characters of the 15th or 16th century.
1891	Nimūhā.—Foot of the Dēvīimage . . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddha-mātrikā . . . . .	Records the obeisance of a person whose name is not clear. In characters of about the 9th century.
1892	Back of an image representing a female . . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī . . . . .	Contains the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmā hētu</i> °, etc. In characters of the 10th or 11th century.
BANDHOGARH TAHSIL						
1893	Bāndhōgarh.—Inside of the west wall of the Fish temple in the fort.	Kalachuri of Tripuri	Yuvārājādēva I . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Records that [the figures of] the fish, the tortoise, the boar and others [were caused to be carved by] Gōllāka, a Gauda, who was the son of Bhānu, who was a minister of the king. In characters of about the 10th century. Published in <i>OLL.</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 182 f.
1894	Pillar to the west of the rock-cut figure of Ādivarāha in the same temple.	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Contents similar to No. 1893 above. Ibid., pp. 183 f.
1895	Rock facing south-west near the rock-cut image of a tortoise in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Damaged and worn out. Mentions Gōllāka, son of Bhānu. Seems to refer to a battle in line 5. Guṇanivāsa was the writer and Bhāka was the engraver. In characters of about the 10th century. Ibid., pp. 184 f. Cf. Nos. 1893 and 1894 above.
TIKAMGARH DISTRICT						
JATARA TAHSIL						
1896	Jatārā.—Temple of Neminātha ; pedestal of an image.	....	....	Vikrama 1478, Kārttika ba. 14, [Monday]=1421 A. D., November 24.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Purport not clear. Mentions the name of some <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> belonging to Mūla-saṃgha, Balātkāra-gaṇa and Śarasvatī-gacchha.
1897	Stone pillar in the Kēṭakī garden on the bank of the Madan-sāgar.	....	.... Mahmūda . . . . .	(1) Vikrama 1[3]86, Jyēṣṭha ba. 12, Wednesday=1329 A. D., April 26. (2) Jyēṣṭha ba. 1, Saturday=1329 A. D., April 15.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged and indifferently engraved. Seems to be a memorial for some one whose name is not clear. Mentions <i>Gaḥalōta</i> in the last line.
NIWARI TAHSIL						
1898	Gumḥarai.—Stone built in to a step-well called <i>Jamindār ki Bāvaḍi</i> .	....	....	Vikrama 1769, Vaiśākha 5, Thursday. Irregular.	Do. . . . .	Records the construction of the step-well by a lady named Kisudāsī.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>TIKAMGARH DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>NIWARI TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Gundarl—<i>contd.</i></b>					
1899	Red sand-stone slab built into a step-well called <i>Khinnī kī Bāvadī</i> .	....	....	Vikrama 1748, Śaka 1613, Śrāvapa śu. 11, Friday= 1691 A. D., July 24. f.d.t. '73.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged. Seems to record the construction of the step-well.
1900	Stone built into another step-well	Bundēlī	Udōtasinhā	Vikrama 1764, Chaitra śu. 2, Monday= 1707 A. D., March 24.	Do.	Records the construction of the step-well by <i>Rāva Rājadhara</i> .
1901	<b>Harsamanu</b> .—White marble slab into niche No. 4, in the gate of the tank.	Do.	[Rāma Sumanasīngha]	Vikrama 1728 (current), Māgha śu. 7, Saturday=1671 A. D., January 7.	Do.	Purport not clear. Mentions the name of <i>Pañ° Chantamani</i> .
1902	<b>Lāṭhapurā</b> .—Red stone, erected a mile to the east of the village.	Do.	Udōtasīngha	Vikrama 1760, Śaka 1625, Jyēṣṭha, śu. 5, Monday, Pūṣya=1703 A. D., May 10.	Do.	Records the construction of a <i>viḥārī</i> (i.e. a step-well) by <i>Rai-vārāva</i> , the son of <i>Rāmakṛṣṇa</i> and the daughter's son of <i>Raivā Kīrttirāma</i> , a chief of the king.
1903	<b>Ōrechhā</b> .—Stone in the step-well near the <i>chabūtarā</i> (i.e. platform) in the market.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1781, Śaka 1646, ( <i>vasa-vēda-shaṭbhāmī</i> ), <i>Ānanda</i> , Māgha śu. 3, Tuesday. Dhriti-yōga= 1725 A. D., January 6, f.d.t. '43.	Do.	Records the construction of a <i>viḥārī</i> (i.e. step-well) by <i>Rai Bhōja</i> , a servant of the king.
1904	White marble slab built into a niche in the temple of <i>Multānī Bābā</i> .	Do.	Sāvathasīngha	Vikrama 1813 ( <i>guṇa-mahī-nāga-inḍu</i> ), Śaka 1678, Vyāya, Uttarāyana Siki-ra-ṛitu, Māgha śu. ( <i>ahīndra-tilki</i> ) 5, Monday, <i>Ahīrbudhnyā-yōga</i> =1757 A. D., January 24.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records in verse and prose the construction of a Śiva temple on the bank of the <i>Bētavā</i> river by the ascetic <i>Sāmantapuri</i> and the installation of the (image of) the god <i>Mōhanēśvara</i> (Śiva), along with images of <i>Hēramba</i> , <i>Nandin</i> and other deities. Mentions the ascetic <i>Harivamśa</i> .



1905	Stone slab built into the wall of the same temple.	....	Pāṇḍāśī Ahmada-sāhi	Vikrama 1810, Śaka 1675, Subhānu, Uttarāyana, Grishma-ritu, Āshāḍha ba. 13, Friday, Rōhini-1763 A.D., June 29.	Do.	Records the installation of the (image of) god Śiva, on the bank of the Bētavā river, by Mahanta Mōhanapuri. The engraver was Chhotē Rāi.
1906	Stone slab lying near the same temple	Bundelā	Sujānasingha	Vikrama 1728, Vaiśākha ba. 5, Monday=1671 A. D., March 20. (The month was Adhika).	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the construction of a well and a garden by Pradhāna Paraśurāma, son of Pradhāna Vallabhadāsa, who belonged to the Kāyastha family, and was a servant of the king.
1907	Stone built into the niche of a platform on the bank of the river Bētavā.	....	....	Vikrama 1852, Śaka 1717, Kshaya, Uttarāyana, Grishma-ritu, Āshāḍha śu. 10, [Friday] =1795 A. D., June 26.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the installation of an image of Śiva.
1908	White marble slab built into the tomb of Rājā Sāmantasinhha, on the bank of the Bētavā river.	[Bundelā]	Sāvathasingha	Vikrama 1824, Phālguna śu. 5, Monday- 1768 A. D., February 22.	Do.	Records the name of the chief queen Himachala-kuari.
1909	Tomb near the Pajāsālā in the Kaithabāgh.	Do.	Virasinghadēva	(1) Vikrama 1675 Māgha ba. 8, Monday=1618 A.D., December 28, f.d.t. 28. (2) Vikrama 1677, Māgha ba. 5.	Do.	Records that the king's daughter named Turasavati died on the first date and that the tomb of her was constructed on the second date.
1910	Red stone slab built into the tomb of a horse in the same place.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Defaced. Seems to record the death of a horse named Raghunātha. In characters of about the 17th century.
1911	Stone slab built into a tomb on the other bank of the river Bētavā.	....	....	Vikrama 1785, Āshāḍha ba. 8, Wednesday=1728 A. D., July 17 f.d.t. 54. (The month was Amānta).	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the death of Lālā Rāmakrishna belonging to the Kāyastha community and the performance of the sati-rite by his wife Rajakumari Amritakumvari.
1912	Stone slab built into another tomb in the same place.	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1732, Āshāḍha ba. 10, Monday=1675 A. D., June 7. (2) Śrāvaṇa śu. 1.	Do.	Records the death of Pradhāna Anandidāsa and the performance of sati by his wife Syāma Kumāri on the first date and the construction of the tomb on the second date.
1913	Prithvipur.—Stone slab built into the wall of the tank called Rādhā-Sāgar.	Bundelā	Mahendra	Vikrama 1874, Jyēshtha śu. 4, Saturday, Pushya. Irregular.	Do.	Records the construction of the tank called Rādhāsāgara in the village by the king for the welfare of his subjects. The composer of the record was Mōhana.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—contd.</b> <b>TIKAMGARH DISTRICT—contd.</b> <b>TIKAMGARH TAHSIL</b>					
1914	Hirānagar.—White marble slab built in the step-well.	Bundela . .	Mahārāja Tejasingha . . .	Vikrama 1891, Jyēshtha śu. 5, Sunday=1835 A. D., May 31, f.d.t. '68. (The year was Kār-tikādi.)	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the construction of the step-well for the welfare of the villagers and travellers by the queen Hirānagarādē.
1915	Mādūmar.—Stone lying near the tank called Sunaharā-Tāla.	Tughluq . .	Mahārājadhīrāja Surātāna Mahamada	Vikrama 1450, Āshāḍha śu. 1, Tuesday=1393 A. D., June 11, f.d.t. '32.	Do. . . .	Records that a lady named Kāchhō, the daughter-in-law of Mālachanda became <i>sati</i> in the village. Mahādūmara (i.e. Mādūmar).
1916	Another stone in the same place . . .	Do. . . .	Rājā Pārōjasāhi (i.e. Ferōzshāh) . .	Vikrama 1443, Śaka 1309.	Do. . . .	Records the performance of <i>sati</i> by a lady named Mulchhi.
1917	Third stone . . . . .	....	Mahārājadhīrāja Sulitāna Ālam . .	Vikrama 1487, Vaiśākha śu. 8, Thursday=1431 A. D., April 19, f.d.t. '15.	Do. . . .	Records the performance of <i>sati</i> by a lady whose name is not clear, at the village Mahādūmara (i.e. Mādūmar).
1918	Māmōrāna.—Stone near the Mahāvira temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged and indifferently engraved. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 15th century.
1919	Shivpuri.—Nandi image in the courtyard of the Kāmādēva-mahādēva temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1200 .	Do. . . .	Damaged. Purport not clear.
1920	Tikamgarh.—Stone built into the temple of Gaṇēśa in the garden of Siddha-bābā.	....	Hamirasingha . . . . .	Vikrama 1931, Mārgaśrīha śu. 10.	Do. . . .	Records the grant of land by the king and the construction, on it, of a Gaṇēśa temple, a garden called Durgā-bāg and a step-well by a saint named Siddha Daulatagira and states that a sum of rupees eight thousand was spent for this purpose.
1921	White marble slab fixed in the temple of Nazarbāgh.	Bundela . .	Vikramajita . . . . .	(1) Vikrama 1899, Phālguna śu. 11, Sunday, Pushya=1843 A. D.; March 12.	Do. . . .	Traces the genealogy of the king's family from Kuśa, son of Rāma. Mentions that the king made Tikamgarh his capital and constructed a garden named Jugalanivāsa there. States that his queen Vasantakumvari built a tank called Prāma-sarovara, a garden called Jānakibāg and a temple of Rāma. Mentions the names of ministers like

				2) Vikrama 1902, Ashādha su 2, Sunday, Pushya= 1845 A.D., July 6.		Kusulasīṅgha, Navalasīṅgha and Ranajitasīṅgha, and Kisunakumhvari the latter's daughter. Records that the latter built the garden called Nazar-bāg with a temple in it. The building of the temple is said to have commenced on the first date and its <i>kalāśa-sthāpana</i> was done on the second date. The priest was Lachhamanadāsa.
1922	Stone in the visitor's room in the Jugalnivās garden.	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Vikrama 1885	Do. . . . .	Records the construction of the garden Jugala-nivāsa by the queen Vasantakumhvari. The composer of the record was Sarūpasīṅgha. See No. 1921 above.
	<b>UJJAIN DISTRICT</b>					
	<b>UJJAIN TAHSIL</b>					
1923	Ujjain.—Carved pillar at the top of the steps leading to the <i>Bāoḍī</i> in the com- pound of the Harasiddhi temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1447, Māgha [ba.15]	Do. . . . .	Mentions <i>sati</i> Lakhamāi, wife of a person whose name appears to be Haridvata.
	<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>					
	<b>NAGPUR</b>					
1924	Nagpur.—Red sand-stone slab preserved in the Central Museum. Findspot: Kōsgain, Katghora Tahsil, Bilaspur District, Madhya Pradesh. Obverse of the slab.	Kalachuri of Ratan- pur.	Vāhara . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Gives the genealogy of the king and states that he defeated Paṭhānas in the battle. Mentions the minister Mādhava who is stated to have defeated some enemies and took away their fortune. Refers to the donation of a huge elephant by the king to a learned man named Nāganātha coming from Kārṇāta for composing a <i>prastuti</i> in praise of the goddess Durgā which was written by Rāmadāsa. The engra- ver was Māndana, son of the <i>Sūtradhāra</i> Manmatha. Published in <i>CII.</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 557 ff.
1925	Reverse of the same slab . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Vikrama 1576, Āśvina ba. 13, Monday=1513 A.D., September 26.	Do. . . . .	Records the death in battle of Yaśa of the Luṇḍela family, the father-in-law of Ghāṭama who is stated to belong to the Chauhāṇa family and who was a feudatory of the king. The <i>prastuti</i> was composed by Chandrākara and engraved by Vira. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 563 ff.
1926	Another stone in the same institution. Findspot: Bilhāri, Murwara Tahsil, Jabalpur District, Madhya Pradesh.	Kalachuri of Tripuri	Yuvarājadēva II . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	The first part, composed by Śrinivāsa, son of Sthirānanda, records that the queen Nōhalā, the wife of Kēyūravārsha, erected a temple of Śiva and donated to it a number of villages. The second part, composed by Sajjana, son of Thira, records that Lakṣmānarāja (II), the son of Yuva- rājadēva (I) and Nōhalā, made over the monastery of the holy Vaidyanātha also called Nauhālāsvara to the Śaiva ascetic Hridayasīva who placed it in the charge of his disciple Aghōrasīva. The third part which was composed by the Kāyastha Śrūka records the payment of taxes by the traders for the benefit of the monastery. The <i>prastuti</i> is stated to have deserved praise from the famous poet Rajāsēkhara. It was written by Nāi, son of the <i>karāṇika</i> Dhira and was engraved by Nōṇna, son of the <i>Sūtradhāra</i> Saṅgama. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 204 ff.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MAHARASHTRA—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>NAGPUR—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>Nagpur—<i>concl'd.</i></b>					
1927	Grey sand-stone slab in the same place. Findspot: <b>Raipur Fort</b> , Raipur District, Madhya Pradesh.	Kalachuri of Raipur	Brahmadēva . . . . .	Vikrama 1458. Śaka 1322, Phālguna śu. 8, Friday= 1402 A.D., February 10.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records the construction of a temple of Hātakēśvara (i.e., Śiva) at Rāyapura (i.e. Raipur) by the <i>Nāyaka</i> Hājirāja. States that the <i>Sātradhāra</i> Nāmādēva constructed the <i>maṇḍapa</i> . Ibid., pp. 569 ff.
1928	Black stone in the same place. Findspot: <b>Mallār</b> (or <b>Mahār</b> ), Bilaspur District, Madhya Pradesh.	Kalachuri of Ratanpur.	Jājallādēva II . . . . .	Kalachuri 919 .	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the erection, at the town of Mallāla, of a temple of the god Kēdāra (i.e. Śiva) by the Brāhmaṇa Sōmarāja, younger son of Gaṅgādharma. This eulogy was composed by Ratnasīṅha, son of Māmā, written by Kumārapāla and engraved by Sāmpala. Ibid., pp. 512 ff.
1929	Another black stone in the same place. Findspot: <b>Tāwar</b> , Jabalpur District, Madhya Pradesh.	Kalachuri of Tripuri	Gayākarna . . . . .	Kalachuri 902, Śuchi (i.e., Āśvādha) śu. 1, Sunday=1151 A.D., June 17.	Do. . . . .	Records the construction of a temple of Śiva by the ascetic Bhāva Brahman who was a disciple of the Pāsupata ascetic Bhāvatējas of the Ananta-gotra. The <i>prasaśi</i> was composed by Prithivīdhara, son of the Brāhmaṇa Dharaṇīdhara and incised by the architect Mahīdhara. Ibid., pp. 305 ff.
1930	Red sand-stone in the same place. Findspot: <b>Ratanpur</b> , Bilaspur Tahsil and District, Madhya Pradesh.	Kalachuri of Ratanpur.	Jājallādēva I . . . . .	Kalachuri 866, Mārgaśīrṣa śu. 9, Sunday=1114 A.D., November 8.	Do. . . . .	Gives the genealogy of the king who is stated to have donated some villages named Śiruli, Arjunakēśanaraṇa etc. to the deity installed in a temple at Jājallapura. Ibid., pp. 409 ff.
1931	Polished black stone in the same place. Findspot: Do.	Do. . . . .	Prithivīdēva II . . . . .	Vikrama 1207 .	Do. . . . .	Records that a temple of Śiva was erected at the village Sāmbā by a person named Dēvagana. Ibid., pp. 483 ff.
1932	Black stone slab in the same place. Findspot: Do.	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Kalachuri 910 .	Do. . . . .	Gives the genealogy of the king and refers to the charitable works done by Vallabharāja a feudatory chieftain of the king and his father Ratnadēva (II). Ibid., pp. 495 ff.
	<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b> <b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b>					
1933	<b>New Haven</b> .—Stone preserved in the American Oriental Society. Findspot: <b>Bhārāghāt</b> , Jabalpur Tahsil and District, Madhya Pradesh.	Kalachuri of Tripuri.	Narasimha . . . . .	Kalachuri 907, Mārgaśīrṣa śu. 11, Sunday=1155 A.D., November 6.	Do. . . . .	Records in verse that the queen mother Alhanadēvi, the widow of Gayākarna, constructed a temple of Śiva under the name of Vaidyanātha together with a monastery ( <i>maṭha</i> ) and a hall of study which she endowed with the income from the two villages, <i>viz.</i> Nāmaundī in the Jāuli <i>pattalā</i> and Makarnpātaka on the right bank of the Narmadā, for the worship of the deity. The record was composed by Saśīdhara, planned by Pithē and engraved by Mahīdhara. Ibid., pp. 312 ff.

**D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1962-63.**

Sr. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b> <b>KURNOOL DISTRICT</b> <b>ADONI TALUK</b>					
1	Adōni.—Kamānon-ki-Bāoli. On the north wall.	....	....	A.H. 1075=A.D. 1664-65.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <u>Thulh</u> and <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Records the date of the construction of the well by Mas'ūd Khān.
2	Jāmi'-Masjid. Loose slab in the compound.	....	....	A.H. 1087=A.D. 1676-77.	Persian verse, <u>Naskh</u>	Assigns the construction of a strong bastion like (?) Bhandārkal near the Ranmandal hill at Adoni to Sidi 'Ambar.
3	Do. Around the door-frame in the north wall.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious texts only.
4	Do. Around the door-frame in the south wall.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do.
5	On a tomb near Fātimābi-Masjid. (Estampage from old collection.)	....	....	A.H. 1092, Dh'l-Qa'da 12, Sunday=A.D. 1681, November 13.	Arabic and Persian, <u>Naskh</u> .	Registers the date of demise of Bibi Wali, daughter of Bābā Farid.
6	Shāhzāda's tomb. Above the entrance. (Do.)	....	....	A.H. 1176=A.D. 1762-63.	Persian verse, <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Assigns the construction of a tomb to Sayyid Jamālullāh Qādiri, who is mentioned as 'our prince'. Composed by Fā'iz.
7	On the tomb of Imāmu'd-Daula. (Do.)	....	....	A.H. 1180=A.D. 1766-67.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <u>Naskh</u> .	Refers to the tomb as that of Imāmu'd-Daula.
8	Fort. Kāfi-Darwaza. In the wall. (Now lost). (Do.)	ʿAdil Shāhi	ʿAlī I . . . . .	Shuhūr 975, A.H. 982, Muḥarram 21=A.D. 1574, May 13.	Persian verse and prose, <u>Naskh</u> .	Contains the text of a <i>qawl-nāma</i> stating that Khān-i-A'zam Ghālib Khān founded the Peṭ ʿAdilābād outside the <i>qasba</i> of Adoni fort in the year quoted and remitted the lawful as well as unlawful taxes in the case of weavers and grocers, for a period of twelve years, i.e. until [Shuhūr] 986 (A.H. 993).
9	Do. Rangin-Masjid. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	....	....	A.H. 1077=A.D. 1666-67.	Arabic, <u>Thulh</u> and <u>Naskh</u> .	Contains Quranic verses, one of which forms the chronogram giving the date of the construction of the mosque.
10	Do. 'Ambar-Bāoli. In the north wall.	....	....	A.H. 1091=A.D. 1680	Persian verse, <u>Naskh</u>	Records in a chronogram the date of construction of the well by 'Ambar.
11	Do. On the south wall. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do.
12	Do. Husaini-'Alam. Loose slab . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Fragmentary. Contains a part of <i>Nād-i-'Alī</i> .

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>KURNOOL DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>ADONI TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>Adoni—<i>concl'd.</i></b>					
13	Rām-Jharra. Above the entrance	Mughal . . .	Aurangzeb . . . . .	Regnal year 46 [A.H. 1114], <sup>Shahān</sup> 14=A.D. 1702, December 23.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Contains only the date in words and the name <i>Islām-Jharra</i> .
	<b>NIZAMABAD DISTRICT</b> <b>BODHAN TAHSIL</b>					
14	Bōdhan.—Shāhi mosque. Loose slab	Tughluq . . .	Muhammad bin Tughluq . . .	....	Persian, Naskh	Fragmentary. Refers to the construction of a step-well. Published, <i>Ep. In. Mos.</i> , 1919-20, p. 16, pl. XVI a, where the object constructed is stated to be a 'watch-tower'.
15	Do. On a grave in the compound	....	....	A.H. 966, Rabi' II 21, Tuesday=A.D. 1559, January 31.	Arabic, Naskh	Records the date of death of 'Abdu'l-'Alī, son of Shamsu'd-Din Lāhijī.
	<b>BIHAR</b> <b>BHAGALPUR DISTRICT</b> <b>BANKA SUB-DIVISION</b>					
16	Banbara.—Idgāh. In the compound wall.	Sultāns of Bengal .	Husain Shāh . . . . .	A.H. 908, Dhi'l-Qa'da =A.D. 1503, April- May.	Arabic, Thulth	Assigns the construction of a Jāmi' mosque to the king. Published, <i>Pro. As. Soc. Beng.</i> , 1870, pp. 207-98; <i>Ins. of Bengal</i> , vol. IV, p. 161.
	<b>BHAGALPUR TAHSIL</b>					
17	Bhagalpur.—Loose slab in the possession of Shri P. C. Singh, Senior Dy. Collector, Bhagalpur, who is stated to have obtained it from Champanagar, Bhagalpur District.	Do. . . . .	Sikandar Shāh . . . . .	A.H. 769, Muharram 1=A.D. 1367, August 28.	Arabic, Naskh	States that a mosque was constructed by the great Khān, Ulugh Taghi Khān, son of Bughrā Khān. Published, <i>Ep. In. Mos.</i> , 1963, p. 2, pl. I a.
18	Tomb in Manḍā-Roḍa Maḥalla. Above the door.	Do. . . . .	Mahmūd Shāh . . . . .	A.H. 850, Jumādā I 10=A.D. 1446, August 3.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Registers the construction of a mosque by Khān-i-Mu'ayyid Khurshīd Khān <i>sarnaubat-i-ghair mahalliyān</i> . Published, <i>Ep. In.</i> , vol. II, p. 280 (plate).

19	Mosque in Mujāhidpūr. On the east wall.	Do. . . .	Husain Shāh . . . . .	A.H. 917=A.D. 1511-12.	Arabic, <u>Thulṭh</u> .	Assigns the construction of the gate of a Jāmi' mosque to the king.
20	Mosque in Mir Sāhib-kā-Tola at Barāri. (Photograph from Mr. P. C. Singh, Bhagalpur.)	....	....	A.H. 1063=A.D. 1652-53.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Sayyid Ashraf.
21	Cleveland Memorial near Circuit House. Over the door of the chamber. (Do.)	....	....	Faḡlī 1193, Fālgun=A.D. 1786, March.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Records Faḡlī 1191, Safer 9, Paus 22 and January 3, Saturday as the date of death of Mr. Augustus Cleveland, Collector of Bhagalpur and Rājmaḥal, and states that this memorial to him was built on the quoted date by the Zamindārs and the staff of the Collectorate whose names, along with the amount donated by each of them, are quoted.
22	Khalifa-Bāgh mosque. (Do. Also, estampage from Superintendent, Mid-Eastern Circle, Patna.)	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulṭh</u> .	Contains a Quranic verse only.
23	Colgong.—Mosque near Ganguli House. Loose slab. (Estampage from Mr. P. C. Singh, Bhagalpur.)	....	....	A.H. 1012 ? Safer 4=A.D. 1603, July 4.	Persian, Nasta'liq .	Indistinct. States that a garden was laid out in the name of Prophet Muḥammad by Nūr Muḥammad Jilāni during the time of Nawwāb Zafar Khān. Reading of the date not certain.
PATNA DISTRICT						
BIHAR SUB-DIVISION						
24	Bihar Sharif.—Dargāh of Shāh Faḡlū'llāh Gosā'in. (Now lost). (Estampage from the Curator, Patna Museum, Patna.)	Sharqī . . . .	Husain Shāh . . . . .	A. H. 892= A. D. 1486-87.	Persian verse, Naskh.	Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of a dome by Malik-i-Sharq Bikh Malik. Also seems to mention the title 'Alāu'd-Din, probably of the builder.
SARAN DISTRICT						
SADAR SUB-DIVISION						
CHAPRA TAHSIL						
25	Tajpur-Basahi.—Mosque outside the village. In the compound wall.	Tughluq . . .	Firūz Shāh . . . . .	A. H. 774, Ramaḍān 26=A. D. 1373, March 20.	Persian, Naskh .	Partly obliterated. Records the construction of a fort by Mukhlis Dā'ud Khāni, an official.
DELHI						
26	Mehrauli.—Dargāh of Hadrat Qutbu'd-Din Bakhtiyār Kāki. Head stone of a grave behind the Majlis-Khāna. (Estampage from old collection.)	....	....	A. H. 1141, Safer 8, Monday=A.D. 1728, September 2.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	States that Nawwāb Hamidu'd-Din Bahādur-'Ālamgir Shāhi, son of Sardār Khān, son of Bāqī Khān, died at the age of sixty-three years and five months on the said date.
GUJARAT						
AHMADABAD DISTRICT						
AHMADABAD TALUK						
27	Ahmadabad.—Malik Sha'bān's mosque. Over the central mihrāb.	Sultāns of Gujarat .	Ahmad Shāh II . . . . .	A. H. 856, Jumādā I, 2=A. D. 1452, May 21.	Arabic, Naskh	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Sha'bān, son of Tuhfa Sultāni, entitled 'Imādu'l-Mulk, the 'arid-i-mamālik. Published, <i>Muslim Monuments of Ahmadabad</i> , p. 50, no. XIV (plate).

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>GUJARAT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>AHMADABAD DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>AHMADABAD TALUK—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Ahmadabad—<i>contd.</i></b>					
28	Shāh Faḡīl's Tomb. . . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains praises for the tomb. Published, <i>ibid.</i> , p. 85, No. XXXIX (plate).
	<b>DASKROI TALUK</b>					
29	Vatwa.—Malik Isan's mosque. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Sultāns of Gujarat	Mahmūd Shāh I . . . . .	A. H. 874, Safer 15— A. D. 1469, August 24.	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Assigns the erection of a Jāmi' mosque to Khwājasarā Isan Sultān, entitled Khawāḡṣṣ'l-Mulk. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 68, No. XXa (plate).
30	Qutb-i-'Ālam's tomb. To the right of the entrance.	....	....	A. H. . . . 1049—A. D. 1639-40.	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'liq.	Contains a quatrain composed by Jalāl, son of Muḥammad, son of Jalāl, Shāhī (i.e. a descendant of Shāh-i-'Ālam) in praise of the tomb of Qutb-i-'Ālam. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 68, No. XXb, reads the date as A. H. 1029.
31	Do. On a pillar . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Same as above, but the date is not quoted.
32	Slab in a <i>kachcha</i> well . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that hard stones are buried here.
	<b>BARODA DISTRICT</b> <b>KARJAN TALUK</b>					
33	Wālan.—Step-well. In the niche on the right side.	....	....	A. H. 916—A. D. 1510-11.	Persian, <u>Nasikh</u>	States that the construction of the well for public use was commenced on 1st Shawwāl A. H. 910 (7th March 1505 A. D.) by Khwāja Muḥammad and Khwāja Yūsuf, sons of Khwāja Rājā Bharūji (i.e. of Broach) and that the work was supervised by Nūh, son of Mūsā Barodari (i.e. of Baroda). Date that of completion.
	<b>SANKHEDA TALUK</b>					
34	Sankhedā.—Fort. On the right bastion of the south gate.	Sultāns of Gujarat	Muzaffar Shāh II . . . . .	Shamsiyya (i.e. regnal) year 5, A. H. 921, Rajab 13—A. D. 1515, August 23.	Persian and Sanskrit, <u>Nasikh</u> and Nāgarī.	Bilingual. Fragmentary and badly damaged. Assigns the construction of a mosque and a well to Faṭḥ Khān, son of Rājā Khān, son of Aḥad Khān. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 307 of App. B. Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Ar. Per. Sup.</i> , 1963, p. 44, pl. XIV a.



JUNAGADH DISTRICT						
PATAN-VRAVAL TALUK						
35	<b>Sōmnāth.</b> —Masjid near Chhote or Tribeni-Darwāza (now no more). Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> . (Slab not traceable.) (Estampage from old collection.)	Do. . .	Muhammad Shāh II .	....	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naaskh.	Letters effaced. Seems to refer to the construction of the mosque. Published, <i>ibid.</i> , p. 25, pl. VIII b.
KAIRA DISTRICT						
CAMBAY TALUK						
36	<b>Cambay.</b> —Headstone of a grave near Pir Murād. (Do.)	....	....	A. H. 938, Jumādā I 11, Sunday night = A. D. 1531, December 21.	Arabic, <i>Thulūḥ</i>	Damaged. Gives the date of demise of Bibi Umm Hānī, daughter of Khwāja Abū'l-Iṣāq al-Masqaṭī and refers to the endowment of some property including a shop.
KUTCH DISTRICT						
BHUF TALUK						
37	<b>Bhuj.</b> —Dargāh of Pir Zinda Shāh Madār. Above the <i>mihrāb</i> . (Estampage from Shri L. J. Joshi, Bhuj.)	....	....	....	Arabic, Naaskh	Contains <i>Nād-i-'Alī</i> only.
38	Do. Above the entrance door, right corner. (Do.)	....	....	....	Do. . .	Contains a Quranic verse only.
SURAT DISTRICT						
CHORASI TALUK						
39	<b>Rander.</b> —Nāitwāda mosque. Slab fixed in the north-east corner of the compound wall.	....	....	A. H. 633, Shawwāl, last day, Saturday = A. D. 1236, July 6.	Do. . .	Records the date of demise of Golā (or Kolā) Mu'allim son, of Hasan Khambūyati (i.e. of Cambay).
40	Tujjār Miyān's tomb. On the east wall .	....	....	A. H. 1079=A. D. 1668-69.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Damaged. Purport not clear. Contains the name Tujjār Muḥammad Jārū'llāh <i>alias</i> Bayāt 'Arifū'llāh al-Qādiri. Probably an epitaph.
41	Do. Loose slab kept outside the tomb .	....	....	Do. . .	Arabic, and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Same as above.
42	Tab'-i-tābi'n graveyard. Head stone of a grave.	....	....	A. H. 1227, Rabī' I 4, Thursday night = A. D. 1812, March 18.	Persian prose and verse, <i>Shikasta</i> .	Damaged. Records the date of demise of Hanifa, daughter of Kāzimu'd-Dīn, son of Munshi Sharafu'd-Dīn Husain.
43	Khanqāh-i-Rifā'i. Right of the main entrance, inner side.	....	....	A. H. 1309=A. D. 1891-92.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Contains verses in praise of the <i>Khānqāh</i> .
44	<b>Surat.</b> —Aidrās-Masjid. Over the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	....	....	A. H. 971=A. D. 1563-64.	Arabic prose and verse, <i>Thulūḥ</i> .	Assigns the construction of a Jāmi' mosque to Sayyid Sharif Sheikh, son of 'Abdu'llāh al-'Aidrās Bā 'Alawī al-Husaini.

## D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1962-63—contd.

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>GUJARAT—conold.</b> <b>SURAT DISTRICT—conold.</b> <b>CHORASI TALUK—conold.</b> <b>Surat—conold.</b>					
45	Hāshim-ki-Masjid. Over an arch.	....	....	....	Persian, <i>Thulūḥ</i>	Fragmentary. States that the founder of this mosque is Fāṭima Bī, attendant of the Jāmi' mosque.
46	Variāv.—Jāmi'-Masjid. Loose slab MARGROL TALUK	....	....	....	Arabic, <i>Nasikh</i>	Badly damaged. Purport not clear.
47	Vasrāwī.—Dargāh of Ganj-i-Aḥmad. To the right of the door.	Mughal . . .	[Jahāngir] . . . .	A. H. 1029—A. D. 1619-20.	Persian, <i>Nasta'liq</i>	Records the construction of the gate of the fort of 'Basrāhī' in the jagir of Shāh Jahān, during the governorship of Shāh Baig.
	<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</b> <b>JAMMU DISTRICT</b> <b>AKHNOOR TAHSIL</b>					
48	Akhnoor.—Kāmēśvara temple. On the first step leading into the mūlagraha.	....	....	V. S. 1930—1903 A. D.	Persian, <i>Nasta'liq</i>	Contains the name of Jagat Rām Jag (?) pāl only.
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b> <b>DAMOH DISTRICT</b> <b>DAMOH TALUK</b>					
49	Damoh.—Slab in the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow.	....	....	....	Arabic, <i>Nasikh</i>	Fragmentary. Contains part of a Qurānic verse.
	<b>DHAR DISTRICT</b> <b>DHAR TALUK</b>					
50	Dhār.—Fahredāron-ki-Masjid, near the Delhi gate. On the doorway.	Sultāns of Mālwa .	Alp Khān Ghori . . . .	A. H. 820, Rabī' II 28—A. D. 1417, June 14.	Persian, <i>Nasikh</i>	Badly damaged. Refers to the construction of the mosque. Published, <i>Ep. In. Mos.</i> , 1909-10, p. 24, pl. X, no. 1, where the date and the name of the king are not deciphered; also <i>ibid.</i> , 1911-12, p. 10, where a further reading was given, but the king's name was not read.

51	<b>Maṣḡu.</b> —On the Dāi-kā-Gumbad . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <b>Thulth</b>	Contains Quranic text only.
52	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do.
53	Office. Loose slab . . . . .	Sultāns of Mālwa	Alp <b>Khān Ghori</b> . . . . .	A. H. 817, Rajab 24= A. D. 1414, Octo- ber 9.	Persian, <b>Naskh</b>	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Faḡlu'llāh Mubārak Farid Kāfari. Gives Ḥusāmud-Din A'zam Humāyūn as Alp <b>Khān's</b> titles.
54	In the Dharmshālā attached to the tomb of Hoshang Shāh. Slab No. 1.	Do. . . . .	Mahmūd <b>Shāh I</b> . . . . .	A. H. 850=A. D. 1446-47.	Persian verse, <b>Naskh</b>	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of some structure.
55	Do. Slab No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Fragmentary. Probably an epitaph.
56	Do. Slabs No. 3-14 . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <b>Naskh</b>	Contains Quranic verses, prayers, etc. Most of the slabs are fragmentary.
57	Sāgar tank . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <b>Thulth</b>	Damaged. Contains a Quranic verse.
58	Tomb of Hoshang Shāh. On the grave . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <b>Naskh</b>	Contains the First Creed only.
GOONA DISTRICT						
MUNGAOLI TAHSIL						
59	<b>Chandēri.</b> —House of Parbhodayāl Brāhmin. On the wall.	<b>Khajū</b> . . . . .	Alau'd-Dīn . . . . .	A. H. 711, Sha'bān 20 =A. D. 1312, Janu- ary 1.	Persian, <b>Naskh</b>	States that the building of a mosque was completed during the governorship of Amiru'l-Umarā Ikhtiyārū'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Timar (or Timur) Sultānī by Ismā'il, son of 'Abdu's-Salām, entitled Wajih-i-Najib, muḥarrir of the district ( <i>khitta</i> ) of Kol (Aligarh). Published, <i>J.H.Q.</i> , Vol. I, pp. 655-56.
60	Moti-Masjid. Over the central <i>mīhrāb</i> . . . . .	Sultāns of Mālwa	Mahmūd <b>Shāh I</b> . . . . .	A. H. 867, Rabī' I. =A. D. 1462, November 24.	Persian verse, <b>Naskh</b>	Assigns the construction of a mosque and laying out of a garden in its precincts to Muḥammad Zain, the <i>nā'ib-i-'arḡ</i> .
61	Tomb of Mahmā Shāh. Headside of a grave.	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	A. H. 867=A. D. 1462-63.	Do. . . . .	Records the construction of a lofty dome and a step-well by a learned man, Jamāl, son of 'Alā, son of Muḥammad, son of <b>Khidr</b> .
62	Qūdiyon-ki-Bāori. To the right of the steps on the east.	Do. . . . .	Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn . . . . .	A. H. 890=A. D. 1486-86.	Do. . . . .	Records the construction of a step-well and by its side a <i>ṣarā'i</i> with a garden inside by Malik Qāḍi Ibn (?) Mīhrān, Mir-i-Mīrān, during the governorship of Sher <b>Khān Ghāzi</b> .
63	Akol Bāgh-ki-Masjid. Over the central <i>mīhrāb</i> .	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Very crude execution. Seems to record the construction of a mosque and the name Anṣū, daughter of Bhūran (?).
64	Mosque near Mardān black-smith's house	....	....	....	Persian, <b>Naskh</b>	Fragmentary. Refers to the construction of some edifice.
65	<b>Fathabād (near Chandēri).</b> —'Āliya-Bāori. On the east side.	Sultāns of Mālwa	Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn . . . . .	A. H. 902, Dhī'l- Qa'da=A. D. 1497, July.	Persian verse, <b>Naskh</b> .	Records the construction of a pavilion along with a step-well and a garden at Fathabād-Chandēri by Malik Lāḍan, entitled Shāriqu'l-Mulk, the minister to the king. Composed by Dānyāl.
66	Kushk-Mahal. To the right of the stairs of the 1st floor in the north-west quarter (at four places).	....	....	....	Persian, <b>Naskh</b>	Contains the phrase 'during the governorship of Malik Mallā Sultānī'.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>GOONA DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i></b>					
	<b>MUNGAOLI TAHSIL—<i>concl'd.</i></b>					
67	Kushk Mahal. To the right of the stairs, 1st floor, left of the main gate.	....	....	....	Persian, Naskh	Same as above.
	<b>GWALIOR (GIRD) DISTRICT</b>					
	<b>GWALIOR TALUK</b>					
68	Gwalior.—Mosque in Masjid-Mahalla. On the <i>mihrāb</i> , 5th from right in the west wall.	Sūr . . . .	Islām Shāh . . . . .	A. H. 960=A. D. 1552-53.	Persian Naskh. verse,	Badly damaged. Records the date of the construction of a mosque.
69	Zanāna-Masjid. On the facade . . . .	Mughal . . . .	Aurangzeb . . . . .	A. H. 1083=A. D. 1672-73.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Assigns the building of a mosque to Kāfir.
70	Katra-Masjid. On the facade . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	A. H. 1084=A. D. 1673-74.	Persian Nasta'liq. verse,	Records the construction of a mosque by Khwāja Gauhar.
71	Tomb of Haqrat Muhammad Ghaṭh. On a grave in the compound.	....	....	A. H. 1197=A. D. 1782-83.	Urdu, Nasta'liq	Registers in a chronogram the date of the martyrdom of Fir Khān at the hands of one of his servants.
72	Do. Another grave . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1228=A. D. 1818.	Persian Nasta'liq. verse,	Records in a chronogram the date of death of Fakim Ja'far 'Alī Khān.
73	Do. Third grave . . . . .	....	....	.. Shawwāl 23, Friday	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Fragmentary. Records the date of demise of Himmat Bahādur, a chief of Deccan, who had come from his native place with 'Alīja [h].
74	Mosque in Pul-Mahalla. Over the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	....	....	A. H. 1219, Rama-dān 2, V. S. 1861, Agrahāyan su. 3=A. D. 1804, December 5.	Persian and Arabic, Nasta'liq and Naskh.	States that Faizullāh Shāh in charge of the <i>takiya</i> of Ghulām 'Alī Shāh constructed the mosque at the cost of Rupees two hundred.
75	Hāthpūre-ki-Masjid. On the facade . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Damaged. Contains First Creed and few more words including date, which are illegible.
	<b>MORENA DISTRICT</b>					
	<b>JOURA TALUK</b>					
76	Joura Alapur.—Faḥron-ki-Masjid. To the right of the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Mughal . . . .	Akbar . . . . .	A. H. 995=A. D. 1586-7.	Persian Nasta'liq. verse,	Records in a chronogram the date of the construction of a mosque and a well by Kī 'Alīja Qābil.

77	Mosque of Muhtari <i>Sāhib</i> alias Sufaid Sayyid. Over the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Do. . . . .	Shāh Jahān . . . . .	A. H. 1053 ? = A. D. 1643-44.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of a mosque inside the enclosure of the tomb of some saint.
78	Mosque of Shāh Miyān Wallāh Wali <i>Sāhib</i> . On the northern wall.	Do. . . . .	Aurangzeb . . . . .	A. H. 1075, Dhī'l-Qa'da 7=A.D. 1665, May 12.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Seems to mention the construction of the gate of the tomb of Shāh Ballā (?), when the <i>jāgīr</i> was in possession of Nawwāb Nāmūr Khān, at the instance of Bharat (or Charat ?) Rām and under the supervision of Dharmal.
79	Mosque near the dargāh of Dādā Malang. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	A. H. 1076=A. D. 1665-66.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Seems to record the date of the construction of the mosque.
80	Do. Loose slab . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	A. H. 1109 ? = A. D. 1697-98.	Persian Nasta'liq. verso.	Fragmentary and damaged. Records in a chronogram the date of the construction of a mosque during the deputyship ( <i>nayābat</i> ) of Dilāir Khān-i-Nayāz.
81	Īlāji-ki-Masjid. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 44 [A. H. 1111], Dhī'l-Hijja 11=A.D. 1700, May 19.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Refers to the construction of the mosque of (?) Shāh Ilāh Baksh through the efforts of Ĥatīb.
<b>NIMAR (EAST) DISTRICT</b>						
<b>BUNHANPUR TALUK</b>						
82	Burhanpur.—Churiwālon-ki-Masjid. (Estampage from the Director General of Archaeology in India.)	.....	.....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Reads: <i>Yā Aẓẓā</i> .
83	Do. (Do.) . . . . .	.....	.....	....	Do. . . . .	Contains the First Creed only.
<b>SAGAR DISTRICT</b>						
<b>BANDA TALUK</b>						
84	Dulchipur.—Five graves at Khwāja-kā-Dahna. (Estampage from the Superintendent, Central Circle, Bhopal.)	....	.....	....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Contain fragments of Throne Verse ( <i>Qur'an</i> II, 255-56).
85	Ten graves at Pīr Bābā-kā-Dahna. (Do.)	....	.....	....	Do. . . . .	Do.
86	Five graves near the Samipā Nālā. (Do.)	....	.....	....	Do. . . . .	Do.
87	Grave near Varjil-kā-Tālāb. (Do.)	....	.....	....	Do. . . . .	Do.
<b>REHLI TALUK</b>						
88	Ranipur.—Three graves near Nara. (Do.)	....	.....	....	Do. . . . .	Do.
<b>SHIVPURI DISTRICT</b>						
<b>KARRA TALUK</b>						
89	Narvar.—Fort. Mosque near Kachehri-Mahal. Over the right <i>mihrāb</i> , west wall.	Lodi . . . . .	Sikandar . . . . .	Shuhār 909 [A. H. 914], Shawwāl 1, Sunday=A.D. 1509, January 23.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	States that the Sultān conquered the fort or Narvar, named it <i>Ḥisār-i-Muhammadi</i> , subjugated the local chief and ordered the construction of a <i>Jāmi'</i> mosque. Also mentions Mubārak Khān and Muqbil Khān, the latter as the supervisor.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>SHIVPURI DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>KARRERA TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>Narvar—<i>concl'd.</i></b>					
90	Fort. Mosque near Kachhri-Mahal. Over the left <i>mihrāb</i> , west wall.	Lodī . . . .	Sikandar . . . . .	A. H. 914, Shawwāl = A. D. 1509, January.	Persian prose and verse, <i>Naskh</i> .	Damaged. Records the construction of the royal jāmi' mosque under the orders of the king and at the instance of Mubārak Khān, son of Abā Bakr Khān Kararānī(?), and refers to the conquest of the fort Hīgar-i-Muhammadi. Written by Abu'l-Fath 'Alī, . . . . . Aghraf al-Hussaini al-Mānpūri.
91	Do. Mosque near Hawā Paur gate. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	A. H. 914=A. D. 1509.	Persian, <i>Naskh</i>	Damaged. States that (the mosque) was constructed by 'Abdu'l-Wahhāb, son of Muhammad Hussaini Bukhārī, after the conquest of the fort by the king.
92	Do. Above No. 91 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	A. H. 914, Dhī'l-Qa'da=A. D. 1509, February-March.	Arabic prose and verse, <i>Thulh</i> .	States that the mosque was built through the efforts of 'Abdu'l-Wahhāb.
93	Do. Above the left <i>mihrāb</i> , west wall	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <i>Thulh</i> .	Assigns the building of the mosque to Shaikh Hājī 'Abdu'l-Wahhāb.
94	Do. On the right <i>mihrāb</i> , west wall .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Persian verse, <i>Thulh</i> .	Damaged and partly obliterated. Records the construction of the mosque.
95	Do. Urwahī-Masjid. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	....	....	A. H. 962=A. D. 1554-55.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <i>Naskh</i> .	Assigns the construction of the mosque and a garden to Shamahir Khān. Composed by Ibn Walī.
96	Jāmi'-Masjid. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Mughal . . . .	Akbar . . . . .	....	Persian, <i>Naskh</i>	Letters peeled off. Records the construction of the mosque during the governorship of... Mirak Ahmad Khān Kulābi by Shaikh Bāyazīd (father's name lost).
97	'Idgāh. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i>	Do. . . . .	Shāh 'Ālam II . . . . .	A. H. 1183=A. D. 1769-70.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <i>Naskh</i> and Nasta'liq.	Assigns the construction of the 'Idgāh of Narvar to Muhammad Amān Khān, son of Himmat Khān Bhatti.
98	Sikandarpur.—On a grave in the field of Mohan Lal Bora.	....	....	....	Armenian and Persian, Armenian and Nasta'liq.	Bilingual. Records the name Sulaimān Baig Armani (Armenian), son of Nazar Baig.
99	Another grave, same place . . . .	Mughal . . . .	Shāh 'Ālam II . . . . .	A. H. 1179, Rama-dān 5, Sunday=A.D. 1765, February 15.	Armenian and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Bilingual. Records the date of demise of Maryam, wife of Sulaimān Baig, Armani who died 25 years after the death of her husband. Further states that she was survived by three sons namely, Ishāq, the eldest, who built the tomb, Ya'qūb and Aghājān. Written by Balārūn.

KOLARAS TALUKA						
100	Kolaras.—Jāmi'-Masjid. Fourth pillar from right in the middle row of the prayer-hall.	....	....	A. H. 1008=A. D. 1599-1600.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Engraved by Mīr Muḥammad Ma'sūm Nāmī al-Bakkārī (of Bhakkar), it contains a verse from his mathnawī <i>Husn-wa-Nāz</i> and the date.
101	Do. Pillar fixed on the side of the road near by.	Mughal	Jahāngīr	....	Persian, Naskh	Fragmentary and damaged. Same as <i>A. R. Ep.</i> 1955-56, D. No. 112. Seems to refer to the remission of <i>Zakāt</i> , etc. ordered by the emperor.
102	Rānōd.—Mosque in Chauderī-Mahalla. Above the left <i>mihrāb</i> , west wall.	Do.	Aurangzeb	Regnal year 39, A.H. [1107], Muharram. 5=A.D. 1696, August 6.	Do.	States that the mosque was constructed by Yūsuf Khān, son of Baig Muḥammad.
MAHARASHTRA						
AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT						
AHMADNAGAR TALUK						
103	Ahmadnagar.—On the Fath-Darwāza.	....	....	A.H. 950=A.D.1543-44.	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Contains an invocatory phrase.
104	Do. On the right and left sides	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Contains an invocatory verse.
105	Dargāh-Dāira. Four sides of a grave	....	....	A. H. 1054=A. D. 1644-45.	Do.	Records the date of death of Sayyid Mirzā Khān. Published, without plate, in <i>Ep. In. Mos.</i> , 1939-40, p. 33.
106	Do. Toli-Masjid. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	....	....	....	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Incomplete. Contains religious text only.
107	Farhād Khān's mosque. Loose slab	....	....	....Rajab	Arabic and Persian, Thulh.	Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to refer to Himmat, daughter of Mīr Aḥaq Tā[jir] of Daulatābād.
108	Tomb of Bibi Maryam. North wall	....	....	A. H. 1146=A. D. 1733-34.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Records the date of demise of Sanjida Begam in a chronogram consisting of a Quranic text. Faulty reading published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 32.
109	Jāmi'-Masjid. On the central <i>mihrāb</i>	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. Contains a Quranic verse only.
110	Do. Headside of a grave in the compound.	....	....	A. H. 1222=A. D. 1807-08.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Registers the date of the death of Maqbūl Shāh.
111	Grave near Patwā-Masjid	....	....	....	Arabic and Persian, Thulh.	Records the passing away of 'Abdu'l-Bāqī. No date.
112	Damri-Masjid. To the right of the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	....	....	....	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Contains religious text only.
AURANGABAD DISTRICT						
KHULDABAD TALUK						
113	Daulatabad.—Two loose slabs in the fort, now not traceable. (Estampage from old collection.)	Tughluq	Muḥammad bin Tughluq	A. H. 733=A. D. 1332-33.	Persian, Naskh.	Records the construction of a mosque by Maliku'ah-Sharq Saifu'd-Daulat wa'd-Din, ākhurbek-i-maisara Qutluq Malik Saḍdar, under the superintendence of Shādī, the nāib-i-kūwāl of Dewgīr (Deogir).

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
<b>MAHARASHTRA—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>DHULIA DISTRICT</b>						
<b>SABRI TALUK</b>						
114	<b>Bhāmer.</b> —Fort. Above the central <i>mīhrāb</i> of a mosque. (Do.)	Sultāns of Gujarat.	Bahādur Shāh.	A. H. 930—A. D. 1520-30.	Arabic and Persian, Na'akh.	Damaged. Records the construction of a mosque by the mother of the martyr Dilāwar Khān and daughter of Malik Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Khatrī and wife of Alp Khān grandson ? nephew of Fathullāh. <i>Ep. In. Ar. Per. Sup.</i> , 1963, 47, pl. XIII b.
<b>OSMANABAD DISTRICT</b>						
<b>OSMANABAD TALUK</b>						
115	<b>Osmansabad.</b> —Dargāh of Khwāja Shamsu'd-Dīn. Above the main entrance.	....	....	A. H. 730—A. D. 1329-30.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Registers the date of the death of Khwāja Shamsu'd-Dīn (died <i>alias</i> Sheran Shāh. Seems to have been set up at a much later date.
116	Do. Headstone of a grave in the graveyard.	....	....	A. H. 1305—A. D. 1927-28.	Do.	Records in two chronograms the date of the death of Muhammad As'ad, (son of ?) Wakil Ahmad.
<b>TULJAPUR TALUK</b>						
117	<b>Kati.</b> —Jāmi'-Masjid. In the central <i>mīhrāb</i> .	....	....	A. H. 931—A. D. 1524-25.	Arabic, Na'akh.	Contains two Quranic verses, one of which is 'probably a chronogram.
118	Do. Do., below No. 117.	....	....	....	Arabic, Nasta'liq.	Contains <i>Nad-i-'Ali</i> only.
119	Do. Above the central <i>mīhrāb</i> .	....	....	....	Arabic, Thuluth.	Contains religious text.
120	Do. Pillar to the left of the central <i>mīhrāb</i> .	....	....	....	Persian, Na'akh.	Damaged. Records the names of Yāqūt Khān and Bilāl Khān as builders (of the mosque).
121	<b>Naldurg.</b> —Āthār-Sharīf. Above the entrance.	....	....	A. H. 1198—A. D. 1783-84.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Assigns the construction of the building— <i>dargāh-i-nisāl</i> —to Muhammad Akramu'llāh Khān.
122	<b>Imāmbāyā</b> in Qasāb-Mahalla. Loose slab.	....	....	A. H. 1251—A. D. 1835-36.	Do.	Records the date of the death of 'Ināyat Khātūn.
123	Tomb of Nawwāb Amīr Nawāz Khān. Over the western gate.	....	....	A. H. 1251, Jumādā II 19—A. D. 1835, October 12.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Na'akh and Nasta'liq.	Do. Further mentions 'Ināyat Khātūn' as the eldest wife of Dāla Khān.
124	Fort. Loose slab near the inner gate.	....	....	....	Arabic and Persian, Na'akh.	Assigns the construction of the fort bastions to Malik Muhammad, son of Aqā 'Ali Baig. No date.



125	Do. Loose pillar in the mosque . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1306=A. D. 1888-89.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Mostly obliterated. Comprises a 'Fragment' composed by Maulavi Sa'du'llah, <i>qadl</i> of Naldurg, purporting to assign the construction of an 'Idgah to a minister of an 'Adil Shāhi king.
SANGLI DISTRICT						
MIRAJ TALUK						
126	Miraj.—Masjid-Shāh Dongri in Momin-Mahalla. Above the eastern <i>mihrāb</i> in the north wall.	....	....	A. H. 976=A. D. 1568-69.	Persian Thulth.	Gives in a chronogram the date of the completion of a mosque by Qāsim.
127	Do. Loose slab . . . . .	Behmani	Firās Shāh	Shuhūr(?) 816' A. H. 818], Dhī'l-Qa'da 2 = A. D. 1416, January 3.	Arabic and Persian, Na'ikh.	Records the construction of some structure, evidently a mosque (cf. No. 144), at the instance of Suhail Sultāni, <i>kutubshah</i> of the city of Mubārakābād (i.e. Miraj).
128	Do. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Na'ikh	Contains religious texts only.
129	'Haider Khān-ki-Ba'li. On the left wall	'Adil Shāhi	Ibrāhīm II	A. H. 993=A. D. 1585.	Arabic, and Persian, Na'ikh.	Records the construction of a well for public use by the great Khān Haider Khān, son of Malik Haider.
130	'Idgāh. Above the <i>mihrāb</i> near the pulpit.	Do.	Do.	A. H. 995=A. D. 1586-87.	Do.	States that Sayyid Ahmad, son of Sayyid 'Alāu'd-Dīn, had started the construction of this <i>namāzgāh</i> in the reign of 'Alī 'Adil Shāh I' but died before its completion and that in compliance with the <i>farmān</i> issued at the instance of Mu'tamad'u'd-Daulati's-Sulaimāniyya, Dilāwar Khān, it was completed by Sayyid Mahmūd, son of Sayyid 'Alāu'd-Dīn. Published in <i>Jour. Bom. Uni.</i> , Vol. VIII (1939), pt. I, p. 5.
131	Kāli-Masjid in Chorwād Mahalla. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	....	....	....	Do.	Records that the mosque was built by Miyān Nizām, entitled Murtaḍā Khān, son of Sayyid Muhammad, son of Sayyid 'Alāu'd-Dīn. Further mentions Sayyid Mahmūd as the <i>mukabbir</i> of the mosque, and Jalāl Sherafu'd-Dīn Hirawī as the scribe.
132	Do. To the left of the central <i>mihrāb</i> . . . . .	'Adil Shāhi	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of the mosque by Sayyid Nizām.
133	Do. To the right of the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	....	....	....	Arabic, Na'ikh	Contains religious text only.
134	Do. To the right of the pulpit . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
135	Tombs near the mosque of Kamābadi. Head-side of the second tomb from the road.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains <i>Nad-i-'Ali</i> only.
136	Kāli-Masjid in Dhār-Mahalla . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Thughra	Reads: Yā 'Ali.
137	Dargāh of Bāra Imām. North wall of the compound.	'Adil Shāhi	'Ali [I?]	....	Persian, Na'ikh	Letters peeled off. Refers to the construction of some structure.
138	Do. Loose slab near the gate . . . . .	Do.	Do.	....	Persian, Thulth	States that 'this <i>ḍalāna</i> ' was lying in an uncared for condition for quite some time, until Khwāja Bābā Naṣr Khurshid Khān constructed the assembly-hall ( <i>Jamā'at Khāna</i> ), platform ( <i>dahliz</i> ) of the market ( <i>būzār</i> ) and shops which were endowed for the lighting expenses, etc., of the Masjid-i-Safā. Ends with an impression.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>MAHARASHTRA—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>SANGLI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>MIRAJ TALUK—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Miraj—<i>contd.</i></b>					
139	Dargāh of Bāra Imām. Slab fixed in the plinth of the shop to the left of the gate.	....	....	Sūr (i.e. Shuhūr) San [9]80 (A. H. 987) = A. D. 1579-80.	Persian, <u>Thulh</u> ; Marāṭhī, Nāgari.	Bilingual. Comprises an imprecation against those who might seek to interfere in any way with the lighting arrangement of the bāzar, market ( <i>ghaṭṭā</i> ) and the dues of the attendants ( <i>kharāms</i> ). For Nāgari portion, see No. 751 of App. B.
140	Do. Slab in the facade . . . . .	ʿĀdil Shāhī . . . . .	Muhammad . . . . .	A. H. 1064, Jumādā I. A. D. 1651, March-April.	Persian, <u>Naskh</u>	Registers the construction of some structure associated with the name of Twelve Imāms, during the time of Hasan Shāh the <i>burābdār</i> and (?) warns against changing the attendants and their descendants.
141	Do. To the right of the above . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains two verses of unhistorical nature.
142	Graveyard near the dargāh of Khwāja Shamsu'd-Dīn. Sides of a grave.	....	....	A. H. 952 ? Dhū'l-Qa'da 19 A. D. 1546, January 22.	Arabic prose and Persian verse and prose, <u>Thulh</u> .	Records the date of death of ʿAlī Shāh, son of Muhammad Husain.
143	Ruined Fort. Loose slab in the compound of the P.W.D. Office.	....	....	A. H. 911, Muharram 22-A. D. 1500, June 25.	Arabic and Persian, <u>Naskh</u> .	Damaged. States that during the time of Maliku'ah-Sharq Malik [Fāji Qirānī], a Jamī' mosque was built and that a 'well along with a domed building above' was endowed for it.
144	Do. Another loose slab, same place . . . . .	ʿĀdil Shāhī . . . . .	Sikandar . . . . .	A. H. 1096, Shawwāl 12-A. D. 1685, August 31.	Persian <u>verse</u> , Nasta'liq.	Records that the old mosque constructed in [Shuhūr] 816 (1415-16 A.D.) (see No. 127) was rebuilt by Asad Khān.
145	Do. Loose slab lying near the gate . . . . .	Do. . . . .	ʿAlī [I?] . . . . .	....	Persian <u>verse</u> , <u>Thulh</u> .	Damaged. Assigns the construction of a bastion called <i>Burj-i-ʿAlī</i> , after the king, to Āqā ʿAlī Rīdā, an official.
	<b>SHOLAPUR DISTRICT</b> <b>AKKALKOT TALUK</b>					
146	Akkalkōt.—Kālī-Masjid. On the facade . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1022=A. D. 1613-14.	Do. . . . .	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Farhād.
147	Jāmi'-Masjid. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian, <u>Naskh</u>	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of the mosque. Builder's name illegible.
148	Burhanpur.—Tomb of Makhdam ʿAlāu'd-Dīn. On the northern wall, outer face.	....	....	A. H. 1080 =A. D. 1669-70.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious texts and the name of Haḍrat Shaikhu'l-Mashā'ikh Shaikh Naḡiru'd-Dīn Chūsh-i-Dīnī, a descendant of Shaikh 'Abī son of Tānī.

SHOLAPUR TALUK							
149	Mangalpur.—Dargāh of Sayyid Dā'ūd Jalāl Bukhārī. Loose slab.	....	....	A. H. 1019=A. D. 1610-11.	Persian Thulth. verse,	Records the date of completion of the edifice by Khairiyat Khān.	
THANA DISTRICT							
BASSEIN TALUK							
150	Bassein.—Fort. Loose slab in the store-room.	....	....	....	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Fragmentary. Purport not clear.	
MYSORE							
BELGAUM DISTRICT							
BELGAUM TALUK							
151	Belgaum.—Fort. Sides of a sarcophagus near the tomb of Badrū'd-Dīn Shāh.	....	....	A.H. 752=A.D. 1351-52.	Arabic, Thulth	Comprises religious and didactic texts. An epitaph.	
152	Do. Mosque called Masjid-i-Safā. To the right of the main entrance.	Ādil Shāhī	[Ismā'il] Ādil Khān	A.H. 924=A.D. 1518.	Arabic prose and Persian Naskh. verse,	Records the date of the (laying of the) foundation of the mosque by As'ad Khān. Composed and written by Qāḍī Nizām-ad-Dawwānī.	
153	Do. Above the main entrance	Do.	Do.	A.H. 925, Rajab 21=A.D. 1519, July 19.	Persian Naskh. verse,	Assigns the construction of the Masjid-i-Safā to As'ad Khān. Composed by Nūrī and written by Haidar, son of Ahmad, son of As'ad, son of Muḥammad a'd-Dawwānī.	
154	Do. Above No. 152	....	....	....	Arabic, Tughra	Reads: (1) <i>Huwa'llāh</i> (2) <i>Yā Muḥallibū'l-Abwāb</i> [(1) He is Allāh (2) O! Opener of gates!]	
155	Do. Loose slab near the P.W.D. office	....	....	A.H. 1043=A.D. 1633-34.	Persian verse, Thulth	Registers the date of the construction of a building by Sandal. Inscribed by 'Abdu'l-'Aziz.	
156	Jāmi'-Masjid. Above the entrance of the courtyard.	Ādil Shāhī	Ibrāhīm II	A.H. 994=A.D. 1585-86.	Persian, Thulth	Records the construction of the mosque by Sher Khān, an official.	
157	Do. Around the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	....	....	....	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Refers to the construction of the Jāmi' mosque.	
158	Do. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i>	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth	Contains Quranic verses and the name of the calligraphist Abū Tālib, Zerrīn-Qalam, son of Qāsim al Husnī.	
159	Do. Two medallions on the top corners of the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	....	....	....	Arabic, Tughra	Reads: <i>Tawakkaltu 'alā Khāliq</i> (I have trust in my Creator).	
160	Tomb of Khanjar Wali. Four sides of a grave nearby.	....	....	....	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh.	Comprises an epitaph containing Quranic texts and Persian verses of didactic nature. Deceased's name and date not quoted.	
161	Another grave, same place. Headstone.	....	....	....	Arabic, Tughra	Consists of an invocatory phrase.	
162	Tomb of Qaisar Shāh Wali. Stone pillar	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth	Contains Shiite <i>durūd</i> .	

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1962-63—*contd.*

190

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>MYSORE—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>BIJAPUR DISTRICT</b>					
	<b>BIJAPUR TALUK</b>					
163	<b>Bijapur.</b> —Dargāh of Khwāja Amīnu'd-Dīn. On the three sides of the gate of the tomb.	....	....	A.H. 1088=A.D. 1677-78.	Dakhani (old Urdu) verse, <u>Thulth</u> .	Comprises a poem in praise of Shāh Amin, a saint. Written by (?) Husain.
	<b>DHARWAR DISTRICT</b>					
	<b>DHARWAR TALUK</b>					
164	<b>Dharwar.</b> —On the eastern gate of the fort.	....	....	Shuhūr 1071 [A.H. 1081], Muḥarram, 11. Friday=A. D. 1670, May 21.	Arabic and Persian, <u>Naskh</u> and <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	States that the epigraph was inscribed in the time of Aqā Dhū'l-Faqr, the <i>ḥavāldār</i> of the fort of Dhārwar.
165	Jāmi'-Masjid. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	....	..	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains Quranic text only.
	<b>GULBARGA DISTRICT</b>					
	<b>ALAND TALUK</b>					
166	<b>Aland.</b> —Kāfi-Masjid. On the facade	....	....	A. H. 1051=A. D. 1641-42.	Persian verse, <u>Naskh</u>	Records in a chronogram the date of the completion of the mosque by 'Alī Farhād Khān.
167	Do. Over the central <i>mihrāb</i>	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Tughra</u>	Contains religious text only.
168	Tomb of Farhād Khān. On the sarcophagus.	....	....	A. H. 1067=A. D. 1656-57.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Records the demise of Farhād Khān on the said date.
	<b>SERAM TALUK</b>					
169	<b>Malakhād.</b> —Fort. Loose slab in the Dargāh of Sayyid Ja'far Husaini.	Bahmani	....	....	Persian, <u>Naskh</u>	Fragmentary. Refers to the commencement of the construction of a <i>hulmak</i> of the ... gate (name lost) of the <i>qasba</i> of Malkher during the time of Malikū'sh-Sharq Khwāja Mahmūd, son of Khwāja (name lost). Also mentions a <i>ḥanādār bek</i> (name lost) with the surname Dārūbjardi. Written by 'Alī (father's name lost).
170	Do. Loose slab in the Jāmi'-Masjid	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Kāfi</u>	Modern. Contains First Creed only.

RAICHUR DISTRICT						
Koppal Taluk						
171	Koppal.—Loose slab in the fort, now untraceable. (Estampage from old collection.)	Bahmani	Muhammad Shāh I	....	Persian verse, Naskh	Fragmentary. Refers to the construction of a step-well inside the enclosure of the tomb of A'zam Humāyūn Khwāja-i-Jahān, by his wife.
172	Jāmi'-Masjid. On the south wall	....	....	A.H. 1015=A.D. 1606-07.	Persian, Naskh	States that a new step-well named Qadr-Bāwīn after Khwāja Qadr was built during the time of the great Khān Murād Khān, son of Yāqūt Khān, by Shaikh Makki, the <i>sarkhail</i> of the infantry ( <i>pāyāhā</i> ) and artillery ( <i>naftīhā</i> ). Also mentions that both the chambers ( <i>kushk</i> ) were built in his presence.
173	Old Post Office building. Wall facing the road.	....	....	A. H. 1193, Muhammadram=A.D. 1779, January.	Persian, Shikasta	States that the main fort was constructed in the shape of a battery in the European fashion along with two gateways, e.g. Fath-Darwāza, Pāni-Mahal, Diwān-i-Khāse, etc., by [ʿUthmān], a resident of Kolār. Published, <i>Jour. Hyderabad Arch. Soc.</i> , January, 1916, p. 96, pl. XXX.
174	Wall of a small hall opposite the dargāh of Saifāni Pāshā.	....	....	A. H. 1200=A. D. 1785-86.	Do.	Records in a chronogram the date of the construction of Muhammad-Burj(bastion). Published, <i>Ep. In. Musl.</i> , 1929-30, p. 16, pl. IXc, where the date is doubtfully worked out to be 1882.
175	Chānd-Bāoli. On the eastern parapet wall.	Sultāns of Mysore	Haider 'Ali	A. H. 1195=A. D. 1780-81.	Persian verse, Naskh	Assigns the construction of the Chānd-Kunta near the Jogi Banta in Koppal to Muhammad Khān Bahīmī. Published, <i>ibid.</i> , 1929-30, p. 17, pl. XIa, where the date is wrongly read as A.H. 1159.
176	'Arabon-ki-Masjid. Above the central <i>mīhrāb</i> .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious texts only.
MANVI TALUK						
177	Manvi.—Graveyard near the Takiya-ki-Masjid. Headstone of a grave.	....	....	A. H. 1192, Rabi' I 24, Monday=A. D. 1778, April 22.	Persian and Arabic, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Registers the date of demise of 'Iwāq Baig.
RAICHUR TALUK						
178	Raichur.—Fort. Above the western arch of the Makki gate.	Bahmani	Muhammad Shāh II	A.H. 874=A.D. 1469-70.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Records the name of Khān-i-A'zam Mallā Khān Hāfiz as the builder of the gate.
179	Do. Above the Kāṭī gate	'Adil Shāhi	Ibrāhīm I	[Shuhūr] 950, A. H. 957, Ramaḍān 1=A. D. 1550, September 13.	Do.	Assigns the construction of the gate to Shamshirū'l-Mulk. Published, <i>Ep. In. Ar. Per Sup.</i> , 1963, p. 64, pl. XXb.
180	Do. Inner side of the gate of the lake near the Andhār-Bāoli.	Do.	Do.	A. H. 958=A.D. 1551	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records in a chronogram the date of the construction of a building. <i>Ibid.</i> , pl. XIXc.
181	Do. Diddī near the Bandā-Bāoli. Facade of the north face.	Do.	Ibrāhīm II	Shuhūr 983, A. H. 990, Ramaḍān, last day=A. D. 1582, October 18.	Persian verse, Naskh	States that the <i>diddī</i> (wicket) and the well were founded in the reign of 'Alī 'Adil Shāh I and that the work of the <i>parkota</i> and the fort ( <i>hiṣār</i> ) was completed through the efforts of Yūsuf 'Alīqandūdar (torch-bearer), in the reign of Ibrāhīm II. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 68, pl. XXIIb.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
<b>MYSORE—<i>concl'd.</i></b>						
<b>RAICHUR DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i></b>						
<b>RAICHUR TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i></b>						
<b>Raichur—<i>concl'd.</i></b>						
182	Facade of the south face, same place	Adil Shāhi	Ibrāhīm II	A.H. 990=A.D. 1583-83.	Persian verse, Naskh	Assigns the construction of a well ( <i>khankhūq</i> ) to Yūsuf 'Alī qa'ulidār. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 67, pl. XXIIc.
183	Do. Bastion of the Parka(a-Darwāza)	Do.	Do.	A.H. 991=A.D. 1583-84.	Do.	Records in a chronogram the date of the construction by Yūsuf 'Alī Khān, of a <i>diqdī</i> (wick) named 'Tawakkul-diqdī on the hill, to facilitate easy passage for the public. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 69, pl. XXIIa.
184	Do. Facade of the Sikandari gate near the dargāh of Sayyid Abū'ā' Husainī.	Do.	Sikandar.	A. H. 1084=A. D. 1673-74.	Persian verse, Thulh.	Registers in a chronogram the date of the completion of the gate ( <i>dahiz</i> ) by Aqā Khusrav, an official. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 77, pl. XXIVb.
185	Temple near the Fath Burj. Compound wall, west side, outer face.	....	....	A. H. 1164=A. D. 1750-51.	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that a bastion was rebuilt under the superintendence of Shaiikh 'Abdu'l-Wāhid, during the governorship of Nawwāb Sa'dullāh Khān Bahādur Muzaftar Jang.
186	Do. North-east pillar of a chhatrī near the Pānch Bibi's dargāh on the Bālā Hissār.	....	....	A. H. 1195, Rajab 17=A. D. 1781, July 9.	Do.	Records that the construction of the bungalow ( <i>bangala</i> ) took place during the time of Nawwāb Muḥammad Husain Khān Bahādur Ghatālā.
187	Do. North-west pillar, same place	....	....	A. H. 1195=A. D. 1780-81.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Mentions the construction of the Tūs-bungalow at the foot of the tree and (on the?) hill of Pānch-Bi by Nawwāb [Muḥammad] Husain Khān Bahādur.
188	Jahāniyān-Masjid. Slab in the wall. (Estampage from old collection.)	....	....	A. H. 1142=A. D. 1700-01.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Contains the chronogrammatic phrase: <i>maḥān-i-riḡā</i> (house of divine pleasure).
189	Tomb of Dārā Jāh. Above the entrance	....	....	A. H. 1241=A. D. 1825-26.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records that Gulāb Singh Jannā'dar constructed a dome over the grave of Dārā Jāh which was without a dome for thirty-two years since his death in A.H. 1208 (1793-94 A.D.).
<b>* RAJASTHAN</b>						
<b>BHARATPUR DISTRICT</b>						
<b>BAYANA TAHSIL</b>						
190	Bayana.—Jhālar-Bāgī. (Estampage from old collection.)	....	....	A. H. 961, Shawwāl=A.D. 1554, August-September.	Persian, Naskh	States that a mosque was constructed for the merit of Sayyid Mirān Muḥith (or Mu'in), popularly known as <i>Sātib-i-wāḡat</i> , a saint, by Daulat Khān, son of Daryā Khān Nāhānī. Only illustration in A. Cunningham, <i>A.S. &amp; R.</i> , vol. XX, pl. XXXVII.

JAIPUR DISTRICT							
DUDU TAHSIL							
191	Mossamābād.—Tripolia gate of the tank. Right side.	Mughal.	Aurangzeb	A. H. 1096=A. D. 1684-85.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq; Rajasthani, Nāgarī.	Bilingual. Records the excavation of the tank and construction of its four walls and gate by Siv (Shiv) Nāth, son of Paras-nāth, son of Bāl Nāth, during the government of Mahārāja Rām Singh. Also states that the text was inscribed by Mukat Rāj, son of Madan Singh, son of Dayāl Dās, of the Mahājan community, resident of <i>gadsa</i> Deoband in the Sahāranpūr <i>sarkar</i> , who had come to the place along with Jairāmdās, the ' <i>āmīl</i> ' when the <i>jāgir</i> was in the possession of Mir Jalāl'u'd-Dīn Jū and Mir Husām'u'd-Dīn Jū. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 851 of App. B.	
192	Tower called Mangā Pīr. Slab in the plinth.	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Fragmentary. Letters peeled off. Seems to refer to the construction of a lofty portico.	
NAGAUR DISTRICT							
DIDWANA TAHSIL							
193	Khātū Khurd.—Dargāh of Sayyid Shāh Nizām Bukhārī. Western wall, inner face.	....	....	A. H. 1080, Dhī'l-Hijja 26, Sunday=A. D. 1670, May 7.	Persian verse, Naskh	States that Sayyid Nizām Bukhārī who came from Lāhore died at the age of one hundred years after a sojourn of forty years at this place.	
JAIL TAHSIL							
194	Khātū Kalān.—Fort. Slab on a platform.	Mulūk-Tālāb.	Tughluq (?)	Ghiyāth'u'd-Dīn Tughluq ?	....	Persian, Naskh	Fragmentary. Refers to the excavation and construction of the tank Fīrūz-Sāghar ( <i>sāgar</i> ) during the time of Malik'u'l-Umarā Fīrūz, (son of) Muḥammad, the chief superintendent ( <i>shāhnabek</i> ) of the royal stables ( <i>paigah-i-khāss-i-qadīm</i> ) and governor ( <i>muqti'</i> ) of (name lost). Also mentions Khālāfa'l-Mulūk Tāj'u'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn (name lost).
195	Do. Over the central <i>mihrāb</i> of the Khānzāda-ni-Masjid.	Khānzādas of Nagaur	Fīrūz Khān	A. H. 886, Dhī'l-Hijja 22=A. D. 1482, February 11.	Do.	States that this mosque was built in the time of Malik'u'l-Umarā Ikhtiyār'u'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Malik Lādla Khālās, Master of the royal stables ( <i>akhurbe-i-khāss-i-qadīm</i> ) and governor ( <i>muqti'</i> ) of the district ( <i>ma'amala</i> ) of Khattū under the active supervision ( <i>kār-kard</i> ) of Malik'u'l-Umarā Tāj'u'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Malik Lādla Khālās, the <i>muqti'</i> of the fort of the said <i>ma'amala</i> . Also describes the genealogy of Fīrūz Khān in full.	
196	Do. Eastern wall to the right of the entrance, same place.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Badly damaged. States that this mosque was constructed by Malik Lādla Khālās, <i>muqti'</i> of the fort of Khattū.	
197	Do. Over the central <i>mihrāb</i> of the Shāhī Jāmi'-Masjid.	Mughal.	Akbar	A. H. 968, Sha'bān=A. D. 1561, April-May.	Do.	States that this building was renovated through the efforts of an official (name illegible). Written by Fakhr'u'd-Dīn.	
198	Tomb of Mahmūd Qattāl on the hill. Loose slab (broken in three pieces) kept at the headside.	Tughluq	Muḥammad bin Tughluq	A. H. 733, Jumādā I 1=A. D. 1333, January 18.	Mixture of Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	States that some structure was constructed during the governorship ( <i>naubat-i-igā'</i> ) of Malik'u'l-Umarā Saifu'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Nānak Sultānī, the <i>akhurbe-i-maisara</i> and <i>muqti'</i> of the <i>ma'mura</i> of Ajmer, under the superintendence of Mu'ayyad, (son of) Sirāj, (son of) Fakhr, <i>muqarrir</i> of the same <i>ma'mura</i> .	

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>NAGOUR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>JAIL TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Khāṣṭā-Kalān—<i>contd.</i></b>					
190	Graveyard of Chha Shahid. Headstone of the third grave from the right.	....	....	A.H. 761, Shawwāl 1=A.D. 1360, August 16.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the name Muḥammad, (son of) 'Umar Bāballa and the date.
200	Ruined mosque in the bawli of Thākūr Dhonkal Singh. Above the central mihrāb.	....	....	A.H. 599, Jumādā I=A.D. 1203, January-February.	Do. . . .	Records the date of the construction of the mosque.
201	Mosque in Qasā'i-Mahalla. Loose slab.	Mamlūk . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Reads: <i>Daulatī's-sulṭanī-l-mu'assam maliki'l-barr-i-wa'i baḥr shahinshāh</i> ....
202	Mosque in Mahalla-Sayyidān. Wall to the left of the entrance, inner side.	Khālji . . .	'Alāu'd-Dīn . . . . .	A.H. 702=A.D. 1302-03.	Do. . . .	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Muḥammad Father's name illegible.
203	Do. Below the above . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains First Creed only.
204	Small mosque in the same locality. Loose slab.	Tughluq . . .	Muḥammad bin Tughluq . . . .	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Extant portion contains part of the name of the king and of the titles of an official.
205	House of Hāji Muḥammad Siddiq. Small loose pillar, originally from Chha Shahid graveyard.	....	....	A.H. 761, Shawwāl=A.D. 1360, August 16.	Persian verse, Naskh	Damaged. States that six warriors were killed on the 'Id-day after displaying great valour in a religious fracas after having driven back nine times a horde of two hundred horsemen. Text same as in <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1958-59, No. D, 176.
206	Do. Another slab, originally from the dargāh of Samman Shāh.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. Contains part of the Throne Verse.
207	Masjid-i-Sangtarāshān. West wall . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1211, Rajab=A.D. 1796, December-A.D. 1797, January.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh.	Records that the community of the stone-cutters built this mosque.
208	Rohal.—Qāḍiyon-ki-Masjid. Central mihrāb.	Mughal . . .	Aurangzeb . . . . .	A.H. 1096, Muḥarram=A.D. 1684, November-December.	Persian, Naskh	States that the descendants of Qāḍi Ḥamīdu'd-Dīn Nāgaūrī built the mosque. Gives Shihābu'd-Dīn as the emperor's title.
209	'Idgāh. Above the central mihrāb . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1247=A.D. 1831-32.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the First Creed and the date.



MERTA TAKSHIL						
210	Mertā.—Jāmi'-Masjid. To the left of the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	A.H. ...., Rabi' II 29.	Persian, Naskh	Damaged. States that on the death of Rāja Suraj Singh, the <i>pargana</i> of Merta having passed into the royal <i>yāqir</i> it was placed under the charge of Abū Muhammad Imād Murtaḍā Khāni who constructed the mosque for Friday prayers, as there was none at the time. Also mentions that Shāikh Taj Majdhūb (gnostic) had accompanied the builder.
211	Do. To the right of the pulpit	Do.	Aurangzeb	Regnal year 8 [A.H. 1076], Rabi' I 7=A.D. 1665, September 7.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Assigns the complete renovation of the mosque to Hāji Muḥammad Sulṭān, son of Pāyanda Muḥammad Bukhārī, <i>mutawallī</i> and <i>mukhtasib</i> of the <i>sarkār</i> of Jodhpur. Also mentions Khoja Shāh 'Alī and mason ( <i>ustād</i> ) Nūr Muḥammad. Written by Muḥammad Dīyā, son of Qāḍī Muḥammad Sharif.
212	Do. To the right of the entrance of the verandah.	Rājas of Jodhpur	Dhonkal Singh (pretender)	A.H. 1222, V.S. 1864=A.D. 1807-08.	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that the Jāmi' mosque originally constructed by Aurangzeb which was lying closed and unattended to, was repaired by the orders of Rāja Dhonkal Singh Bahādūr and all the chiefs ( <i>sardārān</i> ) of Naukotī-Mārwar. Further warns the future Rājas and agents against interference (in the working of the mosque) and against misappropriation of the rent of the shops attached to the mosque.
213	Do. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i>	....	....	....	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh.	Contains religious texts only.
214	Masjid-Mominān. On the facade	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1077, Safar 20, Monday=A.D. 1666, August 12.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Damaged. States that the mosque was built through the joint efforts of Miyan Yūsuf, Ibrāhīm, Ilāhdād, Muṣṭafā Bahlīm and Faqir Mūsā.
215	Chawk-ki-Masjid. To the left of the third <i>mihrāb</i> , west wall.	....	....	A.H. 1080, Dhī'l-Hijja 7, Monday=A.D. 1670, April 18.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the mosque by the Muslims belonging to the weavers community. According to a later inscription carved below this epigraph, the mosque was repaired (?) by Jan Muḥammad on the 14th Dhī'l-Qa'da, A.H. 1106 (28th June, 1695 A.D.).
216	Kalāron-ki-Masjid. Loose slab	Mughal	Akbar II	Regnal year 7 [A.H. 1228], Jumādā I 19=A.D. 1813, May 20.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Records the date of the construction (of the mosque).
217	Mosque in Māhārāj-ki-Jāgir	Do.	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1080, Muharram 10=A.D. 1669, May 31.	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that the <i>gumbad</i> and the mosque were constructed during the rule of Māhārāja Jaswant Singh by <i>faujdār</i> Shāikh Bājā, son of Lahkan. Written by Shāh 'Alī Naqshbandī.
218	Mochiyon-ki-Masjid. (Estampage from old collection.)	....	....	A.H. 1085=A.D. 1674-75.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Assigns the construction of the mosque to the butchers' community ( <i>ṣaradūzān</i> ) of Merta.
219	Miyānji-ki-Masjid. (Do.)	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1102=A.D. 1690-91.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Registers in a chronogram the date of the construction of the mosque.
220	Hājāmon-ki-Masjid. Above the pulpit	Do.	Do.	A.H. 1098=A.D. 1686-87.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Fattā, Jalāl and Ajmeri, sons (?) of 'Uḥmān.
221	Do. In the south wall	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 47 [A.H. 1114-15]=A.D. 1703-04.	Do.	Fragmentary and damaged. Purport not clear.
222	Do. Loose slab	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to the construction of a mosque.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>RAJASTHAN—contd.</b> <b>NAGAUER DISTRICT—contd.</b> <b>MERTA TAHSIL—contd.</b> <b>Merta—contd.</b>					
223	Mosque in <u>Ghaugh Pir-ki-Dargāh</u> . Above the central <u>mihrāb</u> .	Mughal	Muhammad Shāh	A.H. 1134=A.D. 1721-22.	Persian verse, <u>Nasikh</u>	Records the construction of the mosque in the enclosure ( <u>zāwiyā</u> ) of Shāh-i-Gilān (i.e. Shaikh Muhyi'u'd-Din 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilānī) and states that Sayyid Muhammad, son of Sayyid Mūsā, the trustee, was descended from Shāh 'Abdu'l-Wahhāb Saifu'd-Din, son of the aforesaid Muhyi'u'd-Din.
224	Sābāngaron-ki-Masjid. To the right of the central <u>mihrāb</u> .	....	....	A.H. 1140=A.D. 1727-28.	Arabic prose and Persian verse and prose, <u>Nasikh</u> and <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	States that the <u>kachcha</u> mosque situated in the mahalla of Dārūghiyān was made pucca by Nūr Muhammad, son of Pirū Shāh.
225	Jag-Mandir. Right hand pillar. (Estampage from old collection.) <b>NAGAUER TAHSIL.</b>	....	....	A.H. 1014=A.D. 1605-06.	Persian verse and prose, <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Records three verses composed and inscribed by Amīr Muhammad Ma'gūm Nāmī of Bhakkar.
226	Nagaur.—Bare-Pir-ki-Dargāh. Tomb of Shams Khān. Loose slab in the niche.	....	....	....Friday	Persian, <u>Nasikh</u>	Fragmentary. Extant portion refers to the <u>khānqāh</u> of Shaikh 'Imād Chishtī. Name of king lost.
227	Do. Shamsi Jāmi' mosque nearby. Above the central <u>mihrāb</u> .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Nasikh</u>	Contains Quranic verses only.
228	Dargāh of Tārikīn. Loose slab	....	....	A.H. 968=A.D. 1560-61.	Persian verse, and prose, <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Records in a chronogram, composed and inscribed by Amīr, the date of the construction of an elegant structure.
229	Do. Sarcophagus of a grave	....	....	A.H.=969, Dhī'l-Qa'da I=A.D. 1562, July 3.	Persian, <u>Nasta'liq</u>	Mentions the date of demise of Muhammad Bāqir, grandson of Maulānā Khwāja Kūhī. Composed by the deceased's father Muhammad Amin.
230	Do. Headstone of another grave	....	....	A.H. 973=A.D. 1565-66.	Arabic, <u>Thulūḥ</u>	Records the date of the death of Khānzāda Jahāngīr Qulī, son of Husain Qulī Khān.
231	Do. Headstone of a third grave	....	....	A.H. 1221 or 1229, Jumādā II 6, Thursday=A.D. 1806, August 21 or A.D. 1814, May 26.	Persian, <u>Nasta'liq</u>	Damaged. States that 'Umar Khān, son of Ghulām Muhammad Khān, an official in the army of Nawwāb Muhammad Shāh Khān Bahādūr (cf. No. 242) and a resident of Tikūrī, near Hadratpūr Badū sarāi in the Lakhna'ū <u>sarkār</u> of the <u>suba</u> of Oudh was buried in the enclosure of the tomb of Haḡrat Sulḡānu't-Tārikīn.
232	Do. Headstone of a fourth grave	....	....	....	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <u>Thulūḥ</u> and <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Contains verses of unhistorical nature.

233	Hammon-ki-Masjid. Enclosure wall of a grave.	Mughal	Akbar	A.H. 1006=A.D. 1599-1600.	Persian Nasta'liq.	verse.	Letters peeled off. Seems to mention the construction of a mosque by '(?) Yusuf Khān. Written by Mullā (name lost).
234	Mosque inside the fort	....	....	A.H. 1304=A.D. 1886-87.	Do.	Do.	States that Shaikh Ilāhi Baksh, the chief of Nāgaur, who intended to construct a place for ablution in the Khānqāh of the famous saint Qāḍi Hamidu'd-Dīn Nāgauri, was transferred in the meantime to Merta from where he sent Sayyid 'Abdu'l-lāh to carry out the construction. Composed by Ghulām. Cf. No. 208 above.
235	Mosque on the bank of Jināni tank. Above the entrance. (Originally from the gateway of the tank.)	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1076, Muharram 29=A.D. 1665, August 1.	Persian, Nasta'liq; Rājasthāni, Nāgari.	Bilingual.	Records the construction of the Islām-Darwāza during the rule of Rāja Raising and through the efforts of Dungarsī, <i>kāṭwāl</i> , belonging to the Gahlot branch of the Rājputs. Published, <i>Ep. In. Mos.</i> , 1949-50, p. 47, pl. XVII where the writer's name has been read as 'Qulī(?)' . . . son of Muhammad (Ghaṭh) instead of 'Qāḍi Dūst, son of Qāḍi Muhammad Ghiyāth'. For the Sanskrit portion, see No. 876 of App. B.
PARRATPAR TAREIL							
236	Makrānā (Gunaoti).—Well called Pahār Kunwā. Western wall. (Estampage from the Superintendent, Western Circle, Baroda.)	Do.	Shāh Jahān	Regnal year 25, A.H. 1661=A.D. 1650-51.	Persian, Nasta'liq; Sanskrit, Nāgari.	Bilingual.	Records the excavation of a well and foundation of a village situated in the quarries ( <i>khānd</i> ) <i>Kolā-Dungar</i> through the efforts of Pahār Khān. For the Sanskrit portion, see No. 890 of App. B.
237	Do. On the mihrāb of the mosque nearby. (Do.)	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 28, A.H. 1664=A.D. 1653-54.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Do.	States that through the efforts of Pahār Khān, a mosque, a well and a village were founded.
238	On the mihrāb of a mosque. (Do.)	Do.	Do.	A.H. 1065=A.D. 1654-55.	Do.	Do.	Gives the date of the construction of the mosque.
239	Step-well in Mahalla Bāori. Western wall	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 25, A.H. 1661, Ramaḍān 1, Friday=A.D. 1651, August 8.	Do.	Do.	Records a notice put up by Mirzā 'Alī Baig stating that the low-caste people were prohibited from drawing water from the well along with people of high-caste. Ends with an imprecation against defaulters.
240	Masjid in Mahalla Gour-Bās. On the mihrāb in the verandah.	Do.	Aurangzeb	A. H. 1089, Rabī' I 9=A. D. 1678, April 21.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Do.	Records the construction of a mosque at the instance of Shāh Madār (in a dream) by 'Shamsu'd-Dīn, son of Akbar, of the Gour community, resident of Makrāna. Written by Yār Muḥammad, <i>qāḍī</i> of the town.
241	Slab fixed in the ground to the west of the Qāḍi-kā-Kunwān.	Do.	Do.	A. H. 1096, Rajab 15=A. D. 1685, June 7.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq; Rājasthāni, Nāgari.	Bilingual.	Damaged. Assigns the construction of a well to Muḥammad Afḡal, son of Qāḍi Yār Muḥammad (cf. No. 240) For the Nāgari portion, see No. 892 of App. B.
TONEK DISTRICT							
NIWAL TAREIL							
242	Niwāl.—Jalandarjī-kā-Makān (Temple). To the left of the entrance, in the wall.	....	....	A. H. 1228, Dhī'l-Qa'da 14=A. D. 1813, November 8.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Do.	Records a <i>farmān</i> issued by Nawwāb Muḥammad Shāh Khān Bahādūr (cf. No. 231 above), stating that the officers, the <i>risāldars</i> and <i>jama'dars</i> of the army should know that in Niwāl, the old temple ( <i>makān</i> ) of Jalandar Nāth situated in the <i>āḍak</i> (rent-free land) of the village of Pala'i (Pala'i of the maps) should be respected, as was usually done in the past and that the temple of Nāthjī should not be interfered with, in any way. The full titles of the Nawwāb quoted in the seal engraved at the top of the slab are: Nawwāb-Mukhtiyār-u-Daula Muḥammad Shāh Khān Bahādūr Dargām Jang.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>RAJASTAN—concl'd.</b> <b>TONK DISTRICT—concl'd.</b> <b>NIWAI TAHSIL—concl'd.</b> <b>Niwāl—concl'd.</b>					
243	Dāmodarjī-kā-Mandir. In the facade.	Mughal . . .	Aurangzeb . . . . .	Regnal year 15, A. H. 1083=A. D. 1672.	Persian Nasta'liq. . . . .	Records the excavation of a tank called 'Rām-Sarowar', at the foot of the hill during the rule of Rāja Rām Singh by Girdhar Dās Kāyat (Kāyasth) son of Sārangdhar of Sribās[ava?] community. Also contains two verses by the builder.
	<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b> <b>AGRA DISTRICT</b> <b>FIRORABAD TAHSIL</b>					
244	Chandwār.—House of Sa'ādat 'Alī, near the mosque in the Qal'a. Loose slab.	....	....	....	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Contains religious text only.
	<b>BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT</b> <b>ANUPSHAHR TAHSIL</b>					
245	Ahar.—Pathronwālī-Masjid. On the facade.	....	....	A. H. 751=A. D. 1350-51.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of the mosque.
246	Do. Same place, above No. 245 . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh . . .	Contains Quranic verses only.
247	Do. Above the central mihrāb . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do.
248	Do. Below No. 247 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Contains part of the Throne Verse.
249	Ruined mosque on the bank of the Ganges. Loose slab.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Contains the Throne Verse.
	<b>BULANDSHAHR TAHSIL</b>					
250	Bulandshahr.—Shihābu'd-Dīn-kī-Masjid in Kot. South wall of the courtyard.	Mamlūk . . .	Raḡiyya . . . . .	..... Sunday .	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Contains part of the titles of the queen and part of the date, i.e. Sunday.
251	Do. Headstone of a grave in the courtyard.	.... —	....	....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Contains religious text only. Writing not later than of the 8th century A. H.
252	Do. Headstone of another grave nearby	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do.
253	Do. Do. Around the headstone	....	....	...	Do. . . . .	Do.

254	Kālī-Masjid, same locality. Eastern wall.	Khalji (?)	Muhammad Shāh	....	Persian, Naskh	Damaged. Seems to state that repairs were carried out to the auspicious mosque by Qāḍī Khān (father's name illegible).
255	Do. To the left of the above	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	A. H. 1037, Rajab—A.D. 1628, February-March.	Persian, Nasta'liq. verse,	Damaged. Refers to the repairs carried out to the mosque by Qāḍī Shāh Muḥammad.
256	Jāmi'-Masjid. Eastern wall of the old building.	Khalji	'Alāu'd-Dīn	A. H. 710, Ramaḍān 1=A. D. 1311, January 22.	Arabic, Naskh	States that this mosque was built by Muḥammad, son of Muḥammad, entitled Jalālī, secretary ( <i>muḥarrir</i> ) to Maḥmūd, son of Muḥammad, Sulṭānī, the <i>kutubī</i> .
257	Mughal-Masjid in Mahalla-Shaikhān. Right corner of the eastern wall of the courtyard.	Do.	Do.	....	Persian, Naskh. verse,	Fragmentary. Purport not quite clear, but may refer to the construction of a fort-wall.
258	Do. North wall, same place	Mughal	Akbar	A. H. 965, Muharram 27=A. D. 1557, November 19.	Persian, Naskh	States that a mosque was completed during the governorship of Abu'l-Fath Muḥammad Mūmin Mirzā, under the superintendence of Khwāja Aḥmad Alahdiya Anṣārī, an official.
259	Tomb of Buhlul Shāh. On the main entrance.	Do.	Do.	A. H. 1005, Dhī'l-Hijja=A. D. 1597, July-August.	Do.	States that the tomb of Miyaṅ Buhlul Khān Bahlīm was constructed at the cost of seventeen thousand <i>tankas</i> .
260	Do. Below the above	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains Quranic texts only.
261	Tomb of Lāl Shāh 'Arab. On the main entrance.	....	....	....	Do.	Completely abraded. Purport not clear.
262	'Idgāh. In the last but one <i>mihrāb</i> from the north.	Mamlūk	Itutmish	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Reads: <i>Ḥayātū'l-Islām wa'l-Muslimīn Shamsu'l-Mulūk wa's-Salāṭīn Dārā</i> .....
263	Do. In the central <i>mihrāb</i>	Mughal	Humāyūn	A. H. 945, Rajab = A. D. 1538, November-December.	Persian, Naskh	States that the mosque was built by Nek bakht Khān, son of Malik Jahāngir (?) during the administration ( <i>'amal</i> ) of Begam Dildār Aghāche.
LUCKNOW DISTRICT						
LUCKNOW TANSIL						
264	Lucknow.—Imāmbāra Nawwāb Imdād Husain. Floor of the outer verandah, right corner.	....	....	A. H. 1248, Rabi' II 1, night of Wednesday=A. D. 1832, August 28.	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that Sikandar Arā Begam, daughter of Nawwāb Mirzā Qāsim 'Alī Khān Bahādūr, resident of (the locality) Katra-Bazan Baig Khān, died of small-pox at the age of three.
265	Do. Above the entrance of the inner enclosure.	....	....	A. H. 1265=A. D. 1848-49.	Arabic verse, Naskh	Records the date of the foundation of the dargāh of 'Abbās by Aminu'd-Daula, the minister. Composed by Kaiwān.
266	Do. Central arch of the outer verandah, right side.	....	....	A. H. 1266=A. D. 1849-50.	Persian, Nasta'liq. verse,	Records the date of the construction of the dargāh of 'Abbās-i-'Alamdār. Composed by Barq.
267	Do. Same place, left side	....	....	Do.	Arabic; Naskh	Comprises a chronogram stating that this is the dargāh of 'Abbās.
268	Do. Above the entrance of the outer enclosure.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Mentions that Nawwāb Aminu'd-Daula constructed this structure.
269	Do. Eastern wall of the outer enclosure. Above the central <i>jālī</i> , outer face.	....	....	Do.	Urdu Nasta'liq. verse,	Assigns the erection of the <i>Rauḍa</i> of Ḥaḍrat 'Abbās to Nawwāb Aminu'd-Daula.
270	Do. To the left of the central arch of the verandah, outer face.	....	....	A. H. 1270=A. D. 1853-54.	Persian Nasta'liq. verse,	Registers the date of the demise of 'Aṭā Husain.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
<b>UTTAR PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>LUCKNOW DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i></b>						
<b>LUCKNOW TAHSIL—<i>concl'd.</i></b>						
<b>Lucknow—<i>concl'd.</i></b>						
271	Imāmbāra Nawwāb Imdād. Husain. Floor of the outer enclosure, south-east corner.	....	....	A. H. 1274, Muharram 11=A. D. 1857, September 1.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the date of death of Mullā Jawād, well-versed in astronomy.
272	Do. Eastern wall of the inner enclosure, outer face.	....	....	A. H. 1275, Safar 8=A. D. 1858, September 17.	Do. . . .	Records the date of demise of Takht Arā Begam, daughter of Nawwāb Begam and Sulṭān-i-Wāla (Wājid-'Alī Shāh). Composed by Naṣīr.
273	Do. Floor of the outer enclosure, south-west corner.	....	....	A. H. 1284, Shawwāl 23, Tuesday=A. D. 1868, February 17.	Do. . . .	Registers the date of demise of Nawwāb Amīrū'l-Umarā Sayyid Muhammad Maḥdī. Composed by Fakr.
274	Do. Below No. 260 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1287, Dhī'l-Hijja 4, Friday=A. D. 1871, February 25.	Do. . . .	Records in a chronogram, composed by Zahr, the date of the death of Nādir Jahān Begam who expired at the age of twenty-four.
275	Do. Eastern wall of the outer enclosure, to the left of central jālī, inner side.	....	....	A. H. 1289, Jumādā II 17, Sunday=A. D. 1871, September 8.	Do. . . .	Records the date of the demise of Māh Arā Begam in her youth. Composed by Fakr.
276	Do. Floor of the outer enclosure, north-east corner.	....	....	A. H. 1291, Rajab 8=A. D. 1874, August 21.	Do. . . .	Records the date of death of Nawwāb Begam in her youth. Cf. No. 272, above.
277	Do. Do., near the south door of the inner enclosure.	....	....	A. H. 1310, Rabī' II 4, Wednesday=A. D. 1892, October 26.	Urdū and Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Contains two fragments, one in Urdū and the other in Persian, composed respectively by Ḥakīm and Akhgar, giving the date of death of Nawwāb Khurshid Bahū <i>alias</i> Roḡhan Arā Begam, daughter of Mirzā Farīdūn Shikoh, son of Mirzā Abbās Shikoh, son of Shāh 'Ālam II, and wife of Ḥāmid Husain Khān, the sub-judge, son of Ashrafu'd-Daula, son of Aminu'd-Daula.
278	Do. Floor of the outer enclosure, north-east corner.	....	....	A. H. 1312, Jumādā I 28=A. D. 1894, November 27.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the date of death of Nawwāb Sulṭān Bānū Begam, daughter of Mirzā Bahram Shāh and Nawwāba Sakīna Begam, daughter of Nawwāb Batūl Begam, and wife of Nawwāb Ghānī Rīdā. Composed by Munahī Sayyid Ghadanfar 'Alī Khān 'Ḥakīm (cf. No. 277).

279	Do. Floor of the outer enclosure, north-west corner.	....	....	A. H. 1319, Rajab 7, Monday=A. D. 1901, October 20.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the date of death of Nawwāb Amīr Bahā Sāhib, wife of Nawwāb Ashrafu'd-Daula Bahādūr. Cf. No. 277, above.
280	Do. In the ground to the right of the steps.	....	....	A. H. 1320, Rajab 25, Wednesday, A. D. 1902, October 26.	Do.	Registers the demise at the age of two years of Yāwaru'd-Dīn (?) Mirzā-i-Safavi, son of Sultān Jalālu'd-Dīn Mirzā-i-Safavi <i>alias Chhote Aghā Sāhib</i> .
281	Do. To the west of No. 279	....	....	A. H. 1320, Ramaḍān 16=A. D. 1902, December 17.	Do.	Gives the date of death of Fāṭima Begam, daughter of 'Atā Husain. Cf. No. 270, above.
282	Do. In the floor to the right of No. 277, above.	....	....	A. H. 1326, Rabi' I 14, Thursday=A. D. 1908, April 16.	Do.	Mentions the date of death of Khurshid Arā Begam, daughter of Nawwāb 'Abid 'Alī Khān, resident of (Mahalla) Top Darwāza.
283	Do. Western floor of the outer enclosure, near the central entrance of the inner enclosure.	....	....	A. H. 1330, Muharram 5, Wednesday, A. D. 1912, December 27.	Urdū verse, Thulth & Nasta'liq.	Registers the date of demise of Nawwāb Sayyid Hasan Ridā Khān, <i>alias</i> Nawwāb Munne Sāhib.
284	Do. To the left of No. 273	....	....	A. H. 1347, Shawwāl 20, Monday, A. D. 1929, April 1.	Arabic & Persian, Na'kh & Nasta'liq.	Records the date of death of Nawwāb Sakina Begam Sāhib, daughter of Nawwāb Ashrafu'd-Daula Bahādūr <i>alias</i> Gūnge Nawwāb Sāhib. Cf. No. 278, above.
285	Do. Western floor of the outer enclosure, north-west corner.	...	....	A. H. 1349, Rabi' II 28, Monday=A. D. 1930, September 22.	Do.	Mentions the date of the death of Nawwāb Ja'far Husain Khān, son of Ashrafu'd-Daula Bahādūr Ahmad Husain Khān <i>alias</i> Gūnge Nawwāb Sāhib. Cf. No. 277-78, 284, above.
<b>MEERUT DISTRICT</b>						
<b>HAFUR TAHSIL</b>						
286	Hapur.—Jāmi'-Masjid. Above the central mihrāb.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A. H. 1081=A. D. 1670-71.	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq.	States that the mosque was built by the orders of the emperor under the supervision of Mirzā Muḥammad Murād and Sultān Muḥammad Karūrī. Also mentions 'Abdu'l-Karim as attendant (of the mosque).
<b>MEERUT TAHSIL</b>						
287	Meerut.—Jāmi'-Masjid. On the southern entrance.	Mamlūk	Nāṣira'd-Dīn [Mahmūd]	A. H. 647=A. D. 1249-50.	Persian, Na'kh	Refers to the reign of the king.
288	Tomb of Abū Muḥammad Kambūh. In the central arch, north side.	....	....	A. H. 1040=A. D. 1630	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records in three chronograms the date of demise of Shaikh 'Imād.
289	Do. Do., inner side	....	....	Do.	Do.	Records in four chronograms, all different from those in No. 288, the date of demise of Shaikh 'Imād, a disciple of Shāh 'Abdu'r-Razzāq. Also mentions the name of the latter's son Muḥammad.
<b>MORADABAD DISTRICT</b>						
<b>AMROHA TAHSIL</b>						
290	Amroha.—Shaikh Saddo's mosque. Right side of the entrance porch.	....	....	....	Arabic, Na'kh	Fragmentary. Contains part of a Quranic verse.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>UTTAR PRADESH—concl'd.</b> <b>MORADABAD DISTRICT—concl'd.</b> <b>AMROHA TAHSIL—concl'd.</b> <b>Amroha—concl'd.</b>					
291	Amroha.—In the wall, to the left of the entrance.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naṣḥ.	Fragmentary. Contains part of a Quranic verse.
292	Do. Above the right arch of the facade.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.
293	Do. Two slabs, one above the left arch in the facade and the other to the right of No. 291.	....	....	A.H. 965=A.D. 1557-58.	Do. . . .	States that a mosque was built by Qinnāq-Khān in the time of Quṭb-ud-Dīn Khān-i-Zamān. Cf. <i>M. D. Gazetteer</i> , p. 184.
294	Do. On the north wall of the hall .	Mamlūk . . .	Kalqubād . . . . .	A.H. 686, Ramaḍān 1=A.D. 1287, October 10.	Do. . . .	Assigns the construction of a mosque to 'Ambar Sulṭānī. Published in <i>Ep. In. Mos.</i> , 1913-14, p. 33, pl. XIVa, where 'Ambar has been wrongly read as 'Bal'ambar'.
295	Do. On the south wall, same place	Mughal . . .	Akbar . . . . .	A.H. 981=A.D. 1573-74.	Persian Nasta'liq. . . . .	Assigns the building of a Jāmi' mosque in Amroha to Sayyid Muḥammad 'Adil (the judge). Composed and written by 'Arifi. Published, <i>Proc. As. Soc. Beng.</i> , 1873, p. 101, where the date read is A.H. 980.
296	Jāmi'-Masjid. Above the central mihrāb	....	....	A.H. 1273=A.D. 1856-57.	Do. . . .	Gives the date of repairs carried out to the one hundred year old mosque.
297	Moradabad gate of the town. On the wall to the right.	Mughal . . .	Shāh Jahān . . . . .	A.H. 1052, Ramaḍān =A.D. 1642, November-December.	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq.	Records that this fort was constructed by Mirān Sayyid 'Abdu'l-Majid and its construction was supervised by Kamāl Khān. Mason's name Mān. Published, <i>Proc. As. Soc. Beng.</i> , 1873, p. 101, where the date read is A.H. 1051.
298	Mosque of Malik Sulaimān. In the central mihrāb.	....	....	A.H. [10]61=A.D. 1650-51.	Do. . . .	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Mansūr. Composed and written by 'Abdu'llāh Bahlim. (Cf. No. 259).
299	House of Mr. Sābir 'Alī in Mahalla-Nav-Gaza. Loose slab, originally from Andhāria-Masjid near the 'Idgāh.	....	....	A.H. 1066=A.D. 1655-56.	Do. . . .	Mentions the construction of a mosque (Andhāriya-Masjid) by Kamāl. Also records the name of Yār Khān, the mason. Text composed and written by 'Abdu'l-Wāhid.
300	Mir Kallū's mosque. On the facade .	....	....	A.H. 1172=A.D. 1758-59.	Persian, Nasta'liq . . .	Assigns the erection of the mosque to Mir Asadu'llāh.
301	'Idgāh. Above the central mihrāb .	....	....	A.H. 1178=A.D. 1764-65.	Persian Nasta'liq. . . . .	Assigns the construction of the 'Idgāh to Ghulām Aḥmad,



## MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT

## JANSATH TAHSIL

302	Majhera.—Tomb of Sayyid Mahmūd Khān. Four sides of the sarcophagus.	....	....	A.H. 982, Jumādā II, 6, Thursday night=A.D. 1574, September 23.	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Registers the date of demise of the great noble, Sayyid Mahmūd Khān, master of the drum and the standard. Published, <i>Jour. As. Soc. Beng.</i> , Vol. XL, pt. 1, p. 280. Cf. <i>M. D. Gazetteer</i> , pp. 170-73.
303	Do. To the right and left of the central mihrāb in the west wall.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naakh</u>	Contains the First Creed.
304	Tomb of Sayyid Chhajjā Ṣāhib. Four sides of the sarcophagus.	....	....	A.H. 999, Sha'ban, Sunday night=A.D. 1591, May-June.	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Registers the date of death of the great noble, Sayyid Chhajjā Ṣāhib, master of the drum and the standard. Cf. <i>M. D. Gazetteer</i> , p. 173.
305	Do. Above the central arch in the west wall.	....	....	A.H. 999=A.D. 1590-91.	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq.	Registers in a chronogram composed by Farid, son of Fathu'llāh Quraighi, the date of the demise of Sayyid Chhajjā.
306	Tomb of Sayyid 'Umar Nūr. Above the central arch in the west wall.	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Damaged. Contains a verse of didactic nature. Composed by Farid (Cf. No. 305).
307	Do. Below the above	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naakh</u>	Contains First Creed and <i>durūd</i> .
308	Do. To the right of the above	....	....	....	Persian verse, <u>Naakh</u>	Contains verses invoking God's mercy. Cf. <i>Proc. As. Soc. Beng.</i> , 1873, p. 142, where a line in prose recording the demise of Mirān Sayyid Husain in A.H. 1000 (1591-92 A.D.) is also quoted.
309	Mosque in Balipūra. Above the central mihrāb.	....	....	A.H. 1155, Rajab 1=A.D. 1742, September 1.	Arabic & Persian, <u>Naakh</u> .	Contains religious texts only.
310	Octagonal Chhatrī in a field. On the eight sides.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naakh</u>	Do.
311	Sambhalhera.—Riyāsat-ki-Masjid. Loose slab.	Tughluq	Frīz Shāh	A.H. 777, Jumādā I, 3=A.D. 1375, September 30.	Persian verse, <u>Naakh</u>	Damaged. Records the construction of the mausoleum of Mas'ūd, son of Sālār, son of Husain 'Alawi. Published, <i>ibid.</i> , 1872, p. 166.
312	Do. On the facade	....	....	A.H. 1252=A.D. 1836-37.	Persian prose & verse, <u>Naakh</u> .	Records in a chronogram composed by Raughan 'Alī that the mosque was built under the superintendence of Qādir Bakhsh, the mason, resident of Mawāna.
313	Mosque in Mahalla-Jamāl Dīn-ki-Pattī. Loose slab.	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	A.H. 1041=A.D. 1631-32.	Persian Nasta'liq	Damaged. Assigns the erection of a mosque to Sayyid Mākhān, son of Sayyid Bahā'u'd-Dīn.
314	Masjid-Dāde Shāh Wilāyat. On the facade.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. Also mentions Dasūndī, the mason. Published, <i>ibid.</i>

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b> <b>SEHORE DISTRICT</b>						
1	<b>Bhopal</b> .—Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle. Findspot: Seoni-Malwa Tahsil, Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh. No. 1.	Mughal . . .	Akbar . . .	Ahmadābād .	Ilāhī 49, Bahman (A.H. 1013, Sha' bān-Ramāḡān).	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.200 g. S. 19.5 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> In circle, legend in three-lines (partly cut off): (1) <i>Alā[hu]</i> -(2) <i>[A]lka[r]</i> (3) <i>Jalā-Jalālu[hu]</i> .  <i>Rev.</i> In circle, partly cut off three-line legend: (1) <i>[Bah]man-i-Ilāhī</i> (2) 49. <i>Ahmadābād</i> (3) <i>Ḍarb</i> . (Correct order: <i>Bahman-i-Ilāhī</i> , 49. <i>Ḍarb-i-Ahmadābād</i> ).
2	Do., No. 2 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Lāhūr (Lahore)	Ilāhī 42, Aḡhar (A.H. 1006, Rabī' II-Jumādā I).	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.200 g. S. 24.5 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> In circle, against floral background, as on No. 1.  <i>Rev.</i> In circle, against floral background, three-line legend: (1) <i>Aḡhar-i-Ilāhī</i> (2) 42 <i>Lāhūr</i> (3) <i>Ḍarb</i> . (Correct order: <i>Aḡhar-i-Ilāhī</i> , 42. <i>Ḍarb-i-Lāhūr</i> ).
3	Do., No. 3 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	A.H. 985 . . .	Arabic, Thuluth	Silver, round. Wt. 10.400 g. S. 23 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> In scalloped circle, <i>Kalima</i> in three lines, margins cut off.  <i>Rev.</i> In square, three-line legend: (1) <i>Akbar-Bādshāh</i> (2) 985 (3) <i>Muḡammad</i> (3) <i>Jalālu'd-Dīn</i> . Margins cut off. (Correct order: <i>Jalālu'd-Dīn Muḡammad Akbar Bādshāh</i> (985)).
4	Do., No. 4 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	A.H. 986 . . .	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.100 g. S. 24.5 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 3, except the date.
5	Do., No. 5 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	A.H. 986 . . .	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Silver, square. Wt. 11.100 g. S. 17.5×17.5 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> In square, against floral background, <i>Kalima</i> as on No. 3, above.  <i>Rev.</i> Between two parallel thick lines, legend, except the date, as on No. 3 above, but in two lines. (Margins cut off).
6	Do., No. 6 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Jahāngir . . .	Dilhī (Delhi) .	Ilāhī [21], Khūrdād, A.H. 1035 (Sha' bān-Ramāḡān).	Persian, Nasta'liq	Silver, round. Wt. 11.150 g. S. 19 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Three-line, partly cut off, legend: (1) <i>Shāh-i-Akbar</i> (2) <i>[Ja]-hān[gi]r</i> (3) <i>[Nāru'd-] Dīn</i> . (Correct order: <i>Nāru'd-Dīn Jahāngir Shāh-i-Akbar</i> (21)).

7	Do., No. 7 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Lāhūr (Lahore)	Regnal year 22, A.H. 1037.	Persian Nasta'liq.	verse,	<p>Rev. Three-line legend: (1) <i>Khurdaḍ-i-Nāhī</i> [21] (2) <i>Dihlī</i> [1035] (3) <i>Darb.</i> (Correct order: <i>Khurdaḍ-i-Nāhī</i>, 1035 <i>Darb-i-Dihlī</i>.)</p> <p>Silver, round. Wt. 11.250 g. S. 22 mm.</p> <p>Obv. In circle, against floral background, four-line legend: (1) <i>Shāh-i-Akbar Nūr</i> (2) <i>ngīr</i> (3) <i>Zi nām-i-Shāh-i-Jahā</i> (4) 1037. (Correct order: <i>Zi nām-i-Shāh-i-Jahāngīr Shāh-i-Akbar Nūr</i>. 1037).</p> <p>Rev. Within a triple circle, four-line legend: (1) <i>Sikka-i-Lāhūr</i> (2) <i>bādā bar rū-i-</i> (3) <i>Hamīsha</i> (4) <i>Sana 22</i>. (Correct order: <i>Hamīsha bādā bar rū-i-Sikka-i-Lāhūr</i>. <i>Sana 22</i>).</p>
8	Do., No. 8 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Shāh Jahān . . . . .	Ahmadābād . . . . .	Regnal year 31, A.H.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Nasta'liq.		<p>Silver, round. Wt. 11.350 g. S. 22 mm.</p> <p>Obv. In a multifoil area with eight peaks, <i>Kalima</i> in three lines; in the margin (partly cut off) legend: [<i>Ba gīd-i-Abī Bakr-u-'ad-i-'Umar, ba āzur-i-</i>] <i>Uṭmān-u-'ilm-i-'Alī</i>. Date cut off.</p> <p>Rev. In multifoil area, two-line legend: (1) <i>Bādshāh Ghāzī</i> 31 (2) <i>Shāh Jahān</i>. (Correct order: <i>Shāh Jahān Bādshāh Ghāzī</i>. 31); in the partly cut off margin, legend: <i>Shihāb[u'd-Dīn M(u)hammad]</i> <i>Sahib-i-Qirān-i-Jahānī</i>. <i>Darb-i-Ahmadābād</i>.</p>
9	Do., No. 9 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Akbarābād (Agra)	Regnal year 18, A.H. 1055.	Do.		<p>Silver, round. Wt. 11.300 g. S. 22 mm.</p> <p>Obv. and Rev. As on No. 8, except the date, the regnal year and the mint. Parts of the legends on both sides are in dotted squares instead of in multifoil areas.</p>
10	Do., No. 10 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Do. . . . .		<p>Silver, round. Wt. 11.000 g. S. 21.5 mm.</p> <p>Obv. and Rev. As on No. 8 above, but the type is different and the legend including the date and regnal year is almost effaced. Similar to the coin described by H. N. Wright, <i>Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta</i>, (Oxford 1908), Vol. III No. 890, plate.</p>
11	Do., No. 11 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Aurangnagar . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .		<p>Silver, round. Wt. 11.300 g. S. 21.5 mm.</p> <p>Obv. and Rev. As on No. 9 above, except the mint. The date and the regnal year are lost.</p>
12	Do., No. 12 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Ilāhābād (Allahabad)	Regnal year 9, A.H.	Do. . . . .		<p>Silver, round. Wt. 9.900 g. S. 23 mm.</p> <p>Obv. and Rev. As on No. 9 above, except the regnal year and the mint. The date is lost. Margins damaged.</p>

\* The list for Nos. 1-137 was received from the Superintendent, Persian &amp; Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>SEHORE DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Bhopal—<i>contd.</i></b>						
13	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Indraprastha, Seoni-Malwa Tahsil, Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh. No. 13.	Mughal	Shah Jahān	Burhānpūr	Regnal year 1, A.H. 1037.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.200g. S. 24 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Five-line legend: (1-3) <i>Kalima</i> (4) <i>ḡarb-i-Burhānpūr</i> (5) 1037 <i>Hijrī</i> . <i>Rev.</i> Five-line legend: (1) <i>Bādshāh Ghāzī</i> (2) <i>Shah Jahān</i> . <i>Sana aḥad</i> (3) <i>Muḥammad</i> (4) <i>Shihāb-u'd-Dīn</i> (5) <i>Shahib-i-Qirān-i-Ḥānī</i> . (Correct order: <i>Shahib-Qirān-i-Ḥānī Shihāb-u'd-Dīn Muḥammad Shah Jahān Bādshāh Ghāzī. Sana aḥad</i> ). Same as the coin described in R. B. Whitehead, <i>Catalogue of the Coins in the Panjab Museum, Lahore</i> (Oxford, 1914), Vol. II, p. 184, No. 1273.
14	Do., No. 14	Do.	Do.	Daulatābād	Regnal year 23, A.H. 1060.	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.250 g. S. 21 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Legends partly cut off. As on No. 9 above, except the mint. Both the date 1060 and regnal year 23 are on the obverse.
15	Do., No. 15	Do.	Do.	Lāhūr (Lahore)	Regnal year 22, A.H. 1059.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.250 g. S. 22 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 9, except the date, the regnal year and the mint.
16	Do., No. 16	Do.	Do.	Multān	Regnal year 6, A. H. 1042.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.300 g. S. 23 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 9 above, except the date, the regnal year and the mint.
17	Do., No. 17	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 5, A. H. 1042.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.200 g. S. 21 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> As on No. 8 above, but <i>Kalima</i> and date 1042 within circle. <i>Rev.</i> As on No. 10 above, except the regnal year and mint.
18	Do., No. 18	Do.	Do.	Sīrat	Regnal year . . A.H. 1038.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.000 g. S. 22 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 13 above, except the date and the mint. The regnal year is cut off.
19	Do., No. 19	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 19, A.H. 1056.	Arabic prose, Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.300 g. S. 21 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 9 above, except the date, regnal year and mint.

20	Do., No. 20 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 2[-], A.H. 1058.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.350 g. S. 22 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 19 above, except the date and the regnal year of which the unit figure is cut off.
21	Do., No. 21 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 22, A.H. ....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10.800 g. S. 23 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 19 above, except the regnal year. The writing in the margins, being crude, the date is not decipherable.
22	Do., No. 22 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 28, A.H. 1065.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.400 g. S. 21.5 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 19 above, except the date and regnal year.
23	Do., No. 23 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 31, A.H. 1067.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.320 g. S. 23 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 8 above, except the name of the mint and date. The legend is in a circle instead of in multifoil area.
24	Do., No. 24 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 28, A.H. 1065.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.300 g. S. 21 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 22 above. Mint name cut off, but evidently Sārat.
25	Do., No. 25 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Regnal year 6, A.H. 1043.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.300 g. S. 23 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 9 above, except the regnal year and date. Partly worn out and some portions including the mint-name cut off.
26	Do., No. 26 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Regnal year 8, A.H. [10]45.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10.950 g. S. 21 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 9 above, except the regnal year and date.
27	Do., No. 27 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Regnal year 8 (?), A.H. [1045-46].	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10.950 g. S. 21 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 9 above, except the regnal year which is doubtfully read and the date is cut off. Legend considerably effaced particularly on the reverse.
28	Do., No. 28 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Regnal year 10, A.H. [1]047.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10.900 g. S. 21 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 9 above, except the regnal year and the date. Mint-name lost.
29	Do., No. 29 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Regnal year 23, A.H. ....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10.450 g. S. 20.5 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 9 above, except the regnal year. Mint-name and date lost.
30	Do., No. 30 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Regnal year 24, A.H. ....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.000 g. S. 21 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on above, except the regnal year.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>SEHORE DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Bhopal—<i>contd.</i></b>						
31	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle. Findspot: Seoni-Malwa Tehsil, Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh. No. 31.	Mughal . . . .	Shāh Jahān . . . .	....	Regnal year 33, A.H. ....	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verso, Nasta'liq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.400 g. S. 21 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 30 above, except the regnal year.
32	Do., No. 32 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.250 g. S. 23.5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 17 above, but <i>Kalima</i> is in diamond instead of in circle on the obverse and legends being partly effaced, the date, regnal year and mint-name are not legible.
33	Do., No. 33 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.350 g. S. 20.5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 9 above, but regnal year, date and mint-portions are cut off and worn out.
34	Do., No. 34 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.300 g. S. 21 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 33 above.
35	Do., No. 35 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Aurangzeb . . . .	Akbarnagar . . . .	Regnal year 3, A. H. [107]1.	Persian prose and verso, Nasta'liq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.450 g. S. 20 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Partly cut off legend in five lines: (1) [Aur]rangzeb-i- [Ak]barnagar. (2) Shāh (3) [zād ch] mīr-i-munir (4) sikka. (5) [dar]jahān (Correct order Dar jahān sikka zād chū mīr-i-munir, Shāh Aurangzeb-i-Akbarnagar).  <i>Rev.</i> Partly cut off legend in five lines: (1) Julā[s] -i- (2) [ma]imānat (3) mānās. 3 S[ana] (4) Darb (5) Akbarnagar [107]1. (Correct order: Sana 3 Julās-i-maimānat mānās, Darb-i-Akbarnagar. 1071).
36	Do., No. 36 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.450 g. S. 20.5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 35 above.

37	Do., No. 37 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 3, A.H. 1070.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.420 g. S. 20.5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 35 above, except the date.
38	Do., No. 38 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 4, A.H. [107]2.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.470 g. S. 20.5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 35 above, except the regnal year and date.
39	Do., No. 39 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	[Akbar-nagar]	Regnal year 8, A. H. ....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.520 g. S. 19.5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 35 above, except the regnal year. Date and mint-name lost, but the coin, being quite similar to the above one, must have been issued from the Akbar-nagar mint.
40	Do., No. 40 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Akbar-nagar . . . . .	Regnal year 25, A.H. [109]2.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.650 g. S. 21.5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 35 above, except the date and regnal year. Mint-name partly cut off.
41	Do., No. 41 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 26, A.H. ....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.250 g. S. 20 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 35 above, except the regnal year. Date completely and mint-name partly cut off.
42	Do., No. 42 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Aurangābād . . . . .	Regnal year 8, A. H. 1076.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.370 g. S. 23 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Same as on No. 35 above, but <i>badr</i> instead of <i>mahr</i> in the legend on the obverse and the date above the middle. The regnal year and the mint on the reverse are different. Also, the order of lines on the reverse is different.
43	Do., No. 43 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Golkunda (Golkonda)	Regnal year 15, A. H. 1076 (sic.)	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.550 g. S. 24.5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 42, but in triple circles and except the date which is given towards the left of the bottom, the regnal year and the mint, the last of which occurs on the bottom of the reverse instead of on the top.
44	Do., No. 44 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 12, A.H. ....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.450 g. S. 21.5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 43 above, except the regnal year. Mint-name partly and date completely cut off.
45	Do., No. 45 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 26, A.H. ....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.550 g. S. 22 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 43 above, except the regnal year. Date effaced.
46	Do., No. 46 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Kambāyat (Cambay)	Regnal year 17, A. H. 1085.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.550 g. S. 22 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 43 above, except the date (placed towards the bottom), regnal year and mint.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>SEHORE DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Bhopal—<i>contd.</i></b>						
47	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle. Findspot: Seoni-Malwa Tahsil, Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh No. 47.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Kambayat. (Cambay)	Regnal year 2[-], A. H. 1088.	Persian prose and verse Nasta'liq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.550 g. S. 22.5 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 46 above, except the date and regnal year (partly cut off).
48	Do., No. 48 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year . . A. H. 108[71].	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.500 g. S. 21 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 46 above, but regnal year is cut off. The unit figure of the date (placed towards the top) which is disfigured, looks like 7.
49	Do., No. 49 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 23, A. H. 1091.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.550 g. S. 25.5 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 46 above, except the date and regnal year.
50	Do., No. 50 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 26, A. H. 1093.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10.950 g. S. 24 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 46 above, except the date and regnal year.
51	Do., No. 51 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Lakhna'ā (Lucknow).	Regnal year 18, A. H.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.400 g. S. 20.5 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 43 above, except the regnal year and mint, and the date is lost.
52	Do., No. 52 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Shahjahanābād, Dār-ul-Khilāfa (Delhi).	Regnal year 12, A. H. 1080.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.400 g. S. 24 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 42 above, except the date, the regnal year and the mint. The arrangement of lines on the reverse is also slightly different.
53	Do., No. 53 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Sūrat . . . . .	Regnal year 4, A. H. 1072.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.400 g. S. 22 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> As on No. 42 above, except the date (placed to the left of the middle), regnal year (partly cut off) and mint.  <i>Rev.</i> As on No. 35, except that the date and regnal year are on the obverse.



54	Do. No. 54 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11-300 g. S. 23 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 53 above, but the date except the unit figure 6 is cut off and the regnal year is defaced.
55	Do., No. 55 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 11, A. H. [107]8.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11-450 g. S. 22-5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 53 above, except the date (partly cut off) and the regnal year.
56	Do., No. 56 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 11 (?) , A. H. ....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11-400 g. S. 22 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 53 above, but the date is cut off and the unit figure of the regnal year is flattened and reads like 1.
57	Do., No. 57 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 1[-], A. H. [107]9.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11-400 g. S. 23 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 53 above, except the date (partly cut off) and the regnal year (also partly cut off), of which the unit figure may be either 1 or 2.
58	Do., No. 58 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year .. , A. H. [10]80.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10-950 g. S. 22 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 53 above, except the date. The regnal year is cut off.
59	Do., No. 59 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 14, A. H. 1082.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11-450 g. S. 25 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 53 above, except the date and regnal year.
60	Do., No. 60 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 17, A. H. [108]4.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11-400 g. S. 22-5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 53 above, except the date and regnal year. Legend damaged.
61	Do., No. 61 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year .. , A. H. [1]085.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10-900 g. S. 20 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 53 above, except the date and the regnal year which is cut off.
62	Do., No. 62 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 21, A. H. [108]9.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11-400 g. S. 24 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 53 above, except the date and regnal year.
63	Do., No. 63 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 21, A. H. ....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11-450 g. S. 25-5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 62 above, but the date is cut off.
64	Do., No. 64 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 22, A. H. 1089.	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11-450 g. S. 24-5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 53 above, except the date (placed above the middle of the obverse) and the regnal year.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>SEHORE DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Bhopal—<i>contd.</i></b>						
65	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle. Findspot: Seoni-Malwa Tahsil, Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh. No. 65.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Surat	Regnal year 22, A. H. 1090.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.450 g. S. 24.4 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 64 above, except the date, while the arrangement of the legend on the reverse is as on No. 43 above.
66	Do., No. 66	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 23, A. H. 1091.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.350 g. S. 25 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 65 above, except the date and the regnal year.
67	Do., No. 67	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 24, A. H. 1091.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.450 g. S. 26 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 65 above, except the date and the regnal year.
68	Do., No. 68	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 24, A. H. 1092.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.500 g. S. 25 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 67 above, except the date.
69	Do., No. 69	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10.750 g. S. 24.5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 68 above.
70	Do., No. 70	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 26, A. H. 1093.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.500 g. S. 25 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 65 above, except the date and regnal year.
71	Do., No. 71	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 26, A. H. 1094.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.450 g. S. 24.5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 70 above except, the date.
72	Do., No. 72	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 28, A. H. 1095.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.450 g. S. 25.5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 65 above, except the date and regnal year.
73	Do., No. 73	Do.	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.400 g. S. 24 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 53 above, but the date and regnal year are cut off.

74	Do., No. 74 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11-350 g. S. 22 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 53 above. Date and regnal year cut off, except the unit figure 1 of the date.
75	Do., No. 75 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11-350 g. S. 22 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 63 above. Date and regnal year cut off, except the unit figure 7 of the date.
76	Do., No. 76 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11-200 g. S. 21-5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 53 above, but the date and mint-name are cut off, and the regnal year is partly damaged and partly cut off. (In all probability the coin is of the Sūrat mint).
77	Do., No. 77 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Muhammed Shāh .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 27	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10-450 g. S. 23 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Three-line legend (partially cut off) : (1) <i>Muham-mad Shāh</i> (2) <i>[Ba]dshāh Ghā[zi]</i> (3) <i>[Si]kka-i-Mubā[rak]</i> , (Correct order : <i>Sikka-i-Mubārak-i-Muhammad Shāh Bādshāh Ghāzi</i> ). <i>Rev.</i> Five-line legend (partially cut off) : (1) <i>[mānūs]</i> (2) <i>maimanat</i> (3) <i>Sana 27 Julūs-i-</i> (4) <i>Ḍarb-i-</i> (5) <i>Sūrat</i> . (Correct order : <i>Sana 27 Julūs-i-mai-manat mānūs Ḍarb-i-Sūrat</i> ). Seems to be an imitation of the Surat coins of this emperor, probably struck by the Marāṭhās. Cf. J. Allan, <i>Catalogue of coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta</i> , Vol. IV (Oxford 1928), p. 211, Pl. XII, No. 13.
78	Do., No. 78 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 2[-]	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10-600 g. S. 23-5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 77 above, but the unit figure of the regnal year is cut off.
	Do., No. 79 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10-450 g. S. 22-5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 78 above.
80	Do., No. 80 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10-630 g. S. 21 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 78 above.
81	Do., No. 81 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10-700 g. S. 21-5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 78 above.
82	Do., No. 82 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10-700 g. S. 21-5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 78 above.
83	Do., No. 83 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10-770 g. S. 22 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 78 above, but the unit figure of the regnal year is disfigured.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>SEHORE DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Bhopal—<i>contd.</i></b>						
84	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle. Findspot : Seoni-Malwa Tehsil, Hoshangbad District, Madhya Pradesh. No. 84.	Mughal . . .	Muhammed Shāh .	Surat . . .	Regnal year 2[-]	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Silver, round. Wt. 10-650 g. S. 22-5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 78 above.
85	Do., No. 85 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10-650 g. S. 20 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 78 above.
86	Do., No. 86 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10-650 g. S. 20 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 78 above.
87	Do., No. 87 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10-680 g. S. 20 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 78 above.
88	Do., No. 88 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10-700 g. S. 21 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 78 above.
89	Do., No. 89 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10-600 g. S. 21 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 78 above.
90	Do., No. 90 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10-680 g. S. 20 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 78 above.
91	Do., No. 91 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10-600 g. S. 20-5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 78 above.
92	Do., No. 92 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10-800 g. S. 22 m. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 78 above.
93	Do., No. 93 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Ahmad Shāh .	Katak . . .	Regnal year 1 .	Persian, Nasta'liq	Silver, round. Wt. 10-800 g. S. 21 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Three-line legend (partly cut off): (1) [Aḥ]mad Shāh Bahā[ḍur]; (2) Bādshāh Ghā[ḥ] (3) Sikka-i-Mubār[ak]. (Correct order: Sikka-i-



Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—contd.</b> <b>SEHORE DISTRICT—contd.</b> <b>Bhopal—contd.</b>						
104	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle. Findspot: Sooni-Mulwa Tahsil, Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh. No. 104.	Mughal	Ahmad Shāh	Kajak	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	Silver, round. Wt. 10.700 g. S. 21 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 99 above.
105	Do., No. 105	Do.	Do.	[Do.]	....	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10.750 g. S. 20 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 99 above.
106	Do., No. 106	Do.	Do.	[Do.]	....	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 10.750 g. S. 20 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 99 above, but with the mint-mark 'ilag' on the reverse.
107	Do., No. 107	Do.	Shāh 'Ālam II	Ujjain, Dāru'l-Fath	Regnal year 29, A.H. 12....	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.200 g. S. 22 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Incomplete three-line legend: (1) [Shāh] 'Ālam [Bād] (2) shāh (3) Faḡl-i-Ilāh. Hāmī-i Dī[n-i-Muham mad]. 12[ ]. Legend and date partially cut off (Correct order of and the full legend: <i>Sikka zad bar haft Kishwar sāya-i-Faḡl-i-Ilāh. Hāmī-i Dī[n-i-Muhammad Shāh 'Ālam Bādshāh 12[—]</i> ). <i>Rev.</i> Five-line, partly cut off, legend: (1) [mān]ās (2) maimanal (3) Sana 29. Juiās-i- (4) [Darb (5) Dāru'l-] Fath [Ujjain. (Correct order: <i>Sana 29 Juiās-i-maimanal mānās. Darb-i-Dāru'l-Fath Ujjain.</i> )
108	Do., No. 108	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 4(1), A.H. 12....	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.150 g. S. 19.5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 107 above, but the regnal year and date except figures 1 and 12 respectively are cut off. Mint-name, though cut off except the upper portions of a few letters, is evidently Dāru'l-Fath Ujjain.
109	Do., No. 109	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 4(1), A.H. 1....	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.250 g. S. 19.5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 108 above, except the regnal year which looks like 4 and date, of which except the figure 1 in the fourth digit, the rest is cut off.

110	Do., No. 110 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 4(?), A.H. 12....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.250 g. S. 19.5 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 108 above, except the date, of which except figure 12 in the third and fourth digit, the rest are cut off.
111	Do., No. 111 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Regnal year 41, A.H. 12....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.000 g. S. 19 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 107 above, except the regnal year, the date is partially cut off and the arrangement of legend on the obverse is different. Though the mint-name is lost, there is a mint-mark on the reverse characteristic of the Bhopal mint (cf. Allan, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 280, Nos. 1-2, pl. XIX. 8).
112	Do., No. 112 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.100 g. S. 21 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Three-line legend (partly cut off): (1) [Shā]h 'A[lam] (2) Bādshāh [Ghāzi] (3) [Si]kka-i-Mubārak. No date. (Correct order: Sikka-i-Mubārak-i-Shāh 'Alam Bādshāh Ghāzi.)  <i>Rev.</i> Five-line legend (partly cut off): (1) [mān]ūs (2) maimanat (3) [Sana]-Julūs-i- (4) [Dar]b (5) ..... (Correct order: Sana - Julūs-i-maimanat mānūs Darb-i- .....).  Arrangement and marks almost similar to the coins of the emperor described in Allan, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 357, pl. XXVI, 10 and Whitehead, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 396, No. 3067, pl. XVIII.
113	Do., No. 113 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.000 g. S. 20 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 112 above.
114	Do., No. 114 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.200 g. S. 21 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 112 above.
115	Do., No. 115 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 10.750 g. S. 20 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 112 above.
116	Do., No. 116 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Akbar II . . . . .	....	Regnal year 6, A.H. ....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.000 g. S. 18 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Five-line legend (partly cut off): (1) [Muhamma]d [Ak]bar Ghāzi (2) Qirān-i-Ghāzi Bādshāh (3) [Sāhib] (4-5) S[i]kka-i-Mubārak. Date not given. (Correct order: Sikka-i-Mubārak-i-Sāhib Qirān-i-Ghāzi Muhammad Akbar Bādshāh Ghāzi.)  <i>Rev.</i> Five-line legend (partly cut off): (1) mānūs (2) [ma]imanat (3) Sana 6 Julūs-i- (4-5) ..... Mint name lost, but probably from the same mint as No. 111 above. (Correct order Sana 6. Julūs-i-maimanat mānūs .....).

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—contd.</b> <b>SEHORE DISTRICT—contd.</b> <b>Bhopal—contd.</b>						
117	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle. Findspot: Seoni-Malwa Tahsil, Bhojanganad District, Madhya Pradesh. No. 117.	Sultāns of Malwa	Mahmūd Shāh II	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Copper, squarish. Wt. 4.000 g. S. 13x11.5 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Two-line legend (partly cut off): (1) [Maḥ]mūd Shāh al-Kha[ḥ] (2) bin [Nāṣir Shāh]. <i>Rev.</i> Two-line legend (partly cut off): (1) [a's-Su]lṭān (2) bin [a's-S]ulṭān. Two mint marks. Date cut off.
118	Do., No. 118	Mughal	Shāh 'Ālam II	....	Regnal year 45	Persian, Nasta'liq and Hindi, Nāgarī	Copper, round. Wt. 5.830 g. S. 24 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Four-line legend: (1) <i>Sikka-i-</i> (2) <i>Yak pā'i</i> (in Persian) (3) <i>Ek pā'i</i> (4) <i>Sikā</i> (in Nāgarī). <i>Rev.</i> Five-line legend: (1) <i>Shāh</i> (2) <i>'Ālam Bād.</i> (3) <i>Shāh</i> (4) <i>Julās 45</i> (5) <i>Sana.</i> (Correct order: <i>Sana 45 Julās-i-Shāh 'Ālam Bādshāh</i> ). Cf. W.H. Valentine, <i>Copper Coins of India</i> , Pt. I, p. 71, No. 36.
119	Do., No. 119	Holkar of Indore	[Shivājī Rāo]	Indore	Saṁvat 1944	Nāgarī	Copper, round. Wt. 6.000 g. S. 26.5 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Couchant Bull in centre, and legend around: <i>Śrīmat Mahārāj Holkar Sarkar Indaur.</i> <i>Rev.</i> Elaborated floral border. In circle, three-line legend: (1) <i>Pāo</i> (2) <i>Ānā Sa[m]</i> (3) <i>1944.</i>
120	Do., No. 120	Rāthor of Ratlam	[Ranjit Singh]	Ratlam	Saṁvat 1945	Do.	Copper, round. Wt. 5.500 g. S. 23.5 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Thick border line, elaborate floral margin. Figure of Hanumāna in the middle and below: <i>Ratlam</i> (in Nāgarī). <i>Rev.</i> Floral border within two circles. In centre, four-line legend: (1) <i>KK</i> (2) <i>paia</i> (3) <i>S[am]</i> (4) 1945.
121	Do., No. 121	East India Company	....	....	....	English, Roman and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Copper, round. Wt. 5.800 g. S. 26 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Crest and date disfigured,



122	Do., No. 122 . . . .	Hanoverian of England.	Queen Victoria	....	....	English, Roman	<p><i>Rev.</i> Within floral border, four-line legend: (1) <i>Yak pā't</i> (in Persian) (2) ONE (3) QUARTER (4) ANNA (in English). Outside floral border: <i>EAST INDIA COMPANY</i> (in English).</p> <p>Copper, round. Wt. 5.500 g. S. 26 mm.</p> <p><i>Obv.</i> In centre: Portrait of the Queen damaged on account of a big hole in the centre. Around, legend: <i>VICTORIA QUEEN</i>.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> Legend including date lost on account of the big hole in the centre.</p>
123	Do., No. 123 . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	<p>Copper, roundish. Wt. 3.500 g. S. 21.5 mm.</p> <p>Disfigured and pressed. Obverse has an emblem represented by a thick line flanked by 'teeth of saw' lines. Reverse seems to contain a few letters probably in an Indian script.</p>
124	Do., No. 124. Findspot: Sangakhera Khurd, Hoshangabad Tehsil and District, Madhya Pradesh.	Sultāns of Mālwa	Mahmūd Shāh II	....	A.H. 917 . . .	Arabic, Naakh	<p>Copper, squarish. Wt. 4.000 g. S. 14×13.5 mm.</p> <p><i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 117 above, but with one mint-mark on the obverse and the date 917 and one mint mark on the reverse.</p>
125	Do., No. 125 . . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	....	A.H. 919 . . .	Do. . . .	<p>Copper, squarish. Wt. 4.050 g. S. 15×13.5 mm.</p> <p><i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 124 above, except the date. Mint-mark on the reverse obliterated.</p>
126	Do., No. 126 . . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	....	A.H. 922 . . .	Do. . . .	<p>Copper, square. Wt. 7.700 g. S. 17×17 mm.</p> <p><i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 124 above, except the date. While there is no mint-mark on the obverse, there are two different mint-marks on the reverse.</p>
127	Do., No. 127 . . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	<p>Copper, squarish. Wt. 7.900 g. S. 16.5×16 mm.</p> <p><i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 126 above.</p>
128	Do., No. 128 . . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	....	A.H. 923 . . .	Do. . . .	<p>Copper, square. Wt. 7.850 g. S. 17×17 mm.</p> <p><i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 126 above, except the date.</p>
129	Do., No. 129 . . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	<p>Copper, squarish. Wt. 8.100 g. S. 16.5×15.5 mm.</p> <p><i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 117 above, except the date. There is one different mint-mark on the obverse, while one of the two mint-marks on the reverse is different.</p>
130	Do., No. 130 . . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	....	A. H. 930 . . .	Do. . . .	<p>Copper, squarish. Wt. 8.000 g. S. 17×16.5 mm.</p> <p><i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 129 above, except the date. (Mint mark on the obverse is different.)</p>
131	Do., No. 131 . . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	....	A. H. 931 . . .	Do. . . .	<p>Copper, squarish. Wt. 8.000 g. S. 17×16 mm.</p> <p><i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No 129 above, except the date.</p>

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>concl.</i></b> <b>SEHORE DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i></b> <b>Bhopal—<i>concl.</i></b>						
132	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle Findspot: Sangakhora Khurd, Hoshangabad Tahsil and District, Madhya Pradesh. No. 132.	Sultāns of Mālwa	Mahmūd Shāh II	....	A. H. 935	Arabic, Naskh	Copper, square. Wt. 8.200 g. S. 16×16 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 129 above, except the date. There is no mint-mark on the obverse.
133	Do., No. 133	Do.	Do.	....	....	Do.	Copper, squarish. Wt. 3.900 g. S. 13×12 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 132 above, but the date and mint-marks except the one on the reverse are not distinct.
134	Do., No. 134	Do.	Do.	....	....	Do.	Copper, square. Wt. 5.190 g. S. 15.5×15.5 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 127 above, but with a different mint-mark on the obverse and date partly cut off and partly obliterated, only the figure in the third digit 9 being legible.
135	Do., No. 135	Do.	Do.	....	....	Do.	Copper, square. Mutilated. Wt. 4.200 g. S. 14×14 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 124 above, but with a different mint-mark on the obverse. Date cut off.
136	Do., No. 136	Do.	Do.	....	....	Do.	Copper, squarish. Mutilated and cut. Wt. 8.500 g. S. 16×15 mm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 135 above.
137	Do., No. 137	....	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	Copper, round. Thick. Wt. 11.900 g. S. 18 mm. Badly pressed and damaged. Legends lost, save a few strokes of letters. Cannot be identified.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>concl'd.</i></b>					
	<b>SAGAR DISTRICT</b>					
137A	<b>Brass.</b> —Plaster—cast of a terracotta seal received from Prof. K. D. Bajpai, University of Sagar, Sagar.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Roundish. Sz. 49 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Lakshmi standing to left, possibly with left hand on hip and right hand raised in front, being mounted by two elephants from either side. The legend in the cursive reads: (1) <i>Airikinē Gomika-rī...</i> (2) <i>ādī...dhika...</i> In characters of about the 5th century A.D.
	<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>					
	<b>BHANDARA DISTRICT</b>					
	<b>GONDIA TAHSIL</b>					
138	<b>Tirora.</b> —Coins from Shri Premlal Dadure. (Through Dr. Z. A. Desai). Findspot: <b>Gumadhaka</b> (near Tirora), Bhandara District. No. 1.	....	....	....	....	Lead, square. Wt. 1.300 g. Sz. 10×10 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Looks like the forepart of an elephant facing.  <i>Rev.</i> Six-peaked hill with a wavy line below.
139	Do., No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Lead, square. Wt. 1.300 g. Sz. 10×10 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 138. (The reverse device is somewhat blurred).
140	Do., No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Lead, square. Wt. 1.170 g. Sz. 10×10 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> As on No. 138.  <i>Rev.</i> Part of what looks like a six-peaked hill with a dot below.
141	Do., No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Lead, square. Wt. 0.870 g. Sz. 9×8.5 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 138.
142	Do., No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Lead, square. Wt. 0.770 g. Sz. 9×9 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> As on No. 138.  <i>Rev.</i> A small isolated orb (possibly one of the four orbs of the Ujjain symbol).
143	Do., No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Lead, square. Wt. 1.100 g. Sz. 10×9 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 138. (The reverse device is not fully visible).

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MAHARASHTRA—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>BHANDARA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>GONDIA TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>Tirora—<i>contd.</i></b>					
144	Coins from Shri Premal Dadure. (Through Dr. Z. A. Desai). Findspot: Gumadhaoka (near Tirora), Bhandara District. No. 7	....	....	....	....	Lead, square. Wt. 0.800 g. Sz. 9×8.5 mm. Obs. and Rev. As on No. 138. (The reverse device is slightly blurred).
	<b>MYSORE</b>					
	<b>CHITRADURGA DISTRICT</b>					
	<b>CHITRADURGA TALUK</b>					
145	Chitradurga.—Coins from Shri S. C. Srinivasa Rao. No. 1.	....	....	....	....	Copper, round. Wt. 3.150 g. Sz. 8 mm. Obs. Elephant standing to right with the trunk lowered. Rev. Two sets of parallel lines crossing at right angles. This is a late unassignable Mysore coin.
146	Do., No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Copper, roundish. Wt. 1.100 g. Sz. 5×4 mm. Obs. In pellet border, elephant standing to left with symbols for the sun and moon above. Rev. Double lines crossing at right angles with pellets in the interspaces. Cf. J. Allan, <i>I.M.Cat.</i> , Vol. IV, p. 80, (Mysore Coins), No. 3 (for the reverse design only).
	<b>WEST BENGAL</b>					
147	Calcutta.—Coins in the collection of Shri H. P. Poddar (Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri). No. 1.	Later Kushāna	....	....	....	Copper, round (damaged). Wt. 14.800 g. Sz. 25.5 mm. Obs. Indistinct. Rev. Seems to be the figure of the Sun-god Mihira to left with right hand outstretched and left hand on hip; short dagger hanging from waist. Monogram to left. Cf. R. B. Whitehead, <i>P.M.Cat.</i> , Vol. II, p. 128, Pl. XVIII. 137.

148	Do., No. 2 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Copper, round (damaged). Wt. 15.600 g. Sz. 27 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Seems to be the figure of the king standing to left, sacrificing at altar. (Legend is rubbed off). <i>Rev.</i> Bearded radiate deity with fillet (?) in right hand and left hand on hip. Greek legend: <i>Athēko</i> (?) to right. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 180, Pl. XVIII. 92.
149	Do., No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Copper, round (damaged). Wt. 14.400 g. Sz. 25 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Indistinct. <i>Rev.</i> A deity (four-armed Śiva ?) with right hand outstretched. Symbol to left. To right, Greek legend: <i>Okeko</i> (?). Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 200, Pl. XVIII, No. 153 ?
150	Do., No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Copper, round (damaged). Wt. 14.700 g. Sz. 26 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Seems to be the figure of the king reclining on couch. (Legend is rubbed off). <i>Rev.</i> Seems to be the figure of four-armed Śiva to left. Symbol to left. (Legend is illegible). Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 203, Pl. XIX. 182.
151	Do., No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Copper, round (damaged). Wt. 14.750 g. Sz. 26 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Seems to be the figure of the king seated cross-legged to front. (Legend is rubbed off). <i>Rev.</i> Bearded male deity ( <i>Athēko</i> ?) to left with fillet in outstretched right hand. Symbol to left. (Legend is lost). Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 205, No. 200.
152	Do., No. 6 . . . . .	Yaudhēya Gaṇa . . . . .	....	....	Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Copper, round. Wt. 10.600 g. Sz. 25.5 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Kārttikēya standing facing, holding spear in right hand, left hand on hip; peacock to left at his left foot. Legend: (right) <i>Yau[dhē]ga-ṇa</i> —(left) <i>ṇasya jaṇa</i> . In characters of 3rd-4th century A.D. <i>Rev.</i> In pellet border, female deity walking to left with right hand raised and left hand on hip. Cf. J. Allan, <i>B.M. Cat. (Ancient India)</i> p. 276, Pl. XL.1.
153	Do., No. 7 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 10.150g. Sz. 24 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend: (right) <i>Yaudhēya-ga</i> —(left) <i>ṇasya ja[ṇa]</i> . In characters of 3rd-4th century A.D. <i>Rev.</i> Female deity, as on No. 152 above. (The device is a little damaged). Cf. <i>ibid.</i>

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>WEST BENGAL—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>Calcutta—<i>contd.</i></b>					
154	Coins in the collection of Shri H. P. Poddar (Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri). No. 8.	Yaudhēya Gapa	....	....	Sanskrit, Brāhmi	Copper, round. Wt. 10-300 g. Sz. 23 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) . . . [ga]-(left) <i>nasya jaya</i> . Do. <i>Rev.</i> Female deity, as on No. 152 above. Cf. <i>ibid.</i>
155	Do., No. 9 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 10.750 g. Sz. 24 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) <i>Yaudhēya-ga</i> -(left) . . . <i>ya</i> . Do. <i>Rev.</i> Female deity, as on No. 152 above. Cf. <i>ibid.</i>
156	Do., No. 10 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 10-900 g. Sz. 24 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) . [dāē] . <i>ga</i> -(left) <i>nasya jaya</i> . Do. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> <i>Rev.</i> Female deity, as on No. 152 above.
157	Do., No. 11 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 10-500 g. Sz. 25 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) <i>Yaudhēya-ga</i> -(left) <i>nasya ja[ya] dvi</i> . (The legend is very distinct on this coin). Do. <i>Rev.</i> Female deity, as on No. 152 above, faint traces of a <i>kalāśa</i> on left and inverted <i>triśūla</i> on right. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 278, Pl. XL. 5.
158	Do., No. 12 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 11.400 g. Sz. 24-5 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) <i>Yaudhēya-ga</i> (left) <i>sva jaya dvi</i> . Do. <i>Rev.</i> Female deity, as on No. 152 above. Symbols as on No. 157 above. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 277, Pl. XL. 5.

159	Do., No. 13 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 11.200 g. Sz. 24.5 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) <i>Yaudhēya-gava</i> -(left) [ <i>śya</i> ] [ <i>ja</i> ] <i>ya dvi</i> . Do. <i>Rev.</i> Female deity and symbols, as on No. 157 above. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , Pl. XL. 3.
150	Do., No. 14 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 11.050 g. Sz. 25 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) <i>Yaudhēya</i> -(left) <i>śya jaya dvi</i> . Do. <i>Rev.</i> Female deity and symbols, as on No. 157 above. Cf. <i>ibid.</i>
161	Do., No. 15 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 11.700 g. Sz. 26 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) <i>Yaudhēya-gava</i> -(left).... Do. <i>Rev.</i> Female deity and symbols as on No. 157 above. (The <i>kalāśa</i> and the inverted <i>triśūla</i> are very distinct on this coin.) Cf. <i>ibid.</i>
162	Do., No. 16 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 11.100 g. Sz. 24 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Kārttikēya standing as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) <i>Yaudhēya-gava</i> -(left) <i>śya jaya dvi</i> . (The legend is very distinct on this coin.) Do. <i>Rev.</i> Female deity and symbols as on No. 157 above. Cf. <i>ibid.</i>
	Do., No. 17 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 10.850 g. Sz. 24 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) <i>Yaudhē</i> -(left) <i>śasya ja</i> .[ <i>d</i> ] <i>ve</i> [ <i>i</i> ]. Do. <i>Rev.</i> Female deity and symbols, as on No. 157 above. (Right portion of the device is damaged.) Cf. <i>ibid.</i>
164	Do., No. 18 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 11.100 g. Sz. 24 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) <i>Yaudhēya-ga</i> -(left) <i>śa</i> ... <i>dvi</i> . Do. <i>Rev.</i> Female deity and symbols, as on No. 157 above. (Left lower portion is damaged.) Cf. <i>ibid.</i>

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>WEST BENGAL—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Calcutta—<i>contd.</i></b>					
165	Coins in the collection of Shri H. P. Poddar (Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri). No. 19.	Yaudhēya Gapa	....	....	Sanskrit, Brāhmi	Copper, round. Wt. 11.150 g. Sz. 25.5 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) <i>Yaudhēya</i> -(left) <i>aya ja.dvi</i> . Do. <i>Rev.</i> Female deity and symbols, as on No. 157 above. (The symbol on the right is not distinct.) Cf. <i>ibid.</i>
166	Do., No. 20 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 10.700 g. Sz. 24 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) <i>dhēya-ga</i> -(left).... (The left portion is damaged.) Do. <i>Rev.</i> Female deity and symbols as on No. 157 above. (The devices are very distinct on this coin.) Cf. <i>ibid.</i>
167	Do., No. 21 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 11.200 g. Sz. 25 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) <i>dhēya</i> -(left).... (The coin is much damaged.) Do. <i>Rev.</i> Female deity and symbols, as on No. 157 above. Cf. <i>ibid.</i>
168	Do., No. 22 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 10.350 g. Sz. 25 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) <i>Yaudhēya-ga</i> -(left) <i>aya ja.dvi</i> . Do. <i>Rev.</i> Female deity and symbols, as on No. 157 above. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , Nos. 4 and 6.
169	Do., No. 23 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 11.150 g. Sz. 24 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 157 above. Legend : (right) <i>Yaudhēya</i> -(left) <i>aya ja.dvi</i> . Do.



170	Do., No. 24 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	<p>Rev. Female deity, as on No. 152 above, but the symbols are different : <i>śaṅkha</i> on left and inverted <i>triśula</i> on right.</p> <p>Cf. <i>ibid.</i>, p. 278, Pl. XL. 7 (for reverse only).</p> <p>Copper, round. Wt. 10.400 g. Sz. 24.5 mm.</p> <p>Obv. Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) <i>Yaudhēya</i>-(left)..... Do.</p> <p>Rev. Female deity and symbols as on No. 169 above.</p> <p>Cf. <i>ibid.</i></p>
171	Do., No. 25 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	<p>Copper, round (damaged). Wt. 10.300 g. Sz. 24 mm.</p> <p>Obv. Kārttikēya standing as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) <i>Yaudhēya</i>-(left)..... Do.</p> <p>Rev. Female deity and symbols, as on No. 169 above.</p> <p>Cf. <i>ibid.</i></p>
172	Do., No. 26 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	<p>Copper, round. Wt. 11.250 g. Sz. 23.5 mm.</p> <p>Obv. Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) <i>Yaudhēya-yasa</i>-(left).... Do.</p> <p>Rev. Female deity and symbols, as on No. 169 above.</p> <p>Cf. <i>ibid.</i></p>
173	Do., No. 27 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	<p>Copper, round. Wt. 10.600 g. Sz. 25 mm.</p> <p>Obv. Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Legend : (right) <i>Yaudhēya-gaṇa</i>-(left) <i>śya jaya tri</i>. (This is an unusually clear specimen of this legend, which is very rare.) Do.</p> <p>Rev. Female deity and symbols, as on No. 169 above. (The devices excepting the <i>śaṅkha</i> are not, however, so clear.)</p> <p>Cf. <i>ibid.</i></p>
174	Do., No. 28 . . . . .	Pañchāla . . . . .	Indramitra . . . . .	....	Sanskritised Prakrit, Brāhmī	<p>Copper, round. Wt. 4.450 g. Sz. 16 mm.</p> <p>Obv. In incuse square, the three characteristic Pañchāla symbols. Below legend : <i>Indramitrasa</i>. In characters of about the 2nd—1st century B. C.</p> <p>Rev. Rubbed off.</p> <p>Cf. J. Allan, <i>E. M. Cat. (Ancient India)</i>, p. 203, No. 96, Pl. XXIX. 2.</p>

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>WEST BENGAL—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>Calcutta—<i>contd.</i></b>					
175	Coins in the collection of Shri H. P. Poddar (Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri). No. 29.	Pañchāla	Sūryamitra	....	Sanskritised Prakrit, Brāhmī	Copper, round. Wt. 4.500 g. Sz. 16 mm. <i>Obv.</i> In incuse square, the three characteristic Pañchāla symbols. Below legend [Sūryamitra]. Do. <i>Rev.</i> Sun over a symbol between pillars on railing. (The device is not well preserved). Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 193, No. 12, Pl. XXVII. 10.
176	Do., No. 30 . . . . .	Do.	Bhūmimitra (?)	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 9.650 g. Sz. 12 mm. <i>Obv.</i> In incuse square, three Pañchāla symbols. Below legend [Bhūmimitra]. Do. <i>Rev.</i> Blurred device. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 198, No. 51, Pl. XXVIII. 7 (for obverse).
177	Do., No. 31 . . . . .	Do.	Jayamitra	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 3.600 g. Sz. 16 mm. <i>Obv.</i> In incuse square, the three Pañchāla symbols. Below, legend [Jayamitra]. Do. <i>Rev.</i> Deity to right, with flame-like object above, standing between pillars on pedestal. This coin is much smaller than the three illustrated coins of the British Museum, and unlike in the case of the latter the reverse deity on this piece stands to right (not to front) and has flame-like object above its head. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 203, No. 30, Pl. XXVIII. 17.
178	Do., No. 32 . . . . .	Do.	Viṣṇumitra	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 2.700 g. Sz. 14 mm. <i>Obv.</i> In incuse square, the three Pañchāla symbols. Below, legend [Viṣṇumitra]. Do. <i>Rev.</i> Somewhat blurred, possibly due to being overstruck by the device of some other coin. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 202, No. 35, Pl. XXIX. 9 (upside down) for obverse.
179	Do., No. 33 . . . . .	Do.	Bhānumitra	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 2.500 g. Sz. 12 mm. <i>Obv.</i> In incuse, three Pañchāla symbols. Below, legend [Bhānumitra]. Do.

							<i>Rev.</i> Standing figure of Sun between two indistinct objects.
							This coin seems to represent a new type of Bhānumitra, as it shows the anthropomorphic form of the Sun-god otherwise represented by a symbol.
							<i>Cf.</i> <i>ibid.</i> , p. 196, No. 37, Pl. XXVII. 19.
180	Do., No. 34 . . . . .	Ruler of Taxila . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Copper, round. Wt. 6.500 g. Sz. 23 mm.
							<i>Obv.</i> Four Symbols.
							<i>Rev.</i> Four symbols (including the symbol of three-peaked hill with crescent above as on the obverse).
							See <i>ibid.</i> , p. 230, No. 128, Pl. XXXV. 4.
181	Do., No. 35 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	....	Copper, round. Wt. 2.300 g. Sz. 18 mm.
							<i>Obv.</i> In incuse, lion to left with a <i>svastika</i> above and a taurine symbol in front. This device is remarkably well-preserved.
							<i>Cf.</i> <i>ibid.</i> , p. 234, No. 162, Pl. XLIV. 18.
182	Do., No. 36. Findspot : Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	....	Copper, square. Wt. 12.600 g. Sz. 19×19 mm.
							<i>Obv.</i> Elephant standing to right with some indistinct object in front.
							<i>Rev.</i> In incuse square, horse running to left with some indistinct symbol above.
							<i>Cf.</i> <i>ibid.</i> , Pl. XXXIII, 6.
183	Do., No. 37 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	....	Copper, square. Wt. 7.600 g. Sz. 19×19 mm.
							<i>Obv.</i> Elephant (tusked) standing to right, with three-peaked hill with crescent above.
							<i>Rev.</i> In incuse square, lion standing to left with a <i>svastika</i> above and a taurine symbol in front.
							See <i>ibid.</i> , p. 234, No. 78, Pl. XXXII. 21.
184	Do., No. 38. Findspot : Rājgir, Patna Dt., Bihar. . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	Copper, rectangular single-type. Wt. 1.800 g. Sz. 15×11 mm.
							<i>Obv.</i> Within a rectangular border, <i>svastika</i> -like floral design with a pellet to left and a taurine symbol to right.
							See <i>J.N.S.I.</i> , Vol. I, p. 6, No. 3, Pl. III. 3.
185	Do., No. 39. Findspot : Do. . . . .	....	..	....	....	....	Copper, rectangular single-type. Wt. 3.000 g. Sz. 15×11 mm.
							<i>Obv.</i> Within a rectangular border, four crescent-like symbols around a pellet.
							See <i>ibid.</i> , No. 1, Pl. III. 1.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>WEST BENGAL—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>Calcutta—<i>contd.</i></b>						
186	Coins in the collection of Shri H. P. Poddar. (Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri.) No. 40. Findspot: Rājgir, Patna Dt., Bihar.	....	....	....	....	Copper, rectangular single type. Wt. 2,000 g. Sz. 15×11mm. <i>Obv.</i> Within a rectangular border, a pair of scales with a perpendicular rod to right.  See <i>ibid.</i> , No. 5, Pl. III.5.
187	Do., No. 41. Findspot: Do. . .	....	....	....	....	Copper, rectangular single-type. Wt. 2,100 g. Sz. 15×11 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Within a rectangular border, a three-headed(?) female deity standing facing.  See <i>ibid.</i> , p. 7, No. 7, Pl. III.7.
188	Do., No. 42. Findspot: Do. . .	....	....	....	....	Copper, rectangular single-type. Wt. 3,800 g. Sz. 15×11 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Within a rectangular border, a crudely depicted bird-like object standing (?) to right with a floral design above.  See <i>ibid.</i> , No. 6, Pl. III.6.
189	Do., No. 43. Findspot: Do. . .	Ruler of Taxila	....	....	....	Copper, round single-type. Wt. 2,500 g. Sz. 14 mm. <i>Obv.</i> <i>Śaṅkika</i> with taurine symbol at each angle.  See J. Allan, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 238, No. 13, Pl. XLIV. 25.
190	Do., No. 44. Findspot: Do. . .	....	....	....	....	Copper, oval single-type, Wt. 1,500 g. Sz. 16 mm. (length) and 14 mm. (breadth). <i>Obv.</i> A crudely depicted object, probably a scorpion.
191	Do., No. 45. Findspot: Do. . .	Kupinda . .	....	....	Prakrit(?), Brāhmī	Copper, round. Wt. 5,00 g. Sz. 21 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Deer standing to right in front of Lakṣmī standing facing. A symbol above back of deer and another symbol above its horn. Fragmentary legend around, of which the letters <i>kupī</i> can be read. <i>Rev.</i> In pellet border, six symbols. Cf. J. Allan, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 164, No. 35, Pl. XXII.12.
192	Do., No. 46. Findspot: Do. . .	Yaudhēya Gaṇa .	....	....	Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Copper, round. Wt. 11,000 g. Sz. 24 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Kārttikēya standing, as on No. 152 above. Circular legend: (II) <i>Yaudhēya-gaṇasya jaya</i> . In characters of 3rd.-4th. century A.D.

193	Do., No. 47. Findspot: Do. . . . .	....	Achyu[ta*] . . . . .	....	Do.	<p>Rev. In pellet border, female deity, as on No. 152 above.</p> <p>See <i>ibid.</i>, p. 276, No. 82, Pl. XI. 1.</p> <p>Copper, round. Wt. 1.00 g. Sz. 12 mm.</p> <p>Obv. In pellet border, <i>Achyu-</i> in big letters to cover the whole flan.</p> <p>Rev. An eight-spoked wheel covering the whole flan.</p> <p>See <i>ibid.</i>, p. 117, No. 1, Pl. XIV. I.</p>
194	Coins in the collection of Mr. K. C. Barlman. (Through Dr. A N Lahiri.) No..	Rulers of Tripurā	Dhanyamāṇikya (with Kamalādēvi)	Śaka 1436	Sanskrit, Bengālī	<p>Silver, round (Tanka). Sz. 23 mm.</p> <p>Obv. In an ornamental square, four-line legend: (1) <i>Chāṭi-grāma-[v]i</i>- (2) <i>jagī-Śrī-Śrī-Dhā</i>- (3) <i>nyamāṇikya-Śrī</i>- (4) <i>Kamalā dēvyau</i>.</p> <p>Rev. In an ornamental circle, a mythical lion to right. Date: (below the lion) <i>Śaka</i> (before the lion) 1436.</p>
195	Do., No. 2. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do.	Do.	<p>Silver, round (Tanka). Sz. 23 mm.</p> <p>Obv. and Rev. As on No. 194 but the reverse legend is written in smaller letters and below the animal, which is flanked by two shroff marks.</p>
196	Do., No. 3. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Vijayamāṇikyadēva (with Sarasvatī-mahādēvi).	Śaka 1472	Do.	<p>Silver, round (Tanka). Sz. 23 mm.</p> <p>Obv. In an ornamental square, five-line legend: (1) <i>[Dh]-va-ja-ghaṭa-[ja]</i>- (2) <i>yi-Śrī-Śrī-Viṣa</i>- (3) <i>ya-māṇikyadē</i>- (4) <i>va-Śrī-Sarasvatī</i>- (5) <i>ti-mahādēvyau</i>.</p> <p>Rev. In an ornamental circle, a mythical animal (lion?) to right, as on No. 194 above. Date: (behind and below the animal) <i>Śaka</i> 1472.</p>
197	Do., No. 4 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Vijayamāṇikyadēva (with Lakṣmī-vāpidēvi).	Śaka 1476	Do.	<p>Silver, round (Tanka). Sz. 23 mm.</p> <p>Obv. In an ornamental square, four-line legend: (1) <i>Pratī-sindhū-si(ā)</i>- (2) <i>ma-Śrī-Śrī-Vijaya</i>- (3) <i>māṇikyadēva-La</i>- (4) <i>komāṇidēvyau</i>.</p> <p>Rev. In a lined circle, a mythical animal (lion ?) with what looks like a <i>chandrādhyaja</i> (<i>trijūla</i>?) by its side. Date (behind and below the animal) <i>Śaka</i> 1476.</p>
198	Do., No. 5 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Śaka [147]2	Do.	<p>Silver, round (Tanka). Sz. 23 mm.</p> <p>Obv. In scalloped border, five-line legend: (1) <i>Lakṣma-srāyi</i>- (<i>Lakṣmāśrāyi</i> ?)- (2) <i>Śrī-Śrī-Tripura-ma</i>- (3) <i>kṣa-Vijayamāṇi</i>- (4) <i>kyadēva-Śrī-Lakṣm[i]</i>- (5) <i>vāpidēvyau</i>.</p> <p>Rev. In a lined circle with pellets around, a composite figure of a deity facing with two arms on the right and five arms on the left riding a bull and a lion simultaneously. The deity has a <i>jaṭā-bhāra</i>; Date below: <i>Śaka</i> [147]2.</p>

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>WEST BENGAL—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>Calcutta—<i>contd.</i></b>						
199	Coins in the collection of Mr. K. C. Barman. (Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri.) No. 6.	Rulers of Tripura	Anantamāgikyadēva (with Ratnavatī-mahādēvi).	Śaka 1457(?)	Sanskrit, Bengali	Silver, round (Tanka). Sz. 25 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Within a square with ornamental designs on four sides, four line legend: (1) <i>Śrī-Śrīyut-Ana</i> ; (2) <i>namāgikya-dē</i> ; (3) <i>va-Śrī-Ratnavatī</i> ; (4) <i>tī-mahādēvī</i> .  <i>Rev.</i> In a circle, crescent with dots around, a mythical animal (lion ?) with what looks like a <i>chandrakhejra</i> (or <i>tritāla</i> ?). Below, date: Śaka 1457 (?).
200	Do., No. 7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round (Tanka). Sz. 22 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Within a lined square with ornamental designs on four sides and four-line legend as on No. 199 above.  <i>Rev.</i> In a lined circle with crescent and dots around, a mythical animal (lion ?) and date, as on No. 199 above.
201	Do., No. 8	Do.	Udayamāgikyadēva (with Hīrāmahādēvi).	Śaka 1452 (or 1492)	Do.	Silver, round (Tanka). Sz. 23 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Within a lined square with ornamental designs on four sides, four-lined legend: (1) <i>Śrī-Śrīyut-Ōda</i> ; (2) <i>ya-māgikya</i> ; (3) <i>dēva-Śrī-Hī(Hī)ra</i> ; (4) <i>mahādēvī</i> .  <i>Rev.</i> In a lined circle with linear designs around, a mythical animal (lion?) to left with what looks like a <i>chandrakhejra</i> (or <i>tritāla</i> ). Below, date: Śaka 1452 (or 1492).
202	Do. Indian Museum.—Coins in the Museum cabinet. (Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri.) No. 1.	Indo-Greek	Euthydemus I	....	Greek	Silver, round (Attic Tetradrachm). Wt. 16.07 g. Sz. 26-67 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, diademed head of king to right (middle-aged and somewhat idealised portrait).  <i>Rev.</i> Naked Heracles seated, left on stone with left hand grasping the stone at the back and right hand holding a club resting on a stone or stone on front. Monogram on right field. Legend: (right) <i>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ</i> (left) <i>ΕΥΘΥΔΕΜΩΣ</i> . [Translation: "Of king Euthydemus".]  See V. A. Smith, <i>I. M. Cat.</i> Vol. 1, p. 8, No. 1, pl. I. 3; and of A. N. Lahiri, <i>Corpus of Indo-Greek Coins</i> , p. 131, Type No. 2, Pl. XVII. 2-4

203	Do., No. 2 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Silver, round (Attic Drachm). Wt. 3.01 g. Sz. 15-24 mm. <i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, diademed head of king to right (realistic portrait of the aged king.) <i>Rev.</i> Naked Heracles seated to left on stone, with left hand grasping stone at the back and right hand holding the club which rests on his right knee. Monogram in right field. Legend, as on No. 202. See Smith, op. cit., No. 4, Pl. I. 4; and Lahiri, op. cit., p. 132, Type 3 (Attic Drachm), Pl. XVIII, 8.
204	Do., No. 3 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Demetrius I . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 5.93 g. Sz. 21.59 mm. <i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, head of bearded Heracles to right, crowned with ivy wreath, having lion's skin round neck and club over shoulder. <i>Rev.</i> Radiate Artemis standing facing, clad in short chiton, holding bow in right hand and drawing arrow with right hand from quiver on shoulder. Monogram in right field. Legend: (right) <i>Basileos</i> (left) <i>Demetriou</i> [Translation: "Of king Demetrius".] See Smith, op. cit., p. 9, No. 6, Pl. I. 11; and Lahiri, op. cit., p. 108, Type No. 4, Pl. XII, 8.
205	Do., No. 4 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Antimachus I . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round (Attic Tetradrachm). Wt. 15.5 g. Sz. 29-21 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Diademed head of Diodotus to right. Legend: (right) <i>Diodotos</i> (left) <i>sôtêros</i> . [Translation: "Of Diodotus, the Saviour".] <i>Rev.</i> Naked Zeus striding to left with aegis on left arm and hurling thunderbolt with right hand; eagle to left at his left foot and wreath in left field. Monogram on right field. Legend: (right) <i>Basileuontos</i> (in exergue) <i>theou</i> (left) <i>Antimachou</i> . [Translation: "Of the reigning king Antimachus, the Divine."] See Smith, op. cit., p. 10, No. 1, Pl. II. 3; and Lahiri, op. cit., p. 87, Type No. 1, Pl. VI. 1.
206	Do., No. 5 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Demetrius II . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round (Attic Tetradrachm). Wt. 12.64 g. Sz. 29-21 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Diademed bust of king to right. <i>Rev.</i> Athens wearing armour, standing facing, grasping long spear with right hand and holding with left hand shield which rests on ground. Monogram in left field. Legend: (right) <i>Basileos</i> (left) <i>Demetriou</i> [Translation: "Of king Demetrius."] See <i>Num. Chron.</i> , 1951, Pl. IV. 21; and Lahiri, op. cit., p. 110, Type No. 1a, Pl. XIII. 2.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>WEST BENGAL—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Calcutta—<i>contd.</i></b>					
207	Indian Museum—Coins in the Museum cabinet. (Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri.) No. 6.	Indo-Greek . . .	Pantaleon . . . . .	....	Greek and Prakrit; Greek and Brāhmī.	Copper, oblong. Wt. 10.32 g. Sz. 25.4×17.78 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> In incuse square, panther standing to right. Greek legend: (above) [ <i>Basileōs</i> ] (below) <i>Pantaleontos</i> . [Translation: "Of king Pantaleon".]  <i>Rev.</i> A female figure (Yakshini Aśvamukhī ?) with flowing hair in a dancing pose to left, wearing loose robe and trousers, holding flower in right hand. Prakrit legend: (right) <i>Raja[ne]</i> (left) <i>Patalerasa</i> . [Translation: "Of king Pantaleon".]  See Smith, op. cit., p. 10, No. 1, Pl. II. 1; and Lahiri, op. cit., pp. 165-66, Type No. 3, Pl. XXVII. 11.
208	Do., No. 7 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Agathocles . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, oblong. Wt. 12.44 g. Sz. 24.13×20.32 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> In incuse square, Panther standing to right, as on coin No. 207. Greek legend: (above) <i>Basileōs</i> (below) [ <i>Agathokleous</i> ]. [Translation: "Of king Agathocles".]  <i>Rev.</i> A dancing female figure, exactly as on No. 207. Prakrit legend: (right) <i>Raja[ne]</i> (left) <i>Agathu[k]</i> [ <i>eyasa</i> ]. [Translation: "Of king Agathocles".]  See Smith, op. cit., No. 2, Pl. II. 2; and Lahiri, op. cit., p. 78, Type No. 11, Pl. II. 9.
209	Do., No. 8 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Eucratides I . . . . .	....	Greek . . . . .	Silver, round (Attic Drachm). Wt. 4.02 g. Sz. 17.78 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, diademed bust of king to right wearing smooth crested helmet.  <i>Rev.</i> The mounted Dioscuri charging to right, holding long lances and palms. Monogram in right field. Legend: (above) <i>Basileōs megalou</i> (below) <i>Eukratidou</i> . [Translation: "Of king Eucratides, the Great".]  See Smith, op. cit., p. 12, No. 11; and Lahiri, op. cit., pp. 124-25, Type No. 10 (Attic Drachm), Pl. XVI. 6.
210	Do., No. 9 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round (Attic Drachm). Wt. 4.18 g. Sz. 20.32 mm.  <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 209 but monogram in left field.  See Smith, op. cit., No. 13.



211	Do., No. 10. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Greek and Prakrit; Greek and Kharo- shthi.	Silver, round (Indian Drachm). Wt. 2.4g. Sz. 15-24 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, diademed bust of king to right, wearing crested helmet. Greek legend: (above) <i>Basileōs megalou</i> (below) <i>Eukratidou</i> . [Translation: "Of king Eucratides, the Great".]  <i>Rev.</i> The Dioscuri, standing facing, each holding a long spear and wearing a sword. Monogram in left field. Prakrit legend: (above) <i>Rajasa mahakasa</i> (below) <i>Eukratidasa</i> . [Translation: "Of king Eucratides, the Great".]  See Smith, op. cit., p. 13, No. 29, Pl. II. 9; and Lahiri, op. cit., pp. 39-40, 126, Type No. 14, Pl. XVII. 1.
212	Do., No. 11. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, squarish. Wt. 4.52g. Sz. 15.24 × 13.97 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Helmeted and diademed bust of king to right. Greek legend: (left) <i>Basileōs</i> (top) [ <i>megalou</i> ] (right) <i>Eukratidou</i> . [Translation: "Of king Eucratides, the Great".]  <i>Rev.</i> Winged Nike standing to left bearing wreath and palm. Prakrit legend: (right) . . . . . (top) . . . . . (left) [ <i>Eukratidasa</i> ].  See Smith, op. cit., p. 13, No. 30, Pl. II. 10; and Lahiri, op. cit., p. 128, Type No. 17, Pl. XVII. 5.
213	Do., No. 12. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Eucratides II . . . . .	....	Greek . . . . .	Silver, round (Attic Tetradrachm). Wt. 16.78 g. Sz. 31-75 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> In astragalus border, diademed bust of king to right.  <i>Rev.</i> Apollo standing to left, wearing chlamys and boots, holding in right hand arrow and in left hand bow which rests on ground. Monogram in left field. Greek legend: (right) <i>Basileōs</i> (left) <i>Eukratidou</i> . [Translation: "Of king Eucratides".]  See Smith, op. cit., p. 11, No. 2, Pl. II. 5; and Lahiri, op. cit., pp. 129-30, Type No. 1 (Attic Tetradrachm), Pl. XVII. 9.
214	Do., No. 13. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Dionysius (?) . . . . .	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Copper, square. Wt. 3.5 g. Sz. 13.97 × 12.7 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> In incuse square, Apollo standing to right, holding arrow in both hands and with a quiver at his back.  <i>Rev.</i> Diadem with ends hanging down. Prakrit legend: (right) [ <i>Maharajasa</i> ] (top) <i>tratarasa</i> (left) <i>D[i]an[is]ia</i> . [Translation: "Of king Dianisia (Dionysius), the Saviour".]  See Smith, op. cit., p. 28, No. 3; and Lahiri, op. cit., pp. 117-18, Type No. 4, Pl. XIV. II.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>WEST BENGAL—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>Calcutta—<i>contd.</i></b>						
215	Indian Museum—Coins from Vaidya Sāhitya Parishad. (Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri.) No. 1.	Kushāna	Kunishka	....	Bactrian, Greek	Gold, round (Stater). Wt. 7.7 g. Sz. 24 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> King, radiate, standing to left, wearing peaked helmet, long heavy coat and trousers, sacrificing at a small altar with right hand and holding a long spear in left hand. Circular legend: (VII, upwards): <i>Shāwānāshāo Kunishka Koshāno</i> .  <i>Rev.</i> In pellet border, diademed sun-god, radiate and nimbate, and clad in tunic and cloak, standing to left, holding in extended right hand what seems to be a pair of callipers and in left hand placed on hip, a standard bound with fillet. Symbol in left field and legend <i>MITPO</i> in right field.  Cf. Whitehead, <i>P. M. Cat.</i> , Vol. 1, p. 187, Pl. XVII. 63.
216	Do., No. 2	Do.	Vasu (?)	....	....	Gold, round (Q. stater). Wt. 1.9 g. Sz. 13 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> King, nimbate, standing to left, wearing peaked helmet and a suit of chain-mail, making an offering with right hand over a small altar and holding trident (?) in left hand, while a trident with fillet rests in left field. (Legend is cut).  <i>Rev.</i> Goddess (Ardoksho) enthroned to front, holding fillet (?) in right hand and cornucopias in left. Debased rendering of the deity's name to right.  Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 212, Pl. XIX. 212.
217	Do., No. 3	Do.	Huvishka	....	Bactrian, Greek	Gold, round (Stater). Wt. 7.9 g. Sz. 21 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Diademed half-length figure of king to left, wearing rounded helmet (or crown?) with crest jewels, and holding <i>ankusa</i> (?) in right hand and a sort of sceptre in left. Circular legend: (VII, upwards) <i>Shāwānāshāo Ooāshki Koshāno</i> .  <i>Rev.</i> In pellet border laurelled and radiate male lunar deity with crescent behind shoulders, standing to left, and holding in extended right hand a pair of callipers and in left arm a staff or sceptre with fillet and a short sword hanging at left side. A symbol in left field and the legend <i>MAO</i> , in right field.  Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 196, No. 122,

211	Do. No. 4	Kushāna	Huvishka	....	Bactrian, Greek	Gold, round (Stator). Wt. 7.9 g. Sz. 20 mm. <i>Obv.</i> Diademed and radiate half-length figure of king to left, wearing peaked helmet (or crown ?) with crest jewels and embroidered coat and holding an <i>akula</i> in right hand and a sceptre with fillet in left hand. Legend as on No. 217 above. <i>Rev.</i> In pellet border, goddess standing to left holding cornucopiae in both hands. Symbol in left field. Legend: (I, downwards) <i>Ardoxsho</i> . See <i>ibid.</i> , p. 197, Pl. XVIII. 131.
219	Do., No. 5	Do.	Kanishka (?)	....	Bactrian, Greek; Brāhmī.	Gold, round (Stator). Wt. 8 g. Sz. 22 mm. <i>Obv.</i> King, nimbate, standing to left wearing peaked helmet and complete suit of chain-mail making an offering with right hand over a small altar and holding a long trident in left hand. Trident with fillet in left field. Three isolated Brāhmī letters in lower left field between feet and to right—the last being clearly <i>sum</i> . (The legend is cut.) <i>Rev.</i> In pellet border, two-armed Śiva standing to front with noose in right hand and long trident in left; behind him, Nandi standing to left. The name <i>Ośha</i> (in Greek reading downwards) is on right. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 211, Pl. XIX. 231.
220	Do., No. 6	Do.	Vasu	....	Corrupt Bactrian, Greek; Brāhmī.	Gold, round (Stator). Wt. 7.9 g. Sz. 22 mm. <i>Obv.</i> King, standing, as on No. 219 above, but the execution is crude and the name <i>Vasu</i> (written in Brāhmī) is on right. (The legend is cut.) <i>Rev.</i> Enthroned goddess ( <i>Ardoxsho</i> ) to front, holding in left hand fillet and in right cornucopiae. Debased rendering of the name <i>Ardoxsho</i> (in Greek script) is to right. Symbol on upper left field. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 212, Pl. XIX. 236.
221	Do., No. 7	Gupta	Kācha	....	Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Late Gold, round ( <i>Dināra</i> ). Wt. 7.6 g. Sz. 21 mm. <i>Obv.</i> King standing to left, nimbate, wearing close-fitting cap, coat and trousers, ear-rings and necklace, holding standard surmounted by wheel ( <i>chakra</i> ) in left hand, and the right hand extending forward (apparently sprinkling incense on altar, as on other specimens). The name <i>Kācha</i> beneath left arm. Circular legend (I, downwards): <i>Kācha gām arajitya</i> ..... <i>Rev.</i> In pellet border, goddess (Lakshmi) standing to left wearing loose robe, holding flower in right hand and cornucopiae in left arm. Symbol in left field. Legend: (right) <i>Sarva-rāj-ōchchhēta</i> . Cf. J. Allan, <i>B. M. Cat. (Gupta)</i> , p. 15, Pl. II. 6.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>WEST BENGAL—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>Calcutta—<i>contd.</i></b>					
222	Coins from Vangiya Sāhitya Parishad.— (Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri). No. 8	Gupta	Samudragupta	....	Sanskrit, Brāhm.	<p>Gold, round (<i>Dināra</i>). Wt. 7.7 g. Sz. 23 mm.</p> <p><i>Obv.</i> Horse standing to left before a <i>yupa</i> from which pennons fly over its back, beneath horse, the letter <i>si</i> and a pedestal below. Part of the circular legend : (I, downwards, <i>k[a]j[a]-dh[i]r[ā]jāś pri</i>....</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> In pellet border, the queen standing to left, wearing loose robe and jewellery, holding chowrie in the right hand ; left hand hanging by her side. A sacrificial spear bound with fillet on left field. Legend on right (reading downwards) : <i>Āvacamēdha-parākrama</i>[  *].</p> <p>Cf. <i>ibid.</i>, p. 21, Pl. V. 9.</p>
223	Do., No. 9	Do.	Samudragupta (?)	....	Do.	<p>Gold, round (<i>Dināra</i>). Wt. 7.6 g. Sz. 21 mm.</p> <p><i>Obv.</i> King, nimbate, standing to left, wearing close-fitting coat, trousers and head-dress, earrings and armlets, holding in left hand a (sacred-topped) standard bound with fillet, and with right hand offering an object (a ring?) to queen (Kumārādēvi) who stands, nimbate, on left to right wearing loose robe, earrings, necklace and armlets and tight-fitting head-dress. Legend : (on right, on either side of the standard) : <i>Chandragupta</i> (and, on the left, reading upwards) [<i>ś</i>][<i>ī</i>]. <i>Kum[ā]rad[e]v[ī]</i>.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> In pellet border, goddess (Lakshmi), nimbate, wearing long loose robe, seated facing on lion couchant to right, holding fillet in outstretched right hand and cornucopias in left arm and resting her feet on lotus ; on right, traces of the back of a throne and left, symbol. Legend (on right reading downwards) : [<i>Li</i>]<i>chhaya</i>[āś].</p> <p>Cf. <i>ibid.</i>, p. 8, No. 23, Pl. III.1.</p>
224	Do., No. 10	Do.	Chandragupta II	....	Do.	<p>Gold, round (<i>Dināra</i>). Wt. 7.9 g. Sz. 20 mm.</p> <p><i>Obv.</i> King standing to left, nimbate, wearing close-fitting cap, coat and trousers, ear-rings and necklace, holding bow in left hand and arrow in right hand ; Garuda standard bound with fillet on right. Traces of legend on both sides.</p>

225	Do., No. 11 . . . . .	Do.	Kumāragupta I . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	<p>Rev. In pellet border, goddess Lakshmi, nimbate, seated facing, on lotus, holding fillet in outstretched right hand and lotus in left hand, which rests on hip. Symbol in upper right field, and on right, legend <i>Śrīvikramaḥ</i>.</p> <p>Cf. <i>ibid.</i>, p. 28, No. 77, Pl. VIII.1.</p> <p>Gold, round (<i>Dināra</i>). Wt. 8.2 g. Sz. 21 mm.</p> <p>Obv. King, nimbate, standing to left, wearing waistcloth with long sashes and jewellery, feeding peacock from bunch of fruits held in right hand, while his left hand rests behind him. Lower portions of undecipherable legend on both sides.</p> <p>Rev. In pellet border, Kārttikēya, nimbate three-quarters to left, riding on his peacock Paravāni (which stands on a kind of platform) holding spear in left hand over shoulder and sprinkling incense on altar with right hand. Legend on right (reading downwards): [<i>Mahēndrakumārah</i>].</p> <p>Cf. <i>ibid.</i>, p. 84, No. 1, Pl. XV.5.</p>
226	Do., No. 12 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Narasimhagupta (?) Bāḥditya . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	<p>Gold, round (<i>Suvarṇa</i>). Wt. 9.5 g. Sz. 2 mm.</p> <p>Obv. King, nimbate, standing left, wearing waistcloth with long sash and jewellery, holding bow in left and arrow (?) in right hand. Garuḍa standard on left. Legend off the flan.</p> <p>Rev. In pellet border, goddess (Lakshmi), nimbate, seated facing, on lotus, holding fillet (?) in right hand and lotus with long stalk in left hand which rests on hip. Legend on right (reading downwards): B[ā]l[ā]d[ī]t[ī]yaḥ.</p> <p>Cf. <i>ibid.</i>, p. 137, No. 558, Pl. XXII.7.</p>
227	Do., No. 13 . . . . .	Ruler of Nepal . . . . .	....	....	Nāgarī . . . . .	<p>Gold, round. Wt. 10.7 g. Sz. 23 mm.</p> <p>Obv. Within a lined circle, three-line legend, <i>Śrī/Bhavadānī</i>. Around the circle eight smaller circles, each containing a letter of a second legend reading <i>Śrī-Śrī-108-Śrī (?) Bha-vānī</i>.</p> <p>Rev. In small inner circle what looks like a <i>trīśūla</i>, around which is the indifferently written legend in a square with ornamental designs.</p>
228	Do., No. 14 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	<p>Gold, round (<i>Pagoḍa</i>). Wt. 3.4 g. Sz. 12 mm.</p> <p>Obv. Crude representation of a male deity with a female deity on either side (Vishṇu and his two wives ?).</p> <p>Rev. Granulated.</p> <p>This is probably what was known as <i>kuruki pagoḍa</i>, struck by the Nawābs of Arcot: see Walter Elliot, <i>Coins of Southern India</i>, pp. 144, 152H, No. 180, Pl. IV.180.</p>

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>WEST BENGAL—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>Calcutta—<i>contd.</i></b>						
229	Coins from Vangiya Sāhitya Parishad.— (Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri) No. 15.	Vijayanagara . . .	Kṛishṇadēvarāya ? . . . . .	....	Nāgarī . . . . .	Gold, round (Pagoda). Wt. 3.4 g. Sz. 11 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Crude representation of a seated deity (Viṣṇu ?).  <i>Rev.</i> Three-line legend : Śrī-Pra-tāpra(pa)-K[ri]. . [tāya].  This seems to be a coin of Kṛishṇadēvarāya of the Third Vijayanagara Dynasty : see <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XX (1891), pp. 305-66, No. 26, Pl. II. 26a.
230	Do., No. 16 . . . . .	Gūhaḍavāla . . .	Gōvindachandra . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Dobased gold, round. Wt. 4.3 g. Sz. 19 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, two-line legend : Śrīmad-[(iṣ)-]viṃ-dachu[ndra*].  <i>Rev.</i> Crude representation of a seated goddess.  See V. A. Smith, <i>I.M.Cat.</i> , Vol. I, p. 260, No. 1, Pl. XXVI. 18.
231	Do. No. 17 . . . . .	Roman . . . . .	Tiberius (A.D. 14-37) . . . . .	....	Latin, Roman . . .	Silver, round (Aureus). Wt. 3.700 g. Sz. 18 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Head of the king, laureate to right. Fragmentary circular legend : (VI, upwards) TI. CAESAR DIVI . . . . .  <i>Rev.</i> Female figure draped, seated to right on chair, holding long sceptro in right hand, and olive-branch in left hand. Part of the legend on right : PONTIF . . . . .  This coin is well executed and bears a somewhat younger portrait of the king than is usually illustrated : cf. Michael Grant, <i>Roman Imperial Money</i> , p. 133, Fig. 46 and Pl. VI. 8.
232	Do., No. 18 . . . . .	Indo-Greek . . . . .	Euthydemus I (?) . . . . .	....	Greek (corrupt) . .	Silver, round (Tetradrachm). Wt. 10.8 g. Sz. 25 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Diademed bust of king to right.  <i>Rev.</i> Crude representation of Heracles seated on rock with club on knee.  This is a semi-barbarous imitation of the well-known tetradrachms of Euthydemus I : see V. A. Smith, <i>I.M.Cat.</i> , Vol. I, p. 8, No. 5, Pl. I. 5 ; and Lahiri, <i>Corpus of Indo-Greek Coins</i> , p. 132, Type No. 3a, Pl. XVIII. 9-10.

233	Do., No. 19 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Eueratides I . . . . .	....	Greek and Prakrit ; Greek and Kharō- shthi.	Copper, square. Wt. 10 g. Sz. 22 x 20 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Bust of king to right, wearing smooth crested helmet. Greek legend : (right) <i>Basileōs</i> (top) <i>megalon</i> (left) <i>Eukra- tidou</i> .  <i>Rev.</i> Mounted Dioscouri charging to right with levelled spear. Prakrit legend : (top) [ <i>Maharajasa</i> ] (below) [ <i>Eru- kratidasa</i> ].  Cf. Smith, op. cit., p. 12, No. 17, Pl. II.8 ; and Lahiri, op. cit., p. 128, Type No. 20, Pl. XVII. 8.
234	Do., No. 20 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Apollodotus I . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Silver, square (Indian Drachm). Wt. 2.4 g. Sz. 16 x 15 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Elephant walking to right, below, monogram. Greek legend : (left) <i>Basileōs</i> (top) <i>Apollodotou</i> (right) <i>sōlēros</i> .  <i>Rev.</i> Humped bull standing to right. Prakrit legend (right) <i>Maharajasa</i> (top) <i>Apaladatalasa</i> (left) <i>tratarasa</i> .  Cf. Smith, op. cit., p. 10, No. 12, Pl. IV.4, and Lahiri op.cit. p. 92, Type No. 3, Pl. VII. 4-5.
235	Do., No. 21 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Apollodotus II . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 16.4 g. Sz. 31 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Apollo standing to right, holding out bow with both hands and carrying quiver at back. Greek legend written in straight lines : (left) <i>Basileōs</i> (top) <i>sōlēros</i> (right) <i>Apala- dalasa</i> .  <i>Rev.</i> Tripod <sup>2</sup> bobos. Isolated Kharōshthi letters to left and right. Prakrit legend written in straight lines : (right) <i>Maharajasa</i> (top) <i>tratarasa</i> (left) <i>Apaladu[ra]</i> .  Cf. R. B. Whitehead, <i>P.M.Cat.</i> , Vol. I, p. 47, Pl. V. 338.
236	Do., No. 22 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Menander I . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round (Indian Drachm). Wt. 2.5 g. Sz. 19 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Diademed bust of king to right, wearing Medusa helmet. Greek legend : (above) <i>Basileōs sōlēros</i> (below) <i>Menandrou</i> .  <i>Rev.</i> Athena standing to left, holding out aegis in outstretch- ed left arm and hurling thunderbolt with right hand. Monogram in left field. Prakrit legend : (above) <i>Maharajasa- tratarasa</i> (below) [ <i>Maharajasa</i> ].  Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , Pl. VI. 37 (for <i>obv.</i> ), and Pl. IV. 402 (for <i>rev.</i> ).
237	Do., No. 23 . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Silver, round (Indian Drachm). Wt. 2.4 g. Sz. 18 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Diademed bust of king to right. Greek legend : (above) <i>Basileōs sōlēros</i> (below) <i>Menandrou</i> .  <i>Rev.</i> Athena as in No. 236 above. Monogram on right field Prakrit legend : (above) <i>Maharajasa tratarasa</i> (below)...  Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , Pl. VI. 402.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>WEST BENGAL—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>Calcutta—<i>contd.</i></b>						
238	Coins from Vaṅgiya Śāhitya Parishad.— (Through Dr. A. N. Lahiri). No. 24.	Indo-Greek	Menander I	....	Greek and Prakrit; Greek and Kharoṣṭhi	Silver, round (Indian Drachm). Wt. 2.5 g. Sz. 17 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Diademed bust of king to left thrusting javelin with right hand. Greek legend: (above) <i>Βασίλειος σόλτρος</i> (below) <i>Μενάνδρου</i> .  <i>Rev.</i> Athena standing to right holding aegis in extended right arm and hurling thunderbolt with right hand. Monogram on left field. Prakrit legend as in No. 236 above.  Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , Pl. VI. 458 ( <i>obv.</i> ) and Pl. VI. 471 ( <i>rev.</i> ).
239	Do., No. 25	Do.	Zoilos I	....	Do.	Silver, round (Indian Drachm). Wt. 2.0 g. Sz. 16 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Diademed bust of king to right. Greek legend: (above) <i>Βασίλειος δικάιου</i> (below) <i>Ζοίλου</i> .  <i>Rev.</i> Heracles standing to front, holding wreath in right hand and club and lion's skin in left hand. Monogram on left field. Prakrit legend: (above) <i>Μαχαράγιας [dhara]-mikasa</i> (below) <i>Ζοίλου</i> .  Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 65, Pl. VII. 524.
240	Do., No. 26	Indo-Scythian	Ases	....	Do.	Silver, round (Indian Tetradrachm). Wt. 8.3 g. Sz. 27 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> Diademed king on horseback to right, holding lance. Greek legend: (above) <i>Βασίλειος βασίλειον μεγαλου</i> (below) <i>Αζου</i> .  <i>Rev.</i> Athena standing to left, holding aegis on outstretched left arm and hurling thunderbolt with right hand. Kharoṣṭhi 'a' to right and monogram to left. Prakrit legend: (above) <i>Μαχαράγιας राजराजा महाराजा</i> (below) <i>आया</i> .  Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 112, Pl. XI. 127.
241	Do., No. 27	Do	Do.	....	Do.	Silver, round (Indian Drachm). Wt. 2.1 g. Sz. 17 mm.  <i>Obv.</i> and <i>Rev.</i> As on No. 240 above except the isolated Kharoṣṭhi letter (da) to the right of Athena.  Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , Pl. XI. 141 ( <i>rev.</i> ).



# FOREIGN COUNTRIES

## England

242	London.—Photograph of a crystal intaglio from Mr. D. E. Barret, Department of Oriental Antiquities, British Museum. (Through Dr. D. C. Sircar).	....	<i>Mahārāja Avarigheśa</i>	....	Sanskrit. Brāhmi.	Late	In an oblong incuse, an ornamental arch-like frame depicts in high relief the half-length figure of the diademed king to right wearing crest-jewels, ear-rings, necklace, bejewelled armlets, bangles and threads looking like <i>upavita</i> . Two-line legend in exergue reads:  (1) <i>Śrī (Śrī)-mahārāj-Āvarigheśasya</i> (2) <i>vāma-śalana(inā)-yam a (yam) [!]</i>  In characters of 3rd-4th century A.D. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVI pp. 275 ff. and Plate.
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## F.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1962-63.

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
4450	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Maharashtra.	Image of Ambikā; (Original Photograph received from Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, through Dr. G. S. Gai.—See <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1961-62, B. 465).	Quarter.
4451	Do. . . . .	Do. with inscription. (Do.) . . . .	Do.
4452	....	Palm leaf manuscript (Oriya) . . . .	Half.
4453	Bhuli Hill, Mirzapur District, Uttar Pradesh.	Bhuli Hill Label inscriptions ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1961-62, B. 932 and 929).	Quarter.
4454	Do. . . . .	Do. ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1961-62, B. 960 and 909).	Do.
4455	Ponnivādi, Coimbatore District, Madras.	Inscription of the time of Kandan Iravi engraved on the side of the loose balustrade lying in the Nirmalēśvara temple ( <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1961-62, B. 269).	Do.
4456	Kolanupāka, Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh.	Inscription of Mughal emperor Bahādur-shāh, ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1961-62, B. 101).	Do.
4457	Mēlappaluvūr, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	An early Chōla inscription ( <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1924 No. 355).	Do.
4458	....	Development of Indian script. Tamil (same as negt. No. 2409).	Do.
4459	....	Do., Kannada-Telugu (same as negt. No. 2910)	Do.
4460	....	Do., Nāgarī (same as negt. No. 2411) . .	Do.
4461	....	Do., Bengālī (same as negt. No. 2412) . .	Do.
4462	....	Do., Abroad (same as negt. 2412). . . .	Do.
4463	....	Do., Brāhmī (same as negt. No. 2414) . .	Do.
4464	Eran, Sagar District, Madhya Pradesh.	Clay tablet ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1962-63, E.137-A)	Do.
4465	Ahaura, Mirzapur District, Uttar Pradesh.	Asoka Edict ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1961-62, B. 907) . .	Do.
4466	Mēlappaluvūr, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Inscription of Rājakēśarivarman, Year 13. ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1924, No. 357).	Do.
4467	Pallakkāl, Tirunelveli District, Madras.	Seal of C. P. grant of Venkātapati I (front) ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1962-63, A.7).	Do.
4468	Do. . . . .	Do. (side view) (Do.) . . . .	Do.
4469	British Museum, London . . . .	Intaglio with the bust and inscription of Mahārāja Avarighsa. ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1962-63, E.242).	Do.
4470	Ambe, Bid District, Maharashtra.	Inscription of Yādava Singhapa II ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1952-53, B. 113).	Do.
4471	Kadlāvād, Bijapur District, Mysore.	Inscription of Yādava Jaitugi I ( <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1936-37, B. K. 43).	Do.
4472	Honnatti, Dharwar District, Mysore.	Inscription of Chālukya Vikramāditya VI ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1933-34, B.K. 89).	Do.
4473	Kodumūrti, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Inscription of Yādava Singhapa II ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1953-54, B. 14).	Do.
4474	Dōni, Dharwar District, Mysore.	Inscription of Yādava Singhapa II ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1927-28, B.K. 79).	Do.
4475	Mudanūr, Gulbarga District, Mysore.	Inscription of Yādava Bhīlana V ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1960-61, B. 525).	Do.
4476	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Maharashtra.	Inscription of Yādava Rāmachandra ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1958-59, B. 170).	Do.
4477	Uttiramērūr, Chingleput District, Madras.	Inscription of Pārthivēndrādhipativarman ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1898, No. 36).	Do.
4478	Kilputtūr, Chingleput District, Madras.	Inscription of Vijaya-kampavarman ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1923, No. 116).	Do.
4479	Tiruvāduturai, Tanjavur District, Madras.	Two Inscriptions of Rājēndrachōla ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1925, Nos. 112 and 113, I and II).	Do.
4480	Do. . . . .	Do. III and IV (Do.) . . . .	Do.
4481	Do. . . . .	Do. V, VI, VII and VIII (Do.) . . . .	Do.
4482	Śrīraṅgam, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Inscription mentioning Dhanvantari-emberumān ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1936-37, No. 81).	Do.

F.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
4483	Tiruppugalūr, Tanjavur District, Madras.	Inscription of Vikramachōla referring to hospitals ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1928, No. 97).	Quarter.
4484	Patna State Museum, Patna, Bihar.	Inscription in shell characters on a pillar from Biharsheriff ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1960-61, B. 196).	Do.
4485	Do. . . . .	Do. ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1960-61, B. 197)	Do.
4486	Madurai, Madurai District, Madras.	Vatṭeluttu Inscription of Śaṇḍa ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1961-62, B. 330).	Do.
4487	Bhuli, Mirzapur District, Uttar Pradesh.	Pilgrims records ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1961-62, B. 918)	Do.
4488	Do. . . . .	Do. ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1961-62, B. 955).	Do.
4489	Do. . . . .	Do. ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1961-62, B. 960)	Do.
4490	New Delhi (In the office of the Director General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi.)	Garh (Alwar District) Inscription of Śaṇḍa Vikrama 978 ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1961-62, B. 128).	Do.
4491	Kolanupāka, Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh.	Inscription of Chālukya Vikramāditya VI ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1961-62, B. 90).	Do.
4492	Jalāpuram, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Vesanta Grant of Pallava Vijaya Simhavarman ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1961-62, A. 9, Plate I).	Do.
4493	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate II A . . . . .	Do.
4494	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate II B . . . . .	Do.
4495	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate III A . . . . .	Do.
4496	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate III B . . . . .	Do.
4497	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate IV A . . . . .	Do.
4498	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate IV B . . . . .	Do.
4499	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate V . . . . .	Do.
4500	Jambugaon, Aurangabad District, Maharashtra.	Khairōḍī grant of Rāshtrakūṭa Indra III, Plates I and III B. ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1961-62, A. 32).	Do.
4501	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate II A . . . . .	Do.
4502	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate II B . . . . .	Do.
4503	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate III A . . . . .	Do.
4504	Paṭṭanakūḍī, Belgaum District, Mysore.	C.P. of Śilāhara Avasarakṣa II, ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1961-62, A. 35) Plate I.	Do.
4505	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate II A . . . . .	Do.
4506	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate II B . . . . .	Do.
4507	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate III . . . . .	Do.
4508	Śrināgam, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Inscription of Chōla Parāntaka I, Year 39: ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1961-62, No. B. 416).	Do.
4509	Pāṅgal, Mahbubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.	Inscription of Harihara II, Śaka 1319 ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1961-62, B. 36).	Do.
4510	Śrinagar, Jammu and Kashmir	Copper Coins of Ranjit Singh and Ranbir Singh ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1961-62, E. 12-26).	Full.
4511	Do. . . . .	Do. (Ibid. 27-41).	Do.
4512	Do. . . . .	Do. of Ranjit Singh (Ibid. 43-66)	Do.
4513	Do. . . . .	Do. of Ranjit Singh and Dulp Singh, (Ibid. 67-71).	Do.
4514	Do. . . . .	Do. of Dulp Singh, (Ibid. 72-83)	Do.
4515	Do. . . . .	Do. of Dulp Singh, etc. (Ibid. 87-101)	Do.
4516	Do. . . . .	Do. (Ibid. 102-116)	Do.
4517	Do. . . . .	Do. (Ibid. 117-131)	Do.
4518	Do. . . . .	Do. of Sikh and Durrānī rulers, (Ibid. 132-146).	Do.
4519	Do. . . . .	Do. (Ibid. 147-161)	Do.
4520	Do. . . . .	Do. of Sikh, Durrānī and Dōgra rulers, (Ibid. 162-176).	Do.

F.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
4521	Śrinagar, Jammu and Kashmir	Copper Coins of Ranjit Singh and Ranbir Singh and of Mughal etc. rulers (Ibid. 177-191).	Full.
4522	Do. . . . .	Do. of Dōgra etc. rulers (Ibid. 192-213)	Do.
4523	Kamauli, Varanasi District, Uttar Pradesh.	Copper plate of Gōvindsachandra, king of Kanauj, Vikrama 1184 ( <i>Ep. Ind.</i> Vol., XXVI, plate facing page 72).	Quarter.
4524	Jodhpur, Jodhpur District, Rajasthan	Inscription of Pratihāra Bāuka, Vikrama 864 ( <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XVIII, pp. 87 ff.)	Do.
4525	Taxila, West Pakistan	Copper-plate inscription (Kharōṣṭhī) of Patika, year 78 ( <i>CII</i> , Vol. II, Part I, p. 23 f.).	Do.
4526	Do. . . . .	Silver Scroll inscription in Kharōṣṭhī, year 136 ( <i>CII</i> , Vol. II, Part I, p. 70 f.)	Do.
4527	Mankanai, Ceylon	Photograph of a Tamil inscription ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1962-63, B. 964).	Do.
4528	Mandar Hill, Bhagalpur District, Bihar.	Mandar Hill cave inscription of Gupta year (?) [30] ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1962-63, B. 259).	Do.
4529	Do. . . . .	Do. (Upper half)	Do.
4530	Do. . . . .	Do. (Lower half)	Do.
4531	Do. . . . .	Do. another piece of the same inscription	Do.
4532	Mārttaṇḍa, Kashmir	Mārttaṇḍa temple (Distant view)	2-1/4 × 2-1/4.
4533	Do. . . . .	Do. (front view)	Do.
4534	Do. . . . .	Do. view of the trifoliate arches of a doorway, same temple.	Do.
4535	Do. . . . .	Do. Friezes of the basement, same temple	Do.
4536	Do. . . . .	Do. Friezes on the basement, same temple	Do.
4537	Dōgra Art Gallery, Jammu	Image of Bhairava from Billawar	Do.
4538	Do. . . . .	Image of Chauri bearer from Billawar	Do.
4539	Do. . . . .	Image of Bhairava from Billawar	Do.
4540	Do. . . . .	Inscribed Gaṇapati image ( <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, B. 322).	Do.
4541	Do. . . . .	Image of Trimūrti	Do.
4542	Do. . . . .	Do. (close view)	Do.
4543	Do. . . . .	Image of Lakṣmī-Nārāyaṇa	Do.
4544	Do. . . . .	Image of Durgā seated on a tiger	Do.
4545	Do. . . . .	Do. Frieze with a seated figure	Do.
4546	Do. . . . .	Terracotta figurine from Akhnoor (No.1)	Do.
4547	Do. . . . .	Do. (No. 2)	Do.
4548	Do. . . . .	Do. (No. 3)	Do.
4549	Do. . . . .	Inscribed boulder from Akhnoor ( <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, B. 313).	Do.
4550	Akhnoor, Jammu	Inscribed boulder in Kāmēśvar temple ( <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, B. 312).	Do.
4551	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do.
4552	Do. . . . .	Panels depicting a four headed figure kept under a tree in the Kāmēśvar temple.	Do.
4553	Do. . . . .	Mutilated image (of Kāmēśvara ?)	Do.
4554	Do. . . . .	Mutilated sculpture in the Kāmēśvara temple compound.	Do.
4555	Do. . . . .	Nandi (mutilated) in front of a ruined Śiva temple	Do.
4556	Do. . . . .	Gaṇēśa on four faces of a pillar	Do.
4557	Uttar Vāhini, Jammu District, Jammu and Kashmir.	A Tākari inscription from a photograph in the possession of Mr. Vidya Rattan Khajuria, Curator, Dōgra Art Gallery ( <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1963-64 B).	Do.

F.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1962-63 - *contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
4558	New Delhi . . . . .	Wooden frieze from a temple car. Findspot unknown. Through Mr. S. Mukherjee, Central College Industries Emporium, New Delhi.	2½ × 2½.
4559	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do.
4560	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do.
4561	Bhārat Kalābhavan, Vārānasi, Uttar Pradesh.	Sculptured pillar; 1st face . . . . .	Do.
4562	Do. . . . .	Do. 2nd face, Do. . . . .	Do.
4563	Do. . . . .	Do. 3rd face, Do. (Narasimha ?) . . . . .	Do.
4564	Do. . . . .	Pillar from Rājghāt inscribed at the top ( <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, B. 962).	Do.
4565	Do. . . . .	Scene representing Indra and Balarāma . . . . .	Do.
4566	Do. . . . .	Fragment of sculpture showing Gaṅgā on <i>makara</i> with attendants.	Do.
4567	Do. . . . .	Śiva-Pārvatī . . . . .	Do.
4568	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do.
4569	Do. . . . .	Fragment of sculpture showing attendants such as chauri-bearer.	Do.
4570	Do. . . . .	Inscribed horse. Findspot: Sankatmōchan ( <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1955-56, B. 364).	Do.
4571	Akshayaṛaṭa, Gayā, Gaya District, Bihar.	Inscribed image of Prētāsani, Vatēśvara temple ( <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, B. 270-A).	Do.
4572	Do. . . . .	Sculptured panel, back of Vatēśvara temple . . . . .	Do.
4573	Do. . . . .	Sculptures at the back of the Vatēśvara temple . . . . .	Do.
4574	Do. . . . .	Sculptured panel, back side of the Vatēśvara temple.	Do.
4575	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do.
4576	Do. . . . .	Sculptures under the Akshayaṛaṭa . . . . .	Do.
4577	Gayā, Gaya District, Bihar . . . . .	Image with inscription, left of the outer-wall of the Pitricchāyā Mohādēva shrine, Vishupāda temple ( <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1957-58, B. 125).	Do.
4578	Do. . . . .	Bhūvēśvari (?) riding on a tiger. In the temple of Muṇḍapriṣṭhā.	Do.
4579	Do. . . . .	Bhairavi. In the Prētāsana form. In the temple Muṇḍapriṣṭhā.	Do.
4580	Do. . . . .	Dakṣiṇāṭīra panel, left side of Jagannātha shrine, Vishupāda temple.	Do.
4581	Do. . . . .	Gaṇēśa in a niche to the left of Jagannātha shrine, Vishupāda temple.	Do.
4582	Do. . . . .	Inscription on a slab in a niche, Jagannātha shrine, Vishupāda temple ( <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1957-58, B. 129).	Do.
4583	Do. . . . .	Anantaśayin at Vishupāda temple . . . . .	Do.
4584	Open Air Museum, Hampi, Bellary District, Mysore.	Sculptured stone . . . . .	Do.
4585	Do. . . . .	Pañchalīṅga . . . . .	Do.
4586	Kottamāṅgalam, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Deumāl temple in ruins, view from south . . . . .	2½ × 3½
4587	Do. . . . .	Do., View from west . . . . .	Do.
4588	Do. . . . .	Do., View from east . . . . .	Do.
4589	Lalgudi, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Saptarishīvara temple, image of Bhūkṣhātana, north wall.	Do.
4590	Do. . . . .	Do. Image of Vinādhara Dakṣiṇāmūrti, south wall.	Do.
4591	Do. . . . .	Do. Image of Ardhannārīvara, west wall . . . . .	Do.
4592	Nagar, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Image of a Jaina figure set up near the Vināyaka temple.	Do.

F.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
4593	Nagar, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Image of 'Paṭṭavan' set up at the entrance into the Śiva temple.	2½ × 2½.
4594	Tirumaṅḡalam, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Sāmaṇḍēśvara temple, image of Śaṅkaranārāyaṇa in a niche of the west wall.	Do.
4595	Do. . . . .	Image of Viṣṇu kept in the local Perumā temple	Do.
4596	Allūr, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Śiva temple; view of the south wall, central shrine, from the south west.	Do.
4597	Do. . . . .	Do., view of the north wall . . . . .	Do.
4598	Edaiyāttumaṅḡalam, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Māṅḡalyēśvara temple, central shrine. Image of Viṣṇu in a niche in the west wall.	Do.
4599	Do. . . . .	Do. Image of Brahmā in a niche in the north wall.	Do.
4600	Mankada, Palghat District, Kerala.	Coins in the possession of Shri M. C. Kasi Viswanadha Raja, Ambikalayam, Mankada.	Quarter.
4601	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do.
4602A	Cuddapah, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh.	Image of Gaṇēśa . . . . .	Do.
4602B	Do. . . . .	Image of Subrahmanya and Bhikṣāṭana	Do.
4603A	Do. . . . .	Images of Chāmuṇḍā, Kaumārī and Brāhmī	Do.
4603B	Do. . . . .	Image of Viṣṇu . . . . .	Do.
4604A	Do. . . . .	Image of Mahiṣāsuramardini . . . . .	Do.
4604B	Do. . . . .	Image of Kālī . . . . .	Do.
4605A	Do. . . . .	Image of Gaṇēśa . . . . .	Do.
4605B	Do. . . . .	Image of Lakṣmīnārāyaṇa . . . . .	Do.
4606A	Do. . . . .	Image of Nāgini . . . . .	Do.
4606B	Do. . . . .	Image of Durgā . . . . .	Do.
4607A	Do. . . . .	Image of Nāgini . . . . .	Do.
4607B	Do. . . . .	Image of Nandi . . . . .	Do.
4608	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Maharashtra.	Photographs of coins from Prince of Wales Museum.	Full.
4609	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do.
4610	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do.
4611	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do.
4612	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do.
4613	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do.
4614	Nagpur Museum, Nagpur, Nagpur District, Maharashtra.	Seal of Andūrā plates of Gōvinda IV, Śaka year 851 ( <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, A. 44).	Quarter
4615	Andur, Osmanabad District, Maharashtra.	Slab fixed into a dilapidated wall in the village ( <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, B. 745).	Do.
4616	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do.
4617	Do. . . . .	Do. upper half . . . . .	Do.
4618	Do. . . . .	Do. lower half . . . . .	Do.
4619	Nagpur Museum, Nagpur, Nagpur District, Maharashtra.	Seal of Andūrā plates of Gōvinda IV, Śaka year 851 (side view; <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, A. 44).	Do.
4620	Gumadhaoka near Tirora, Bhandara District, Maharashtra.	Coins received from the Superintendent, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur ( <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, E. 138-144).	Do.
4621	Chikkēnur, Dharwar District, Mysore.	Inscription of Sōmēśvara I ( <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1957-58, B. 253).	Do.
4622	Mandar Hill, Bhagalpur District, Bihar.	Inscription of Ādityasēna ( <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, B. 257).	Do.
4623	Jagdalpur, Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh.	Copper plate of Chālukī chief Rakṣhapāla ( <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, A. 4).	Do.

F.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1962-63—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
4624	Kasar-Sirasi, Osmanabad District, Maharashtra.	Seal of C. P. grant of Western Chālukya Vijayāditya ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, A. 49).	Quarter.
4625	Do. . . . .	C. P. grant of Western Chālukya Vijayāditya, complete set with ring uncut. Do.	Full
4626	Do. . . . .	Copper-plate grant of Western Chālukya Vijayāditya (Plate I) (Do.)	Do.
4627	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate II (Do.) . . . . .	Do.
4628	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate III (Do.) . . . . .	Do.
4629	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate IV (Do.) . . . . .	Do.
4630	Bhārat Itihās Samśōdhaka Mandal, Poona, Maharashtra.	Copper-plate grant of Mahāmandalēśvara Śilāhāra Mummurāja of Northern Konkan ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, A. 48).	Do.
4631	Do. . . . .	Copper-plate grant of Dharāśraya Jayasimha II. (Western Chālukya, Gujarat branch) Plate I ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, A. 46).	Do.
4632	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate II (Do.) . . . . .	Do.
4633	Do. . . . .	Do. Seal (Do.) . . . . .	Do.
4634	Do. . . . .	Seal of copper-plate grant of Durvinita (Western Ganga) ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, A. 45).	Do.
4635	Do. . . . .	C. P. grant of Western Ganga Durvinita Plates I and II (Do.)	Do.
4636	Do. . . . .	Do. Plates III and IV (Do.) . . . . .	Do.
4637	Do. . . . .	Do. Plates V and VI (Do.) . . . . .	Do.
4638	Do. . . . .	Do. Plates VII and VIII (Do.) . . . . .	Do.
4639	Do. . . . .	Seal of C. P. grant Mahāsāmāntādhipati Śrī Chhittapa, Śilāhāra of Northern Konkan ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, A. 47).	Do.
4640	Do. . . . .	Copper-plate grant of Mahāsāmāntādhipati Śrī Chhittapa, Śilāhāra of the Northern Konkan (Do.) Plate I.	Do.
4641	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate II (Do.) . . . . .	Do.
4642	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate III (Do.) . . . . .	Do.
4643	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate IV (Do.) . . . . .	Do.
4644	Panjim (Goa) . . . . .	Seal of grant of Harihara II of Vijayanagara ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, A. 1).	Do.
4645	Do. . . . .	C. P. grant of Harihara II (Do.) Plate I (Do.) .	Do.
4646	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate II (Do.) . . . . .	Do.
4647	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate III (Do.) . . . . .	Do.
4648	Do. . . . .	Do. Plate IV (Do.) . . . . .	Do.
4649	Bodkibāl, Belgaum District, Mysore.	Seal of C. P. grant of Western Chālukya Irivabedānga Satyāśraya ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, A. 50).	Do.
4650	Do. . . . .	C. P. grant of Western Chālukya Irivabedānga (Do.) Plates I and II a (Do.)	Do.
4651	Do. . . . .	Do. Plates II b and III (Do.) . . . . .	Do.
4652	Pātāḷśvar cave, Poona, Maharashtra.	Inscribed pillar in the cave No. 72 ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, B. 750).	Half.
4653	Do. . . . .	The main cave . . . . .	2-1/4 × 2-1/4
4654	Do. . . . .	The <i>maṇḍapa</i> front of the same . . . . .	Do.
4655	Do. . . . .	General view of the same cave . . . . .	Do.
4656	Do. . . . .	Inscription on a pillar in the same cave ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, B. 750).	Do.
4657	Junnar, Poona District, Maharashtra.	Cave No. 1. General view . . . . .	Do.
4658	Do. . . . .	Do. Closer view . . . . .	Do.
4659	Do. . . . .	Unfinished image? . . . . .	Do.

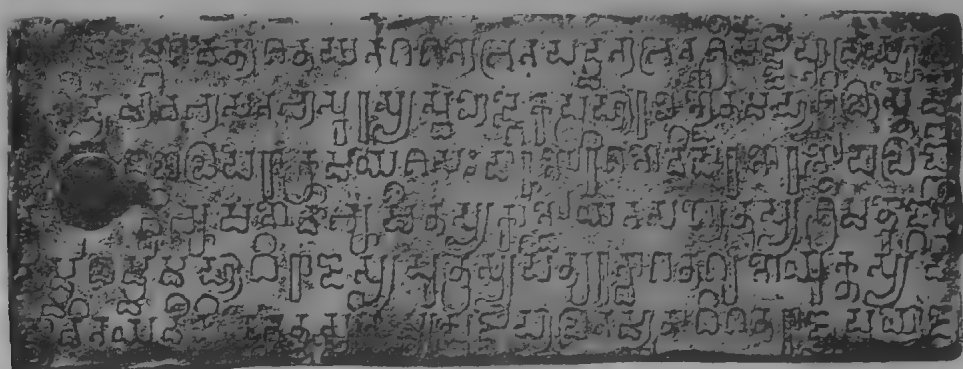
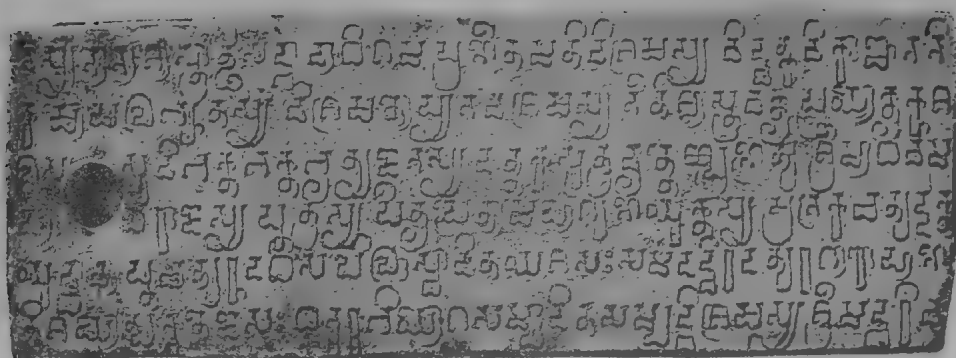


F.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1962-63—*concl'd.*

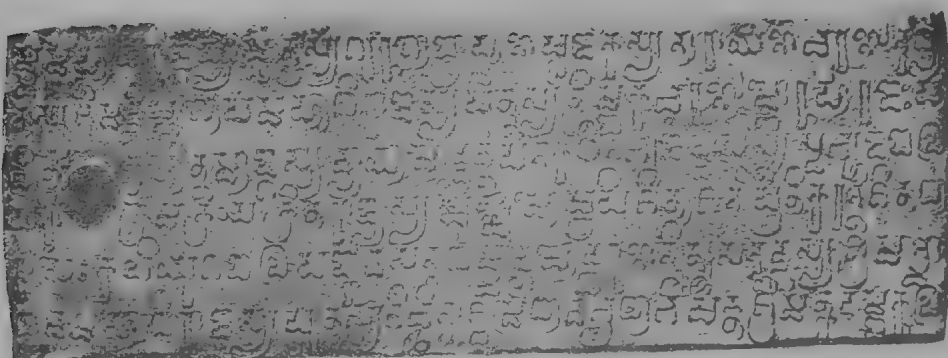
Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
4660	Junnar, Poona District, Maharashtra.	Manmodi group, Cave No. 19. Inscription above the cistern below the cave (A.R. <i>Ep.</i> , 1962-63, B. 748).	2½ × 2½.
4661	Do. . . . .	Do. Another view (Do). . . . .	Do.
4662	Do. . . . .	Do. Caves Nos. 20-26 . . . . .	Do.
4663	Do. . . . .	Do. Another view . . . . .	Do.
4664	Do. . . . .	Caves of Manmodi group . . . . .	Do.
4665	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do.
4666	Do. . . . .	Do. Cave No. 24. Image in relief above the cave.	Do.
4667	Do. . . . .	Do. Cave No. 37. Inscription above the 3rd cistern to the left of the cave. (A.R. <i>Ep.</i> , 1962-63, B. 749).	Do.
4668	Do. . . . .	Do. Another view . . . . .	Do.
4669	Do. . . . .	Do. Cave Nos. 37-46 . . . . .	Do.
4670	Do. . . . .	Do. Cave Nos. 45-46 . . . . .	Do.
4671	Do. . . . .	Caves of Manmodi group . . . . .	Do.
4672	Do. . . . .	A group of caves of Manmodi group . . . . .	Do.
4673	Do. . . . .	A rock-cut temple . . . . .	Do.
4674	Do. . . . .	Do. Middle portion . . . . .	Do.
4675	Do. . . . .	Do. Top portion . . . . .	Do.
4676	Do. . . . .	The village from the caves . . . . .	Do.
4677	Do. . . . .	Do. Another view . . . . .	Do.
4678	Old Goa (Panjim) . . . . .	Convent of Saint Francis de Assisi. A statue near the convent.	Do.
4679	Do. . . . .	Do. The Main Altar . . . . .	Do.
4680	Do. . . . .	Do. Another view . . . . .	Do.
4681	Do. . . . .	Do. Altar at the right side . . . . .	Do.
4682	Do. . . . .	Do. Altar at the left side . . . . .	Do.
4683	Do. . . . .	Do. Paintings on the wall . . . . .	Do.
4684	Do. . . . .	Do. Stone <i>linga</i> kept in the compound . . . . .	Do.
4685	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do.
4686	Do. . . . .	Hero-stones and sculptures kept in the compound	Do.
4687	Do. . . . .	Do. Another view . . . . .	Do.
4688	Do. . . . .	Hero-stone kept in the compound . . . . .	Do.
4689	Do. . . . .	Do. Upper half . . . . .	Do.
4690	Do. . . . .	Do. Lower half . . . . .	Do.



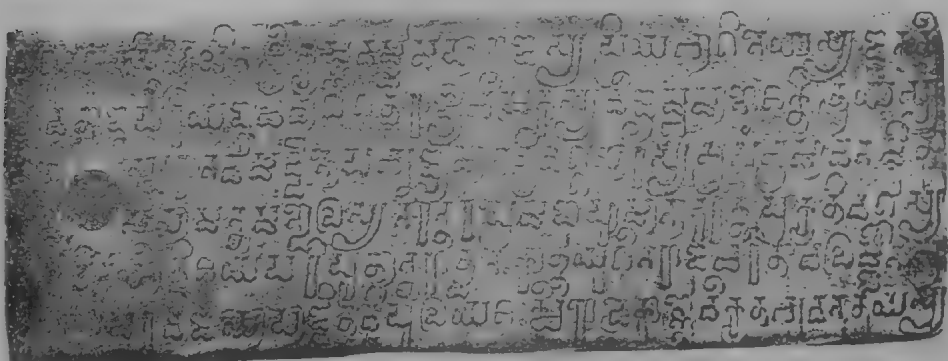
## DIVE AGAR PLATES OF WESTERN GANGA DURVINITA (A No. 45)

 $\text{ii}, a$ 

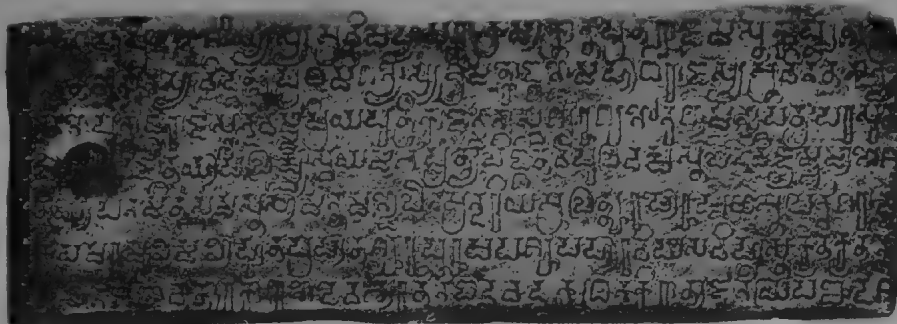
ii, b



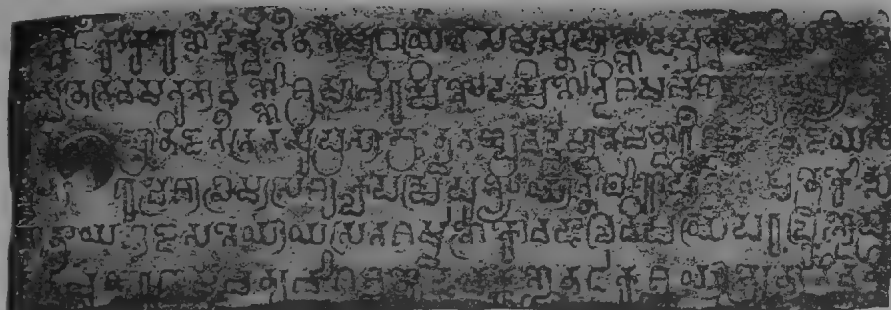
iii. a



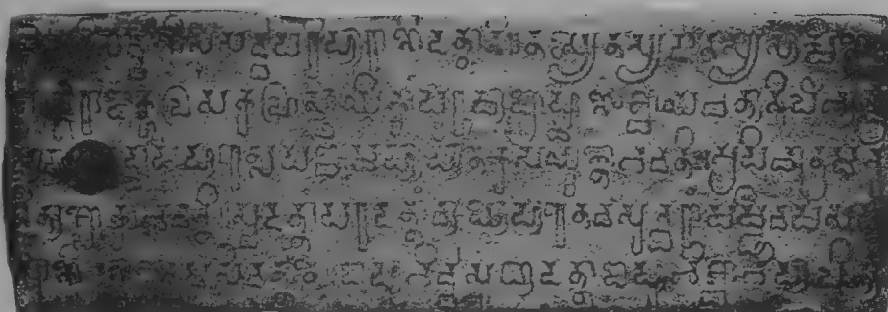
iii, b



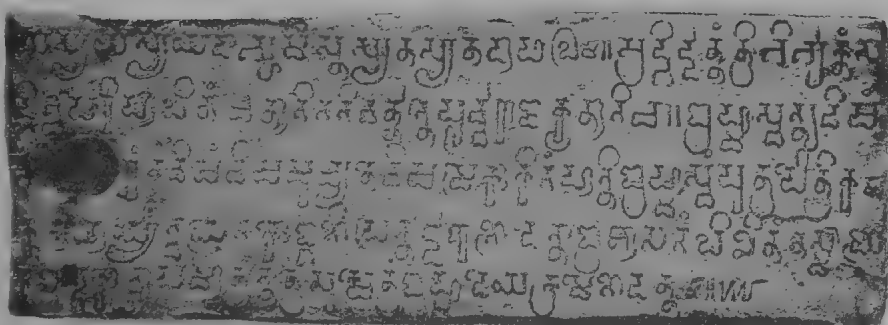
iv, a



iv, b



v



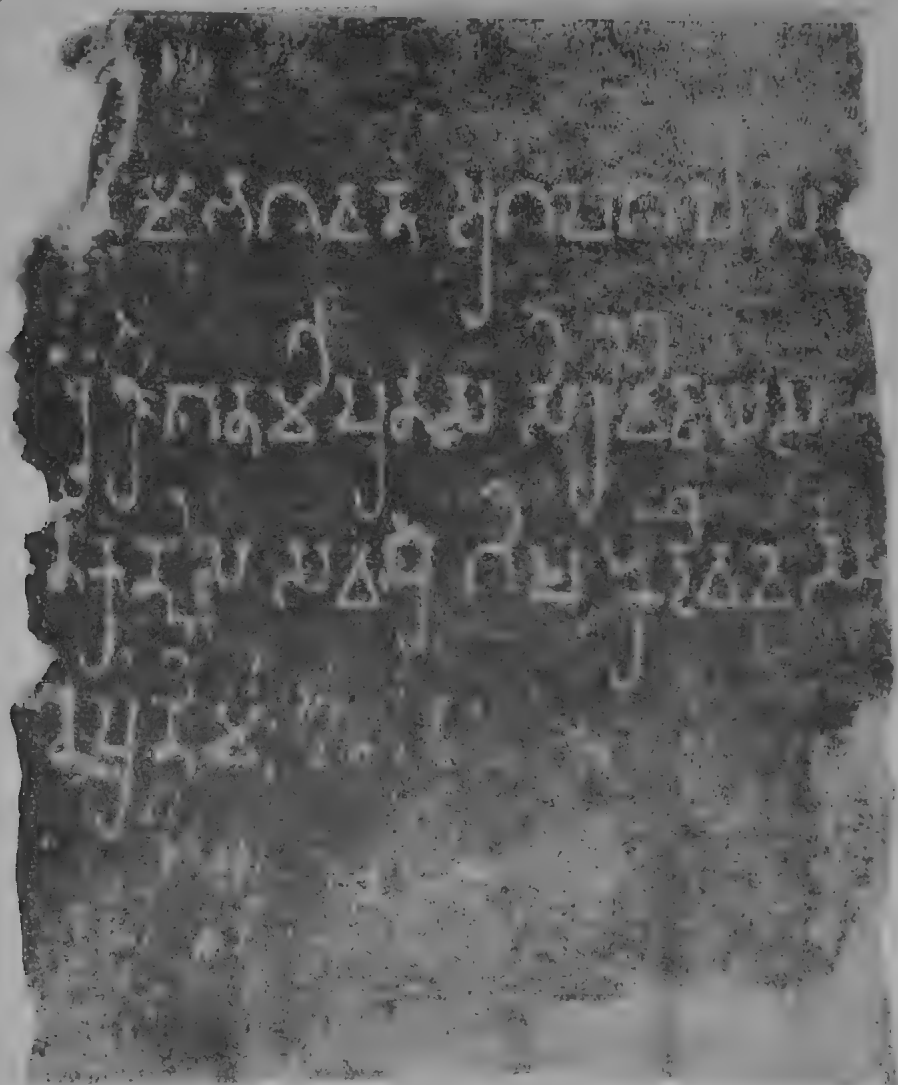
Scale : Actual

SEAL



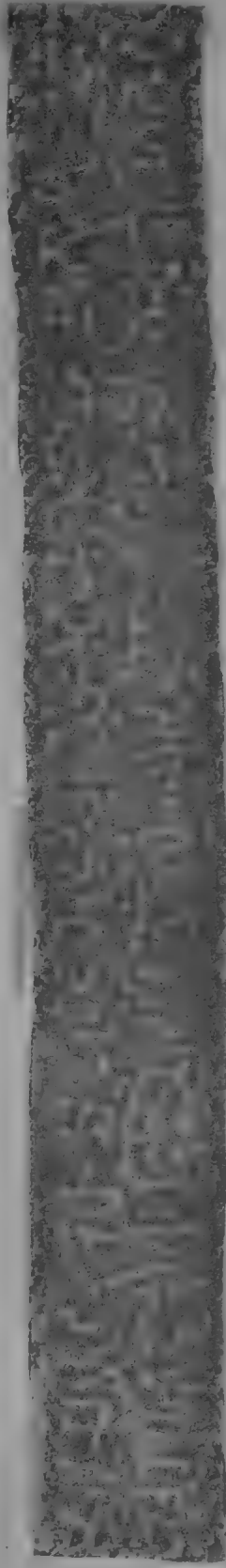
(from Photograph)

NAGARJUNIKONDA INSCRIPTION OF VIJAYA SATAKARNI (B No. 147)



Scale : One-half

MANDAR HILL INSCRIPTION OF THE LATER GUPTA ADITYASENA (B No. 257)



Scale : One-twentieth

AKHNOOR BOULDER ORNAMENTAL CHARACTERS (B No. 314)



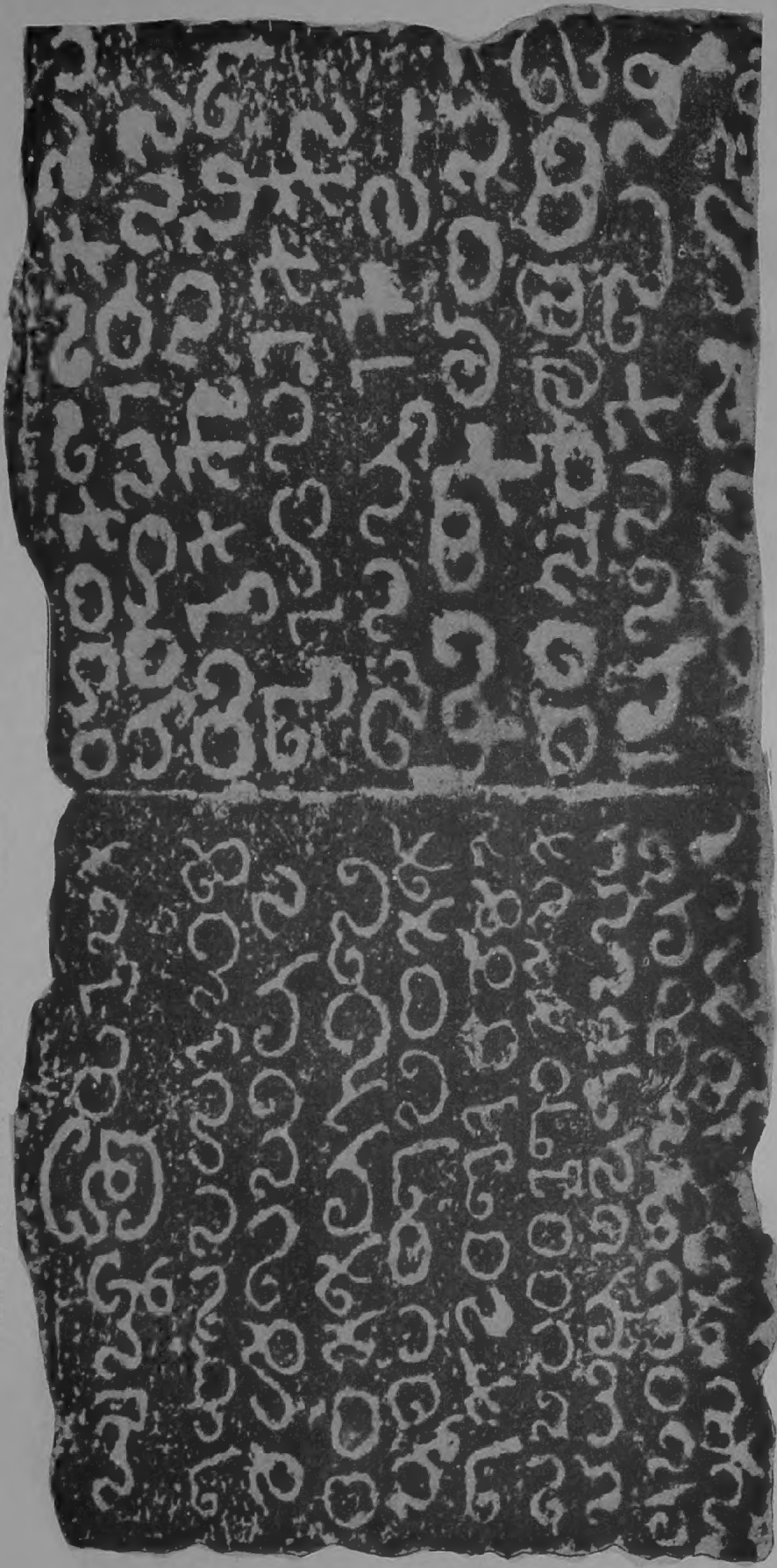
Scale : One-fifth

(B No. 319)



Scale : One-third

ANAIYUR VATTELUTTU INSCRIPTION OF RAJARAJACHOLA I (B No. 499)

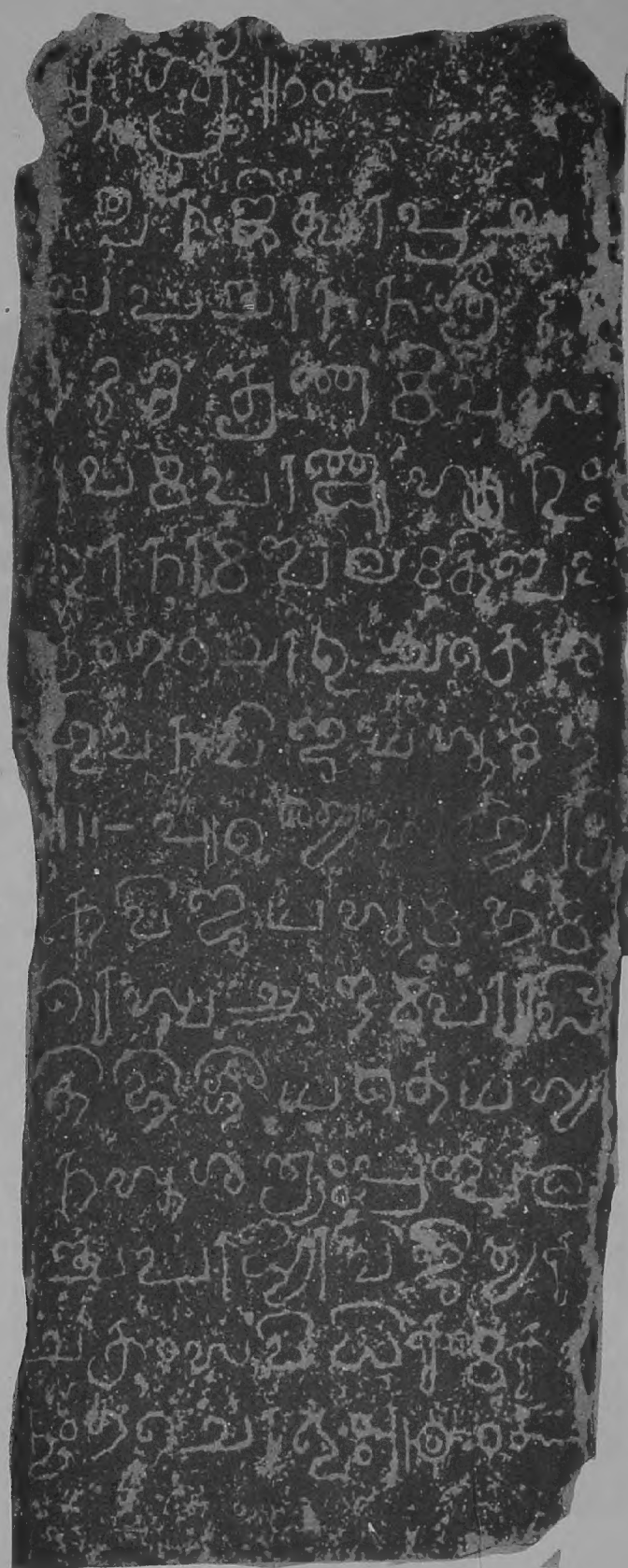


Scale : One-third



## GANGAIKONDACHOLAPURAM SANSKRIT PRASASTI OF KULOTTUNGA I

(B No. 709)



Scale.: One-fourth

KANHERI CAVE BRAHMI INSCRIPTION (B No. 753)



Scale : One-third

ATNUR INSCRIPTION OF CHALUKYA TRAILOKYAMALLA (B No. 812)



Scale : One-fourth